"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled to-day; probably fair Sunday; wind southeasterly.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,040. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COBB MADE LEADER; OPEN WAR IN PARTY

Notice Served on Republican Machine That the Administration Will Resent Senate Defeat.

COBB ASSERTS HE IS FREE

Will Be Guided by His Conscience—New Yorkers in Washington Now Talk of Ousting Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—From to-day the Republican organization will rule the Legislature. It stepped in this forenoon and took control of the Senate by electing Senator George H. Cobb of Jefferson President pro tem, and majority leader to succeed Senator Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, who recently resigned. In the Assembly the Republican leaders already hold sway through Speaker Wadsworth, who dominates the House machine

No one here believes, however, that the wholesale slaughter of the reform measures recommended by Gov. Hughes, which was inaugurated by the Republican machine in the last Legislature and carried out largely through the offensive and defensive alliance formed between the late John Raines and Senator Thomas F. Grady, will be paralleled at the present session. Senator Cobb is a clean and capable man. He does not lack either force or honest convictions, and it is not to be expected that he will be a pliant tool of the bosses. There is this additional guarantee coming from the bosses: that in their anxiety to make a creditable showing at this session for campaign consumption they will be more than willing to meet the Governor half way.

It was a ragged-out body of legislators who made their way to the Senate chamber this forenoon to assist at the formal initiation of Senator Cobb in his new rôle. A majority of them had caught only three or four hours of sleep after the caucus which resulted in the choice of the new majority leader and which did not end until nearly 3 o'clock this morning. From their demeanor it was aparent that the elation which attended the triumph of the bosses in the early morning had given way to a sobering realization of a reckoning to come.

War Talk by Insurgents.

This atmosphere of uneasiness was intensified as the proceedings attending the formal initiation of Senator Cobb into his new office. Members of the little group of insurgent Senators who had taken the lead in the movement to elect Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Broome to the Senate leadership in accordance with the desires of Senator Root and Gov. Hughes, when recording their acquiescence in the caucus action did so with plain and unadulterated war talk that went a long way to prove that the bitter strife in and before the caucus was not ended by its decision.

The vote for Senator Cobb was unanimous, 39 of the 51 Senators supporting him. Several Democrats did not vote. Rensselaer was the first of the Hinman following to be reached on the roll call. He merely said that he had no choice but to carry out the decree of the caucus and then cast his vote for Senator Cobb. Senator Brackett was the next Hinmanite to be reached as the roll was called.

"It is a Pyrrhic victory; the old gang, its back to the wall, its miserable existence at stake, has saved itself for but a moment from the final blow!" he cried.

"In obedience to the mandate of the caucus in which I participated, and in which I did not concur, I cast my vote in the affirmative without any personal approval of my action."

Davenport Warns the Machine.

Next came Senator Davenport of Oneida. He represents the district in which Senator Root has established his voting residence, and is regarded as Mr. Root's spokesman in the Senate. He spoke at greater length than any of the other insurgents.

"I desire to make clear my position in this matter to the Senate and to the people of the State," he said. "This contest for the Senate leadership has risen far above the personalities of candidates. In one of the most critical periods in the history of the Republican Party a momentous question has been squarely put before the responsible majority in this Legislature by the voters of the party in this State, whose will and judgment were interpreted by the most unselfish and wisest leader and counselors within our party fold.

"The question was, Which shall rule—the sinister few in the party councils, who have steadily antagonized the policies of Gov. Hughes in the interest of all the people, or the sentiment of the many, led by the tried and true elder statesmen of the Republican Party in the State and Nation?

"The forces of reaction have won a temporary victory within the councils of the party. But in my opinion the victory will be short lived and fruitless. Our opponents have sown the wind, they will reap the whirlwind. This is not the finishing day for the ideals and policies for which the great Governor of this State has fought with magnificent courage and sacrifice, which are the glory and pride of the great body of the plain people of this Commonwealth."

Senator Hinman, one of the defeated candidates, said: "Having participated in a caucus, and in accordance with the will of the majority, I cast my vote in the affirmative."

Senator Newcomb was next. "Whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad, and I believe that the mark of destruction can be seen by all men here," he said, and the remark was greeted with silence.

Senator Rose of Orange, another of the insurgent Senators, declared that in voting for Senator Hinman he had not been swayed by any outside influences, but only by his conscience and by his own judgment.

Cobb Pledges Faithful Service.

After the roll had been called, the vote announced, and Gov. Hughes and the Assembly had been notified of the Senate action, Senator Cobb was escorted to the rostrum by Senators Emerson of Warren and Grady of New York. Senator Davis of Erie, one of his opponents for the honor, welcomed him to the chair, whereupon he made a brief inaugural speech.

"The people of the State of New York," he said, "shall have faithful and unselfish service from me, both as an individual Senator and as a leader of the majority of this body. I owe allegiance to my constituents and to this Senate, and to no other person or persons. My own judgment and conscience shall furnish the rule for my conduct. I shall not be contumacious or unreasonable, but in my capacity as a leader shall endeavor with all the power I can command to lead my party in this body along the lines and paths reflected by the best citizenship of our great State. I ask and expect the hearty co-operation of my colleagues in this endeavor. With it we can accomplish much, without it my service as your leader or President pro tempore will not be of great value."

When Senator Cobb had been installed

Continued on Page 2.

EX-GOV. FRANCIS ARRESTED.

He and Others Failed to Make Tax Returns—After Rich Delinquents.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Warrants were issued to-day against David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior under Cleveland, and candidate for the United States Senate; Henry S. Priest, John Scullin, A. Clifford, and James H. Allen, all men of wealth, who are charged with violation of Section 2,257 of the Revised Statutes of 1899, by failing to make return to the Assessor of all their taxable property. The men named in the warrants were permitted to sign their own bonds for $200.

Mr. Francis grew indignant when the warrant was read to him, and refused to sign a bond until the deputy received instructions from the Four Courts to take Francis there as a prisoner.

The hearings were set for March 25 before Judge Taylor. The case of Allen, who had given bond a few hours earlier, was set for March 15, but the others asked to be excused to attend a Directors' meeting in New York. Clifford is in California, and no service could be made in his case.

The informations were sworn to by Assessor Christian Brinkop, who said his action is the opening gun of his campaign to prosecute rich men who are delinquent in making proper tax returns. The offense charged against the defendants is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000.

Failing to obtain a proper return from them of all their taxable property, the Assessor, upon his own initiative, under the law, had made returns for them. In every case he increased the valuation of their taxable property to figures which alarmed the men involved.

Mr. Francis said to-night:

"I feel very indignant that a warrant was sworn out against me for failing to make a tax return on personal property. Such action is wholly unwarranted by the facts. I was advised by an attorney that it was unnecessary to make a return. The provision of the statute authorizing assessors to estimate the value of one's property and to double this value if the owner fails seems to bear out the attorney's opinion.

"As may be seen by referring to the tax books, I paid in December last individual taxes to the extent of $8,181, of which $1,175 was in St. Louis County and the remainder in this city. The assessment of my personal property in 1909 was $75,000, and not $27,000, as some newspapers have printed and repeated notwithstanding I have told them otherwise; $8,181 is the tax on $400,000, approximately.

"In addition to these individual taxes of $8,181, I have paid much more than that through my interest in various companies. In other words, I have always paid taxes on property I own and have never made any effort to evade."

JOKE ON WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Tons of Unordered Coal Sent to His House—"Capt. Koepenick" in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—There was perpetrated on Winston Churchill today a practical joke which has made the Home Secretary so angry that he is having a police investigation made.

Half a dozen coal merchants simultaneously received orders to deliver two tons of coal at the residence of Mr. Churchill in Eccleston Square. The first load arrived early in the morning, and as some coal had actually been ordered the delivery was accepted, the servants failing to notice that the van did not belong to the stores with which the order had been placed.

The coal had been shot into the cellar and the van had driven away when a van from another coal depot drove up, and shortly afterward several more came on the scene.

Some of the coal merchants had received orders written on the official letter paper of the Home Secretary's department.

Some persons connect this practical joke with the appearance in London of William Voigt, the German shoemaker who became famous as "Capt. Köpenick," and who is on his way to America to tell his experiences. Voigt, posing as a Captain of the German Army, took command of a squad of soldiers and practically took possession of the village of Köpenick for a day.

SCHIFF'S TALK LONDON TEXT.

Papers Say England Is Picking Japan's Chestnuts Out of Fire.

LONDON, March 12.—In a long article to-day on the Far Eastern situation and Jacob H. Schiff's recent speech in New York The Morning Post complains strongly of the lack of judgment on the part of the British Foreign Office, and says that it is not surprising that Secretary of State Knox and Mr. Schiff are on the warpath accusing Great Britain of intriguing with Japan against the United States.

"In plain words," says the article, "we are picking chestnuts out of the fire for Japan and encouraging her to ask more than her share as well as to trample on the principle of the open door. The whole proceeding is suicidal and unnecessary. If Sir Edward Grey had told Japan that she must play the game and cease the policy of grab in Manchuria his recommendation would almost certainly have availed."

The Post contends that it will be a bad day for Great Britain when the Anglo-Japanese alliance leads her into a dependence on Japan, and that if a quarrel with the United States is added to the existing trouble the situation will be serious.

"No empire can afford to begin 'hiring the barbarians'," continues The Post. "An alliance on equal terms is one thing and masked subservience is another. Yet British diplomacy is suggesting to the world that we cannot afford to do anything but our ally's bidding. The struggle over the Manchurian railways may define our position in the Pacific for many years. Let us hope that wise counsels will prevail in Downing Street."

Carolina Resorts, Florida, Atlanta, Birmingham, and Memphis. Superior Service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

PAULHAN UP TWICE; W. WRIGHT LOOKS ON

French Aviator Flies Before 300 at the Jamaica Race Track in a Farman Biplane.

PUTS UP A $6,000 BOND

But Refuses to Test His Machine Without the Rudder to Prove It's Not an Infringement.

Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, demonstrated again yesterday to some 300 persons assembled at the Jamaica race track, among whom were Wilbur Wright, Israel Ludlow, and the Wright attorneys, that he can actually fly in a Farman biplane. He left the ground twice and remained in the air for a total of 5 minutes and 44 seconds, making four circuits of the track.

When Judge Hand of the United States Circuit Court issued an injunction restraining Paulhan from flying in either his Farman biplanes or his Blériot monoplanes pending a determination of the Wright patent suits, he said he would permit the customary patent suit indemnity bond to be filed that would enable Paulhan to fly if he wanted to do so for public exhibition purposes. Until this bond of $6,000 a week was deposited Paulhan was not to make any flights in this country.

Under an agreement reached by Pliny W. Williamson, the local attorney of the Wright Company; H. A. Toulmin of Springfield, Ohio, who drew up the original Wright patents, and Clarence J. Shearn, acting for Edmund Cleary, Paulhan's manager, Paulhan was to have made certain tests of his Farman biplane yesterday without filing the bond until to-day.

As the major premise of Paulhan's defense against the Wright suits it was contended that he could tie up his vertical rudder, whereby lateral stability is obtained, and manipulate his Farman machine with the rudder out of use. It was to make tests of this nature, as agreed upon between counsel and as given out on Thursday by Paulhan's manager, that yesterday's flights were announced.

After Paulhan had been in the air the first time, when he stayed up 2 minutes and 44 seconds and made two circuits of the mile track, Mr. Toulmin asked Mr. Shearn to comply with the terms of the agreement whereby Paulhan was using his Farman biplane. Mr. Shearn then informed Mr. Toulmin that Paulhan would make no such tests and that it was unnecessary that he should, as the $6,000 bond demanded by the Wrights had been filed at noon yesterday.

Mr. Shearn said that, under the terms of the stipulation between the attorneys of record, and approved by Judge Hand, Paulhan could do as he pleased for one week from the day the indemnity bond was deposited. Mr. Shearn then made the remark: "Before we quit we will tie the rudder, but we won't do that to-day."

After an interval of about four minutes Paulhan made another flight, which lasted 2 minutes and 38 seconds and covered two and a quarter laps. Immediately he alighted his machine was run into the shed, and it was then announced that he would not fly any more in the afternoon, but that in the near future—probably to-day—the public would be permitted to see him at so much per head.

When Mr. Toulmin was asked for his version of the affair, he said:

"Paulhan is simply making exhibition flights to-day and is not complying with the tests which his manager and attorney promised would be forthcoming. He is using his rudder and is making no pretense of getting along without it.

"Mr. Shearn gave me the definite impression, and the newspapers received the same impression, and, through them, the public, too, that to-day's tests were to determine Paulhan's claimed ability to do these things which his affidavit in the infringement suit said he could do."

Wilbur Wright, who through binoculars, had observed every move Paulhan made in his biplane, was asked whether in his opinion Paulhan was making any tests. The question brought forth this reply:

"There is quite a breeze to-day. I guess Paulhan doesn't feel like doing without his rudder and wing control today. I know that maybe I would not care to."

Edmond Cleary denied all knowledge of any tests having been promised the court, the spectators, or the public, despite the fact that he had given out the information on Thursday that on the following afternoon Paulhan would fly without a rudder. He said the $6,000 bond was put up by his lawyer.

Judge Hand had agreed that Paulhan should make any tests he desired yesterday without the rudder, without the necessity of having the indemnity bond up. Mr. Shearn, it was said, had asked the Judge to make an ascent with Paulhan, but his judicial appointments would not permit.

It was reported yesterday that Paulhan was sick and tired of the whole controversy and wanted to do nothing so much as to return to France at the earliest moment. The statement was made by one of his mechanics that Paulhan had received none too much money during his stay in this country.

Paulhan's own opinion of himself, stated when first he landed in this country and frequently repeated by him since, is that he is an aero-chauffeur, who drives his machines for the cash that accrues therefrom, and that he is not particularly interested in advancing aeronautical science.

According to statement by interested persons yesterday afternoon at Jamaica Paulhan will make one or two public exhibition flights in the next six days, or possibly go up every day if the weather permits. At the expiration of the seven-day period covered by the $6,000 bond, so it was stated, he will sail for France.

Wilbur Wright and Paulhan met yesterday for the first time. Clarence Shearn introducing them. As Mr. Wright knows but little French and Paulhan speaks no English, their conversation was not very extended.

FARMANS TO FIGHT WRIGHTS.

Will Send Lawyer to United States to Defend Their Own Patents.

PARIS, March 11.—Henry and Maurice Farman announce their intention of sending a lawyer to the United States to aid them in contesting the suits for the infringement of patent rights instituted by Wilbur and Orville Wright. The Farmans have themselves taken out many patents, and are, like the Wrights, interested in securing a clear definition of the respective rights of aeroplane inventors and builders, not only in the United States, but on this side of the Atlantic as well.

Henry Farman is now trying a new type of racing aero machine, which he expects will develop a speed of a mile a minute. The new model is a combination of the biplane and monoplane, the upper plane being longer than the under. Balancing flexible tips are employed.

The clamor raised in France against the Wrights because they had appealed to the courts is now being succeeded by a clearer recognition of the fact that they are seeking only to protect the fruits of their labor. Most of the authoritative papers dealing with aeroplane matters point out that criticism of the Americans comes from aviators who accomplished nothing themselves until the Wrights had blazed the way. The Auto draws a parallel with the automobile industry, in which every manufacturer pays a royalty to a single firm which patented a gear device.

TAPPEN & PIERSON,
Tailors to Gentlemen,
281 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.—Adv.

The Easter Number of The Sunday Times will be published to-morrow. It will be beautifully illustrated and have many remarkable and interesting features. Orders for this number should be placed early.

BAKER GAVE HIS LIFE TO STOP A RUNAWAY

Vogt Clung to Bridle of Plunging Team Until Flung Dying to the Street.

FIRE ENGINE GAVE WARNING

Followed Runaway Through Crowded Streets, Sounding Its Whistle to Clear the Way.

The heroism of Frederick Vogt, a baker, 50 years old, in trying to stop a spectacular runaway cost him his life last night. He died in the Presbyterian Hospital of a fractured skull half an hour after he had thrown his 200 pounds of weight on the bridle of a spirited team of coal-black horses at Eighty-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

The two horses, drawing a light coupé, were standing before the stable of George Fitzpatrick, 326 East Sixty-second Street, where they had been left by William Brennan, their driver, when an alarm of fire called out Engine Company 22, next door. The clanging of the engine bell and the shrieking of the steam whistle frightened the horses, and, swinging about, they ran madly east on Eighty-fifth Street, ahead of the engine, toward the East River.

The foreman of the engine company saw the runaways ahead and realized the danger in the thickly populated district. He kept the engine whistle blowing, and the runaways had a clear path. With each toot of the whistle the horses seemed to gather new speed and outstripped the three-horse team hauling the heavy engine.

As the runaway approached Third Avenue Vogt took his stand in the middle of the street. The passers by shouted to him to get out of the way, and when they saw him brace himself to spring at the horses as they approached, there was a gasp of admiration. As the horses passed the man jumped. He seized the bridle of the off horse, first with one hand and then with both. Though he weighed more than 200 pounds, the runaways shook him off with ease and he fell heavily to the pavement. Three men on the corner ran into the street and dragged the hero to the curb, unconscious, just before the engine thundered by. Patrolman Fitterar of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital and Dr. Hammond carried the unconscious man back to the hospital, where he died soon afterward.

Capt. Martin of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station had seen the episode from half a block away, and with several others ran after the runaway team. Near First Avenue, the horses swayed and swung the coupe against the curb, where it overturned and smashed. The horses tore themselves loose from the wreckage and continued on their mad flight, dragging the traces and the wagon tongue with them. At Avenue A the off horse stepped on the wagon tongue and fell, pulling his team mate over on his haunches and several men seized them before they could get a fresh start.

Capt. Martin ordered a patrolman to arrest Brennan, the driver, and he was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where a charge of homicide was lodged against him, and he was held to await the action of the Coroner.

$100,000 TO AID CHILDREN.

Gift to Brooklyn Society from W. H. Herriman, Now Living in Italy.

Announcement of a gift of $100,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society from William H. Herriman, a member of an old Brooklyn family, now living in Rome, Italy, was made yesterday in the publication of the society's annual report. The donation is made for the maintenance and improvement of the Herriman Home in Rockland County, an institution founded five years ago for poor mothers and sick babies by a gift of $100,000 from Caroline Herriman Polhemus, a sister of the latest benefactor. She died three years ago and left in her will an additional sum of $25,000 for the benefit of that home. Mrs. Polhemus was also the founder of the Polhemus Clinic attached to the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn.

Arthur E. Wakeman, the general Secretary of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, whose headquarters is at 72 Schermerhorn Street, said yesterday that the announcement of the latest Herriman donation was delayed so that it might become known through the publication of the society's annual report. The gift was made last October, however, and shortly afterward accepted at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the society.

The income from the additional gift will enable the institution to take care of more mothers and children during the Summer months. Mr. Wakeman said yesterday that the society hopes to extend its good work to twelve months of the year instead of three. Last year the society took care of 261 boys, 247 girls, 91 mothers, and 204 babies at the Herriman Home.

It is likely that additional buildings will be put up on this property as a result of the latest gift.

BIG COLORADO WASHOUT.

Jumbo Reservoir Gives Away and $150,000 Damage Is Done.

JULESBURG, Col., March 11.—The big Jumbo reservoir belonging to the Julesburg irrigation district went out suddenly to-day, washed out two miles of Union Pacific track, and did about $150,000 damage. No lives were lost so far as is known.

A Union Pacific limited train en route from Chicago to Denver stopped close to the waters, the engineer seeing the flood spread out for miles before him.

Officers of the irrigation plant have been unable to discover the cause of the accident.

The Union Pacific is detouring trains over the Burlington.

A FAMOUS PLACE TO DINE
or Lunch, Hofbrau Haus, B'way & 30th St. Music. —Adv.

PATTEN IS MOBBED BY ENGLISH BROKERS

Chicago Operator Hustled Off the Manchester Cotton Exchange Amid Hoots.

TAKES REFUGE IN OFFICE.

Slips Away by Fire Exit and Hurries by Cab and Train to Liverpool —Sails Home To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat and cotton operator, who is on a brief visit to England, was hustled off the Manchester Cotton Exchange to-day and had to take refuge in the offices of a friend until he could elude the excited crowd by escaping down an emergency fire exit. A cab was waiting below, and Mr. Patten was driven straight to the station, where he took the first available train to Liverpool. Such a scene has not taken place on the Manchester Exchange since John Bright was ejected for persisting in making a political address when he had been asked to desist.

Mr. Patten arrived in Manchester from Liverpool this morning and went to the Cotton Exchange after luncheon. For some time he watched the busy scene from the balcony unnoticed. Friday is market day, and it was the hour of high change. There are 9,000 members, and a very large proportion of them were present and were anxious to see Patten, whose intention of paying the Exchange a visit had been announced in the papers.

It seems that the Chicagoans friends had been warned that his reception on the floor might not be entirely favorable. Threats were mentioned, but Mr. Patten, it is said, refused to believe that these threats would be carried into effect. They emanated, according to report, from persons on the Exchange who had lost large sums as a result of Mr. Patten's operations in Chicago, and from others who held him responsible for yesterday's rise in the price of cotton, and who believed that his visit to England had for its purpose the mainpulation of the market.

Soon Mr. Patten descended to the floor and advanced to the centre of the board room. There he remained for some moments in conversation with his friends. He was soon recognized.

Yells of "Patten!" and a Rush.

"There he is!" shouted some one. "Patten!" yelled another, and there was at once a mad rush in his direction. Storms of hooting and booing followed, and as the excited traders surged around the visitors fists were shaken and angry shouts raised. Patten and his friends were hustled toward the doors.

With the crowd still hooting in pursuit they made a hasty exit, and a considerable number of the younger members followed, roaring out angry expressions and hooting.

"I like his cheek! How dare he come and beard us on our own board?" cried one excited individual. "Well, we soon showed him out!" exclaimed another in a tone of satisfaction. Mr. Patten was very white, but he smiled all the time, and there were counter cheers and protests against treating a visitor in such a fashion.

Outside the Chicagoan took the arm of a friend, and with other friends found refuge in an office in Exchange Street. A considerable crowd still followed, and half a dozen policemen appeared to guard the door. In this office thus protected Patten remained half an hour.

Refuse to Follow Dummy.

Meanwhile the police were having no little difficulty in dispersing the crowd. The place is one of the busiest shopping centres in the city. A ruse which they tried was only partly successful. A motor car was driven up to the door of the offices and a man entered. A number of policemen gathered around and the car slowly moved off, followed by a portion of the crowd. The remainder, however, who had had a glimpse of Patten's striking personality, knew he was still under cover and remained in the street.

Then a fireman engaged on the premises pointed out that Patten could escape through an iron fire door and steps leading to the street, which runs at right angles to Exchange Street. Down this Patten went. A cab was waiting, and he drove at once to the station, where, as already related, he took the train for Liverpool.

The discomfited Chicagoan arrived in Liverpool in time to visit the Corn Exchange there, and in addressing the members referred to the hostile reception he had just met at Manchester. As a mark of sympathy the members took off their hats and cheered lustily. Mr. Patten, who refused to-night to discuss the Manchester incident, sails for America on the Mauretania to-morrow.

JAIL FOR FORGING DISPATCH.

Horner Tricked London Daily Mail with False Story on Lloyd-George.

LONDON, March 11.—In the Old Bailey Court to-day Frederick Horner was convicted of having forged a telegram sent to The Daily Mail during the recent campaign, and was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

The dispatch, received by The Mail over the name of its Falmouth correspondent, told of an alleged hostile demonstration against David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter impugned the accuracy of the report, and an inquiry showed that it had been sent by Horner, who had formally brought a libel suit against The Mail. The prosecution suggested that Horner had been actuated by vindictiveness.

Drink Italian-Swiss Colony's TIPO (red or white wine) with your meals. Aids digestion. —Adv.

PRIVATE WIRE FOR TAFTS.

Telephone Line from Cincinnati to White House—Cost $24,000 a Year.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—A private telephone wire from the house of Charles P. Taft in Cincinnati to the White House in Washington will be supplied soon by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, it was learned here to-night. The 725 miles of wire will be at the service of Charles P. Taft from 6 P. M. to 6 A. M. No outside hands will manipulate the switchboard plugs, and no outside ear will hear the conversations of the brothers.

William C. Clark, district manager for the long distance interests in Cincinnati, has been instructed to make the arrangements, and has communicated with the officials here. He will be in Pittsburg in a few days.

The wire, it is said, will cost Mr. Taft $24,000 a year.

AGREES TO INCOME TAX.

South Carolina First State Officially to Accept the Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The certificate of the Governor of South Carolina testifying to the action of that State in accepting the income tax amendment to the Constitution was presented to the Senae to-day.

The document is the first of the kind to be received by the Senate in compliance with the tariff law of the last session. It was referred to the Secretary of the Senate for preservation.

SAVANNAH LINER SNOWCLAD.

Foot Thick on Deck—Met a Heavy Fall Off Delaware Capes.

The Savannah liner City of Columbus came into port yesterday from Savannah, her decks glistening under a foot of snow. She looked odd coming up the sunlit harbor in Springlike weather. Capt. Burg said he ran into a twelve-hour snowstorm while off the Delaware Capes on Thursday.

"In all the years I have been going up and down the coast," said he, "and I have been at it thirty-five years, I never saw such snow. More than once the flakes fell so thick that we had to slow down and run with the same caution necessary to navigate through a dense fog. After it cleared we came on without trouble, but imagine my surprise on getting here to find that not a flake of snow had falled in this city."

SUES AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

Lawyer Asks $5,000 for Arranging Finances of Daughter's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—John G. Leishman, American Ambassador at Rome, is being sued by O. E. Bodington, a Paris lawyer, who has obtained a writ of attachment against his bank account in this city. Mr. Bodington claims $5,000 as a balance due on his fee for arranging the financial preliminaries to the marriage of Miss Martha Leishman, daughter of the Ambassador, to Count Louis de Goutant-Biron in Paris in June, 1904.

The Countess is now a widow, her husband having died in December, 1907. The French lawyer declares that he was put to much trouble in making the arrangements with Count Louis, and that only a part of the fee agreed upon has been paid to him. At the time of the marriage Mr. Leishman was Ambassador to Turkey, but also had a house in Paris where his family spent much of their time.

B. & O. MEN WON'T STRIKE.

Commissioner Neill Successful in His Work as Mediator.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—There will be no srike of conductors or trainmen on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Commissioner of Labor Neill positively declared this morning that he had brought to a successful conclusion his effort as mediator in the wage dispute between the railroad and the men.

While the exact figures on which a settlement was reached were refused for publication, it was learned that considerable concessions were made on both sides and that the men and the officials met half way. This is true of all matters in the controversy, except the question of double-header freights, for the abolition of which the men asked. By mutual agreement this question was laid aside for some time hereafter in conjunction with other roads. At the conclusion of the conference this morning, Commissioner Neill declined to make any statement other than that a settlement satisfactory to both sides had been reached.

MARRIAGE OF MINORS VOID

When the Parties Are Under 18, Even If Parents Consent, the Court Rules.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a decision written by Justice Nathan Miller, held yesterday that the written consent of parents to the marriage of a youth and girl under the legal age does not make such marriage legal.

The court ordered the annulment of the marriage of Annie Kruger and Henry Kruger, who were married here on April 6, 1908. The bride refused to live with her husband four months after the wedding, and asked Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum later to annul the marriage. He dismissed the complaint on the ground that the consent of the parents, though the bride was only 17 at the time of the wedding, legalized the marriage. She appealed and her wish for annulment is now granted by the higher court. Her husband made no defense.

It was said last night that of the 70,000 marriage licenses issued annually at City Hall 2 per cent. were to persons under age on the written consent of their parents.

SWEDISH NOBLE'S SON HELD.

Walter Vretman, Said to be Known Here, Charged with Passing Bad Check

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The arrest here of Walter Vretman, charged with passing a worthless check at a hotel, develops the fact that he is the son of a Swedish nobleman and has appeared as a social lion in New York, Chicago, and other cities.

Lieut. Lindgren of the Swedish Army, who is also in business in Louisville, called upon Judge Collins in his behalf. Lindgren said that he had cabled Vretman's father and that he expected a draft that would cover all the young man's debts. He asked Judge Collins to let the case rest until friends could provide for the accused.

Lindgren said that Vretman came to America a few years ago and in a short time had accumulated $100,000 speculating in stocks in Wall Street. But, the Lieutenant said, he soon squandered this fortune and went to Chicago, where he made $175,000, and this sum he also squandered.

When arrested Vretman tore up a letter and placed the pieces in his pockets. The detectives pasted them together and discovered that he owes hotel bills in St. Louis and San Francisco.

The prisoner is being held till his father is heard from.

$50 TO PACIFIC COAST.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Ticket Offices, 1,460, 353, 140 Broadway and Hudson Terminal Buildings.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT MET BY AMERICANS

He Emerges from the Jungle Hard and Strong, Believing His Expedition a Huge Success.

NOT TO TALK ON POLITICS

Gives Warning Against Purported Interviews — Leaves Decision on Reception to Loeb.

APPROVES SON'S ROMANCE

Anxious to Meet Mrs. Roosevelt—Party Tell of Hardships and Dangers.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
Former Assistant Secretary of State.
Correspondent of The New York Times and Chicago Tribune.

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ABOARD THE PASHA, NEW YORK TIMES - Chicago Tribune's Special Steamer on the Upper White Nile, via Renk, March 11.—Here on the edge of the jungle I met Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-day returning from a year's hunt in the African wilds, and appearing fit, hard, and strong.

The Colonel and his party were passengers on the Soudan Government steamer Dal, which presented a picturesque appearance, driven by a huge stern wheel and towing a barge filled with rare faunal specimens shot and collected since the last shipment to Washington.

Will Not Talk Politics.

Col. Roosevelt was absolutely silent on public questions, making only the following statement for publication:

"I have nothing to say and will have nothing to say on American or foreign political questions or any phase or incident thereof. I will give no interviews, and anything purporting to be in the nature of an interview with me can be accepted as false as soon as it appears. This applies to our entire stay in Europe."

The refusal to discuss politics ends the hopes of those who have been making desperate efforts to force Col. Roosevelt to indorse the tariff policies of the Taft Administration. The Colonel's friends here hold that he is a private citizen and not justified in making any political comments at this time, more especially as he necessarily is ignorant of many important facts regarding conditions which have developed in America since his departure from civilization.

Expedition a Huge Success.

The guns of the expedition no longer are of use, as the hunt officially ended with the killing at Lado Enclave of a leopard, cheetah, water buck, and various kinds of antelopes. With the addition of these animals the collection of fauna is regarded as being as complete as possible.

Col. Roosevelt considers that the expedition has been a huge success. No killing was done wantonly. Time and again game was spared, the hunters becoming naturalists and studying the habits and characteristics of the animals.

Thirteen thousand specimens, many extremely rare, were obtained. They make a remarkable collection, including lions, white and black rhinoceroses, elephants, hippopotamuses, hyenas, and digdig. The latter is an antelope smaller than a jack rabbit. The collection is regarded not only by the party, but by Africans, as remarkable. Its like does not exist.

Roosevelts Escaped All Perils.

The work of collection was attended with great hardship and much personal danger. For one instance, Col. Roosevelt shot a bull elephant without noticing that another was near by. The latter dashed at him, touching him with its trunk as it passed. The hunter saved himself by a quick jump behind a tree. Nearly every day dangerous incidents were recorded, but fortunately not a single white man in the party was injured throughout the expedition.

Col. Roosevelt and Kermit retained their health, thus disproving Prof. Starr's gruesome suggestion made in Chicago that they probably would be ill. The other four whites have been ill, and also some of the blacks, one of the latter dying. On the last hunt Col. Roosevelt and his son were the only ones in the party who were in fit condition to shoot.

Keen Affection of Natives.

Every man speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of the others in the party. The blacks were particularly enthusiastic regarding Col. Roosevelt and Kermit. They have a keen affection for the former because of the interest and care he has manifested in their welfare.

Eleven blacks, garbed in the remnants of civilized costumes, one with the lobes of his ears cut in twain, surrounded Col. Roosevelt to-day, standing at attention while he pointed them out to visitors. Two gunbearers, with teeth filed to a point, seemed on springs ready to act whenever the master ordered. They are described as fearless, but, like children, frequently are naughty and must be punished. At the same time they are faithful.

Col. Roosevelt entertains a real at-

tachment for the blacks, and regrets the impending separation, when they return to Mombasa by way of Cairo. They already are assuming airs because of their association with the great American, and tell many stories of their adventures with Bwana Tumbo.

Hard March in the Jungle.

As an indication of the hardships suffered, one of the members of the party tells of a trip Col. Roosevelt undertook lasting three days, during which he struggled afoot through a thick jungle under the burning equatorial sun, searching for game. He was afoot fourteen hours the first day, thirteen hours the second day, and twelve hours the third day. Col. Roosevelt was especially touched by the action of the men in saving the last bottle of water for his use.

The Colonel has been looking forward with keen anticipation to meeting Mrs. Roosevelt at Khartoum on Monday. He also is anxious to arrive and get in touch with the people he loves and those who love him. Mrs. Roosevelt has apprised the Colonel of the engagement of his son, Theodore, Jr., and he expressed himself as satisfied with his son's choice.

Loeb to Decide on Reception.

With reference to a public reception at New York, Col. Roosevelt is not averse provided Collector Loeb approves the plans.

He will be in Egypt until March 28. Then he will go to Naples, arriving about April 15. He will next go to Budapest, and reach Paris on April 23. He will stop a day in Brussels, and pass through Holland to see the land of his ancestors. He will arrive the first week of May in Christiania, where he will deliver the Nobel Prize address. He will go to Berlin on May 10, and leave on May 14 for London, where he will deliver his lecture at Oxford on May 18. He will stay in England, visiting friends, particularly those who assisted him in outfitting his expedition, until about June 12, when he will sail for America.

Rivals Fail to Win Race.

In spite of all arrangements of rival journalists, including the chartering of the fastest ship on the Nile, we reached Col. Roosevelt simultaneously. The Colonel received the four journalists here all at one time, and all reports of the visit to Dal are being filed at the same telegraph station simultaneously.

While proceeding down the Nile to Khartoum, Col. Roosevelt intends to work hard putting the finishing touches on the manuscript for his remaining magazine articles and his book. Thus when he arrives at Khartoum he will be free to accept the receptions and dinners planned there. He speaks enthusiastically of the courtesies extended by British, German, and Belgian officials.

TO MEET ROOSEVELT AT SEA.

Pittsburgers to Charter a Steamer and Sail Out to Greet ex-President.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—Pittsburgers are planning to welcome Theodore Roosevelt on the high seas as he approaches his home shores. The Americus Club and the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club, of which Mayor William A. Magee is President, are arranging the trip. A joint committee of the clubs on Saturday night will complete plans for special trains to New York and the chartering of a steamer to carry at least 1,000 persons. It is planned to sail out about twenty-four hours and meet the Roosevelt ship, escorting it to port.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 11.—Charles E. Hunter, commander of the Rough Riders, last night issued a call for every member of the regiment to meet in New York City on June 16 to join in welcoming ex-President Roosevelt on his arrival from Africa. The Rough Rider veterans number about 600.

$3,750 for Only Confederate Half Dollar

The only Confederate half dollar in existence, so far as is known, was put up at auction in the offices of Thomas L. Elder, 32 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday. It was bought in for $3,750. The name of the purchaser was withheld.

August Belmont and Bride Off to Europe

August Belmont and his bride are to sail for England this morning on the White Star liner Adriatic, according to their friends, although their names have not appeared on the advance passenger list. Since their marriage they have been staying in Garnett, S. C.

ALLDS ORDEAL ENDS; NEW INQUIRY SOUGHT

Accused Senator Leaves Stand After Failing to Tell How He Got Much Cash.

TWO WEEKS MORE OF CASE

Newcomb Gives Notice That He Will Press His Resolution for a General Corruption Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—At least two weeks more will elapse before the Allds bribery investigation now in progress before the Senate is concluded. An agreement was reached to-day with reference to the fixing of dates for the closing arguments of counsel for Senator Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, the accused, and Senator Benn Conger of Tompkins, who lodged the $1,000 bribery charge against his colleague.

Cross-examination of Senator Allds was practically concluded to-day by James W. Osborne, counsel for Mr. Conger. Martin W. Littleton, who represents Senator Allds, permitted the evidence with reference to his client's knowledge of the corruption fund in 1901, his silence under the charge made by Senator Conger before the insurgent caucus on the evening of Jan. 4 until he was compelled by publication of the charges to demand an investigation, and his many cash deposits after successive legislative sessions adjourned sine die, to stand on the record without any redirect examination to offset the admissions made by Mr. Allds.

At the close of to-day's hearing Mr. Littleton and Mr. Osborne both declared that they expected to finish with the examination of witnesses by the close of next Wednesday's hearing. The investigation will then go over until the following Tuesday, when the summing up of counsel for Senator Allds will occupy all the time allotted. On Wednesday Mr. Osborne will make the final plea in the sensational bribery case. Under those circumstances, unless the Senate should determine that further time is wanted for thought and deliberation, a decision may be reached by March 25.

During the regular Senate session today Senator Newcomb of New York served notice that on some future day he would move to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking his resolution for a broader investigation of legislative corruption out of the custody of the Senate Finance Committee and bringing it up for debate in open Senate.

There are two such resolutions now pending in that committee. The other one was introduced by Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester. Both measures are unpopular, but Mr. Newcomb's is the one the legislative leaders are likely to take least kindly to. The Wainwright measure leaves the appointment of the proposed investigating committee to Lieut. Gov. White and Speaker Wadsworth. In the Newcomb resolution the prospective committee is named, and the men of Senator Newcomb's choice are of a type who would be most unlikely to submit to the dictation of the organization leaders.

The action of Senator Newcomb to-day was regarded as a direct challenge to the bosses who had triumphed in the election of Senator Cobb as Senate leader and a notice that the little group of independent Senators did not intend to acquiesce without a protest in the organization programme of putting an end to all legislative housecleaning at the close of the Allds investigation.

When Senator Allds resumed the stand to-day Mr. Osborne plied him with questions regarding cash deposits made by him in 1903, 1904, and 1905 about the time the legislative sessions in those years adjourned. The deposits had been discovered in the bank accounts of Senator Allds and put in evidence since yesterday's session adjourned.

"I find that in 1903 the session ended on April 25, and I find that on May 23 you put in the Norwich National Bank $1,000 in cash. Can you give me any idea where you got that $1,000?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I cannot at present," said Senator Allds.

Q.—On Feb. 18, 1903, you deposited with the National Commercial Bank here $500 in bills. Have you any idea where that came from? A.—Oh, I have not at this time any present recollection at all, of course.

Q.—Now, in 1904 the session ended April 15. On April 18 I see there is $600 deposited in your bank; that came from your salary. In the Norwich Bank on April 18, $900 in cash; on May 5, Norwich Bank, cash $100; May 19, the Albany Savings Bank, cash $250; May 20, National Commercial Bank, check $500, making in all $2,250 within forty-five days after the session closed. Have you any idea where that came from? A.—I have not, at present.

Q.—I notice on Jan. 23, 1905, you deposited a thousand dollars in bills in the National Commercial Bank in Albany. Have you any idea where that came from? A.—I have not.

Q.—You notice that Jan. 23 would be during the session of the Legislature? A.—Oh, yes, the Legislature would be in session, of course.

Q.—And can't you give us any idea where you got that thousand dollars in bills? A.—I have not the slightest idea, neither do I know that it was bills.

Q.—Well, it says bills, deposit check? A.—It might have been a security or anything of the kind.

Q.—Well, Senator, it might have been anything, but so far as I have got the record it is bills, just plain bills? A.—All right.

Q.—The session adjourned on May 5, 1905, and within a week thereafter there was deposited $1,500 in cash in the Norwich National Bank, and $1,550 in bills in the National Commercial Bank in Albany. That is within a week after the session. That would be three days afterward you deposited in cash in the Norwich National Bank $1,500, and on May 11, six days after the session closed, in the National Commercial Bank, $1,550 in bills. Now, can you tell the Legislature anything about where you got it? A.—I could not at this moment tell you.

Q.—I call your attention to the fact, Senator, if you recollect it, that there was a special session of the Legislature in 1905. On June 28, while it was in session, you deposited in the National Commercial Bank here $2,000. Have you any idea where that came from? A.—No, I have no present recollection about that.

Q.—Now, between May 10, 1906, and including June 14, I notice that there was deposited in your various banks, the National Commercial, Albany Savings Bank, and the Norwich National Bank, a total of $6,200. Can you tell us the source of that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I call your attention to the fact that the first deposit began on May 10, and that the Legislature adjourned, if you recollect it, May 3, 1906? A.—I have no recollection as to the day when we adjourned.

Mr. Osborne introduced in evidence letters of the Acme Road Machinery Company, in which Senator Allds is a stockholder and which he helped to organize, to show that this concern had entered a pool similar to the so-called "Cleveland agreement," to which some of the Conger bridge concerns were signatories, and which was characterized by counsel for Senator Allds as fraudulent compacts to fleece town and county boards on bridge contracts.

Mr. Littleton objected, on the ground that his client was not an official of the Acme Company and that the line of evidence contemplated by Mr. Osborne, for that reason, could not affect his credibility as a witness. When the hearing adjourned for the day Senator Davis of Erie, the presiding officer, had not ruled on the admissibility of the prospective testimony.

CORPORATION BILL SENT IN.

Designed to Apply to Concerns Reorganized Upon Sale of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips to-day reintroduced the bill which, if enacted, would authorize the formation of stock corporations with shares of stock which shall have no specified nominal or par value. It would apply to corporations reorganized upon the sale of their corporate property and franchises. It is provided that the certificate of incorporation may omit any statement of the amount of the capital stock, the number of shares, or the amount or the par value of the shares. A similar bill was introduced last year, but it failed to pass.

An amendment to the tax law affecting the taxation of manufacturing corporations is provided in a bill introduced today by Senator Brough. Under its provisions every manufacturing company organized under the laws of the State must pay an annual tax upon each dollar of the par value of its issued capital stock, computed at the rate of one-eighth of a mill for each 1 per cent. of dividends declared or paid during the year. If the corporation owns real estate and machinery in another State the amount of issued capital stock taxable is to be such a proportion of the total of the issued capital stock as the value of real estate and machinery within the State bears to the total property wherever located.

Senator James S. Emerson wants the State to conduct farm experiments in the counties of his district—Clinton, Essex, and Warren. Provision is made in a bill he introduced to-day for the purchase of a tract of land in one of the counties named, and for the employment by the Commissioner of Agriculture of experts to determine by experiments the products best adapted to the soil and climate of the locality. An appropriation of $12,000 is made for the purchase of the farm.

Assemblyman McCue to-day introduced a bill amending the New York City charter by increasing from $75,000 to $150,000 the amount that may be appropriated annually upon the estimate of the Commissioner of Charities for the relief of the poor adult blind. The bill provides for the uniform distribution of $100 to each blind person.

A bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Ebbett places cold storage warehouses under the supervision of the State Department of Health. It requires that all food received for storage shall be marked conspicuously with the date when received.

COBB MADE LEADER; OPEN WAR IN PARTY

Continued from Page 1.

in his new office a committee composed of Senators Henry Wayland Hill of Erie and Thomas C. Harden of Kings was named to carry the news to the Governor. The committee returned and reported that its mission had been fulfilled, but brought no word from Gov. Hughes.

Senators Comment on Result.

The bitterness reflected through some of the speeches made on the Senate floor were echoed in statements made afterward by Senators who were not in accord with the caucus action.

"The action of the caucus will make but little difference, nor will it lose us much time in the process of house-cleaning," said Senator Brackett. "Let no true friend of the party be disturbed or discouraged."

"This does not by any means end this matter," said Senator Agnew of New York. "I do not believe that the election of Senator Cobb and the triumph of those who took their stand against the advice of Gov. Hughes and Senator Root will have any radical effect on legislation. No matter what they may try to do here, there is a vast amount of public sentiment behind the Governor, and his policies, and it is hardly fair to presume that any set of politicians or legislators would dare to antagonize that sentiment to any great degree, especialy at this time. I believe that even those who knuckled down to the dictates of Mr. Woodruff and his friends will come to realize the wisdom of a change in the party management in this State prior to the coming campaign. I imagine that unless such a change is effected there will be a dearth of candidates."

"I do not think the contest of last night has brought about a condition which Republicans need worry about," said Senator George A. Davis of Erie, one of the defeated candidates. "While it is true that Senator Root and Gov. Hughes expressed a desire to see Senator Hinman elected President pro tem, the fact remains that in Senator Cobb the Republicans have chosen a leader who is eminently fitted for the place, and who has a record which entitles him to the confidence of all. I am sure there would have been no trouble had there been no interference from outsiders. I expect we shall go ahead now and carry out the programme of Gov. Hughes just as fully as if some one else had been selected."

Fred Greiner, Postmaster of Buffalo and Republican leader of Erie County, came to the Capitol hurriedly while the caucus was drawing to a close in the early morning hours. He has been more or less friendly to the policies of Gov. Hughes, so much so that the old guard bosses began to make trouble the moment Senator Davis, who comes from Erie, was being mentioned for the Senate leadership. They declared that Mr. Greiner, whose other Senator, Hill, already was Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was seeking to "hog" the Senate.

"I believe the Republican Party met with a serious blow when Senator Cobb was elected majority leader," he said today. "I see no use of talking of the past. What little influence I have shall go to the support of Gov. Hughes and Senator Root in the management of the Republican Party in this State. This is a temporary victory, and it will be shortlived."

Senator Kissel of Kings, one of the men who in obedience to the decree of State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff voted for Senator Cobb in the caucus, made this comment:

"You can say this for me: Tell Taft, Root, and Sherman to stay in Washington and clean their own stable down there. The Senate of the State of New York can do its own housecleaning up here without outside aid."

Await Action in Washington.

Just now the legislative leaders and politicians up here, both those who deferred to the expressed wishes of Senator Root and those who did not, are waiting for the next move from Washington. That the Republican Party in the State will be split worse than it is all admit.

There is an interesting report in circulation here, spread chiefly by the friends of Chairman Woodruff, to the effect that Mr. Woodruff had sent a message to Senator Root, in which he resented forcefully the sending of the Root telegram without consultation with him, the responsible leader of the State organization. Mr. Woodruff's friends declare that Senator Root sent a letter in which he virtually apologized to Mr. Woodruff and promised to be good in the future.

Some legislators whom this report reached said the information should be taken with a grain of salt. The fact that Senator Root sent some sort of message to Mr. Woodruff, however, is regarded here as pretty well established.

"I may not be much of a State Chairman, but, good or bad, I am State Chairman, and the proper channel through which you should communicate your wishes to the State organization," or words to that effect, Mr. Woodruff is supposed to have wired to Mr. Root.

The new President pro tem. of the Senate was born in Hounsfield, Jefferson County, in 1869, and has resided in that county all his life. He is a graduate of the State Normal School at Potsdam, and for a time was the Principal of a school in Hammond, N. Y. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1891, and has held several public offices since that time. He accepted an appointment as Deputy County Clerk of Jefferson, and later was elected City Judge of Watertown.

Mr. Cobb was elected District Attorney of Jefferson County in 1898, and held that office until 1904, when he was elected Senator, to succeed Elon R. Brown. At the time he entered the Senate he represented Jefferson and Lewis Counties, but since then the district has been changed, Oswego taking the place of Lewis. Mr. Cobb has been Chairman of the Forest, Fish, and Game and Railroad Committees, and has been a member of the Judiciary and Finance Committees. One of the important laws enacted through his efforts was the Marriage License act passed in 1908. He has supported nearly all the Hughes measures, with the exception of the Direct Nominations bill.

RESENTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Sherman and Others Speak Against Machine—Root Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Members of the New York delegation in Congress were not the only Republicans in Washington to-day who were mightily interested in the outcome of the Republican caucus at Albany last night and the choice of Senator Cobb to be President pro tem. of the State Senate in place of Senator Allds.

Republicans in Washington are so completely divided into regular and insurgent camps that two views of the New York situation were inevitable. But among the insurgents there was a sense of humor that tempered any feeling of disappointment they might otherwise have had at another triumph of machine regulars. It was promptly pointed out that the Administration here had been singularly infelicitous in its support of insurrections. "The only insurgents whom Taft has yet supported," said one of them, "are those in New York and those in Nicaragua, both of whom were soundly licked."

Vice President Sherman spoke strongly against the election of Mr. Cobb, but neither Senator Root nor Senator Depew would discuss the matter at all. It was evident, however, that Mr. Root took his first serious reverse as leader of the party in New York with no little disappointment. He had a long distance conversation this morning, and it is suggested that it may have been in the course of this that he interchanged views with Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, in which, according to Albany advices, Mr. Root was soundly taken to task. However that may be, Mr. Root came from the booth with a clouded brow. His face was flushed and his eyebrows drawn together.

Several newspaper men approached him, and noticing his expression asked genly whether he had any comment to make on the situation in Albany. Senator Root would not discuss the matter. More questions falled to get a further answer, though a short "No" to an inquiry whether he were going to New York tomorrow showed that something had caused him to change his mind. For the greater part of the afternoon Mr. Root attended the Pinchot-Ballinger hearings, but by that time he had recovered his usual equanimity and talked and joked in whispers with his colleagues.

Vice President Sherman, who paid a visit to President Taft to-day, said that to him personally the election of Mr. Cobb was extremely unsatisfactory.

"Hinman," he said, "is an eminently better man for the place and would have been much better for the party in the State. The selection of Cobb at this juncture is disastrous for the party and will add seriously to its disorganization in New York. But unfortunate as his selection is, I do not consider the situation past remedy."

SUFFRAGE WOMEN NOW AFTER OLIVER

Start Street Corner Meetings in Assemblyman's District and Denounce Him.

HIS DENIAL DISREGARDED

Miss Mercy Now Says If He Didn't Use the Phrase She Credited to Him He "Insinuated as Much."

The two Misses Mercy, Dr. Anna and Miss Henrietta, had their revenge last night upon the head of "Paradise Jimmy" Oliver for anything that he, as Third District Assemblyman, may have said to the younger Miss Mercy when she was asking for votes for women at Albany.

The Misses Mercy invaded the political bailiwick of Assemblyman Oliver at the head of a band of suffragists at 8:30 o'clock and the girlish treble of Miss Henrietta, raised in protest against Oliver, could be heard as far as it would carry from the top of a stepladder at Second Avenue and First Street.

The district is one in which the population is partly Irish, but mostly Jewish. Little Miss Mercy called on all of the women of the district to help her emphasize her resentment against Assemblyman Oliver by writing to him demanding to know what he meant by those "slurring references to enfranchising Rebecca, and those other references to the Third District women as folks who were too busy at the washtubs to have an interest in the ballot and too poor to go to Albany to see about it."

"When Assemblyman Oliver talked to me in Albany," said Miss Mercy, in explaining what really happened in the now celebrated incident, he may have been getting off coarse Irish jokes. He did not say to me in so many words that we ought to do as the street women do to get the ballot, but he did insmuate as much. He denies that now, and I'm glad he does. But he can't deny he made slighting remarks about you women as washerwomen, and I want him now to show that he is a real friend of votes for women, as he says he is, by the special penance of going before the committee having our bill in charge and forcing that bill out of the committee upon the floor of the Assembly. That he can do. If he doesn't, and still says he's for votes for women, then I say he may claim to be a suffragist, as loud as he wants to, but he'll be a mighty dead one."

The women the Misses Mercy shepherded to the protest meeting were from the East Side Equal Suffrage League, with headquarters at 225 Chrystie Street. Dr. Anna Mercy is President of this league and Maude Malone is its chief orator. Miss Malone spoke briefly after the others last night.

When Anna Mercy mounted the stepladder to speak, after her younger sister and Miss Dorothy Frooks, an east side school girl with her books under her arm, had made their appeals, she dealt at some length with the Oliver incident and with Oliver.

She said that this meeting was only one of the first sessions on Oliver and that before the series has ended every street corner in Oliver's political territory will have heard the voices of women protesting against him. Appealing to the men and women to work against him, and demanding that some one be sent to Albany in his stead when next the husbands of the district have a chance to vote.

"And that is not all," she cried. "Last week we were in Albany. Next week we shall be in Washington. We have scores to settle with President Taft and with Congress that are as serious as those we have had to settle up at Albany.

"President Taft is sitting on the fence on this great issue. He says he favors votes for women when all the women want them. I say that's a straddle, and a tame one, too. He can't sit on the fence much longer. Did he wait till all the people wanted him to be President? No, this is a country of majority rule. As soon as a majority wanted him he rushed off to Washington as fast as he could go.

"And it's undignified for the President to be sitting on the fence in this suffrage matter, in spite of the good company that is with him; we don't propose to let him keep on doing it, and that's why 'On to Washington!' is the next cry that is in order.

There gathered to hear the pleaders for votes for women perhaps 300 persons, mostly men and boys, although a few women were present.

"Vot is it, goil?" commented one rather middle-aged woman when Assemblyman Oliver was catching the thickest of the epithetical bouquets. "It's a joke, ain't it, vot he said? Ain't you got smartness enough for seeing that?"

And she laughed at the rest of the attack, while the other women seemed to wonder what it was all about and paid only casual attention coming and going through the speeches. The women speakers kept a close watch on the crowd in the hope that some men politicians would turn out to hear them. But none put in an appearance, although even the corner policeman was inveigled into the hunt as an expert on identifications and pledged to report the first one that loomed on the horizon.

Dr. Anna Mercy did not qualify her comment on Assemblyman Oliver's remarks at Albany as did her sister. She shouted to the crowd:

"Oliver told my sister that if we women wanted the vote to do as the women of Pearl Street do to get it, and that is the low kind of insult we meet when we stand forth to demand our rights.

"Why, if men had been half clever," she added, warming up to her theme, "they would have given the ballot to us long ago. For everybody knows that until stirred into study of men and issues and political methods woman was always willing to vote as did the men folks of her family.

"Had they given us the vote years ago we would have voted just so. But now it is too late for that. We know that behind the man voter stands the boss, and behind him is a corruption fund, and behind that are the corporations, and that the voter may vote ever so well, but his work is of no avail, because a few clever people control him—as a few clever people now control Mr. Murphy, the boss above Assemblyman Oliver's head.

"With thousands of tramps forced on the world as graduates of our governmental methods, and thousands of girls forced into Broadway and into Pearl Street, and millions of money piled up in the hands of the few who manipulate our Government, is it any wonder that it is the laughing stock of the world?

"And when 'Paradise' Jimmy Oliver says you are too busy at the washtub to worry about votes, he is only telling you the old traditional thing. A woman must have no intellect, no breadth, no viewpoint—she must be a creature of the washtub, and the politician may answer with low insult the woman constituent who asks her rights.

"It isn't for the sake of the ballot that we wish to vote, but for the sake of the thousand things that we may do and help to do if only we have this instrument of affecting the nature of the government.

"If a political machine asked Oliver to do something he would not answer with low jest; he would recognize his master's voice and be about his task at once, knowing that a new servant would be sent to Albany next session if he should fail to do his apportioned task. And now we want you women to help us take such action in this assembly district that he will learn he cannot give the answer to our pleas that he has given to my sister."

While Anna Mercy and the others were speaking from the step ladder her sister was circulating in the crowd, notebook in hand, enrolling Equal Suffrage League members, and inviting them to the Chrystie Street headquarters. She said she wanted every woman in the district listed before Oliver again returned to his constituents, but she actually succeeded in getting only about twenty names. Another street rally in Oliver's district will be held next week.

SUFFRAGISTS ENCOURAGED.

Mrs. Catt Thinks Their Bill May Pass the Legislature.

The suffragists may not go to Albany for a hearing next year, Mrs. Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, said yesterday on her return. Assemblyman Toombs told the women that there was a difference of sentiment at the Capitol toward their bill this year, and Mrs. Catt agrees with him. The women will not quite get up to Albany next year as Senators or Assemblymen, if they have any desire for those honors, but she thinks they may have a chance to go over the ground of their annual pilgrimage again to say thank you for the bill when it is out of committee and through the Legislature.

Mrs. Catt says that quite seriously. She was not at all discouraged by the hearing; quite the other way. She discovered the favorable atmosphere, too, and she thinks it means something. Of course, she adds, the Allds trial is making things horribly congested, and that may complicate matters, but if there is time left for consideration of other things, why you can't tell what may happen.

BOSTON OPERA AS METROPOLITAN ALLY

Directors Fail to Issue Promised Statement Regarding Future Relations of Companies.

RUSSELL AS CO-DIRECTOR?

Reported That Gatti-Casazza Has Asked to Have His Position Defined and Present Difficulties Removed.

In answer to a telegram from Boston announcing a rumor which had circulated in that city to the effect that Henry Russell, the impresario of the Boston Opera House, was to be co-director with Mr. Gatti-Casazza at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, it was stated at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening that an official statement would emanate from the Directors yesterday in regard to the relations between the Metropolitan Opera House and the Boston Opera House. However, no such statement was forthcoming yesterday, and it is probable that there will be none to-day.

Others rumors have circulated in the past few days to the effect that Henry Russell would succeed Mr. Gatti-Casazza as sole manager of the Metropolitan when Mr. Gatti-Casazza's contract expires at the end of next season. Still another version of the story reached the public print. This one read that the relations between Boston and New York would be closer than ever next season.

There seems to be a certain amount of basis in all these rumors. There are two ways of explaining them. In the first place it is known that W. K. Vanderbilt has been the guiding spirit which has led the Board of Directors to elect Mr. Gatti-Casazza manager of the Metropolitan and keep him in that position. There has been a great deal of feeling among the members of the board about this appointment. The story about how Andreas Dippel was appointed "administrative manager" as a compromise has already been published.

During the Fall Arthur Hammerstein issued a statement to the effect that he had been approached by certain members of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company to see if a coalition could not be effected between the two houses. The Board of Directors issued a "denial" of this statement, in which they said that they had not held any intercourse with Mr. Hammerstein on any subject whatever. As a board they had not.

Certain members of the board have seen fit to defend Andreas Dippel. Others have doubtless had other plans in mind. In any case, while the balance of power lies very plainly in Mr. Gatti-Casazza's favor, it is by no means certain that all the members of the board are entirely satisfied with matters as they stand.

On the other hand, it is not at all certain that Mr. Gatti-Casazza himself is pleased. It is said on good authority that he has asked to have his position so clearly defined that he can have no further difficulties placed in his way. He wishes to know exactly what his duties are and exactly what his responsibilities are, with whom he is working, and for whom he is working.

It is by no means impossible to conceive that certain members of the board have talked with Henry Russell in relation to his accepting some sort of a position at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is very doubtful if the board as a whole has talked "officially" to Mr. Russell at all.

This season there has existed a working agreement between the Boston and New York companies. Mme. Lipkowska and Miss Nielsen have sung in New York occasionally. Miss Noria and Miss Alda have sung in Boston. There have been other instances of interchanges of singers between the two companies. Next season, when, if present plans are carried out, the road tours of the Metropolitan Company are to be abandoned, it would be of advantage to have a still closer agreement so that singers who were not in use in New York may sing in Boston, and vice versa. It has already been announced that Mr. Boncl will not sing at the Metropolitan next season. As a consequence it may be imagined that many of the older Italian operas will be dropped from the repertoire. As a consequence the Metropolitan will not require the constant services of a coloratura soprano in the company.

Chicago is to have its opera company next season, too. Many of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company are interested in the Chicago company. There will doubtless be a strong bond of sympathy between that company and New York.

As for Mr. Russell's coming to New York to act as co-director at the Metropolitan, Mr. Gatti-Casazza is not likely to be willing to go in for another season of partnership. It is said that he understood when he came to New York that he was to be sole director. He has spent two years at the Metropolitan as "general manager," with an "administrative manager," also in the theatre. The result has been far from pleasant for all concerned and so unsuccessful that it has already been announced, although not officially, that Mr. Dippel would retire at the end of this season, possibly to be put at the head of the Chicago company.

CARUSO IN BROOKLYN.

Tenor, Guarded by Friends, Signs Blackmail Complaint.

Enrico Caruso and his bodyguard of seven faithful friends braved the Black Hand again yesterday and went over to Brooklyn, where, in the office of District Attorney Clarke, the tenor swore to a charge of attempted extortion and blackmail against Antonio Cincotta and Antonio Misiano, the men who were arrested last Friday night on the spot where a decoy package had been put by the detectives of the Italian squad.

When the trip to Brooklyn was over, Caruso's friends told him how brave he was. Not once on the trip did they become frightened, not even when a crowd surged around the tenor and his bodyguard. In addition to the faithful bodyguard of friends, two detectives from the Italian squad went with Caruso yesterday to see that no harm befell him. Caruso's lawyer, Alfred F. Seligsberg, also went along.

After signing the complaint, the tenor and his friends returned to Manhattan.

The complaint by Caruso was made in order that the charge against Cincotta and Misiano might be changed from vagrancy to blackmail.

WRATH IN CIVIC ALLIANCE.

Patronage Plums Have Fallen Sparingly and Comment Thereon Is Shocking.

It seemed like the old Hearst days at the Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth Street and Second Avenue, last night when the members of the County Committee of the Civic Alliance, the successor of the Independence League, got together and called themselves all the names they could think of.

It was all about the failure of ex-Chairman Gehring to obtain a suitable amount of patronage for the faithful under the new administration. The members of the Alliance fully appreciate the part they and Mr. Hearst played in winning the Fusion victory last Fall, and they decided after the campaign was over that now was the time to come into their own, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand. This organization went under the unassuming but explicit name of Patronage Committee.

As time went by the plums began to fall. Mr. Gehring became Deputy County Clerk. Dr. Joseph Byrne, one of the prominent men in the organization, obtained the appointment of Medical Officer of the Finance Department. There were a few more, but they did not fall into a very wide circle.

It was not long before the disappointed ones were grumbling. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called, and it was voted to appoint a committee to investigate the Patronage Committee. Mr. Gehring had resigned as County Chairman in the meantime, and turned over the reins to Michael Byrne. The Investigating Committee reported to the County Committee last night. The argument of the report and the rest of the discussion was not exactly fit to print. Mr. Gehring and the other officeholders of the organization were not present. The only one of the "conservatives" who was on hand was ex-Assemblyman W. H. Allen. He made an impassioned speech in an endeavor to quell the outbreak, but was not very successful.

They were still rowing it at midnight with the end no where in sight. As one of the men who left in disgust put it: "And Hearst intends to run for Governor with that bunch behind him. He'd better run for head of the Psycopathic Ward at Bellevue."

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NEW MOVE IS MADE TO END BIG STRIKE

Business Men and Bankers of Philadelphia to Exert Pressure on Traction Company.

TO INSIST ON ARBITRATION

Appeal Also to President Taft—Strikers Say Over 2,500 More Men Have Quit Work.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11. — Two hours and a half of discussion of the strike question by a large gathering representative of more than thirty business organizations of the city resulted this afternoon in the adoption of a resolution in which three separate influences are invoked to bring the industrial war to an end.

Of the two local influences appealed to stress was laid upon financial powers of the city. The city's banks, through the Clearing House Association, are requested to use their influences with the parties in dispute to bring about arbitration or an equitable settlement, the understanding being that especial reference was had to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Each commercial body represented was asked also to bring every possible pressure to bear upon the Councilmen to cause a special meeting of City Councils, to be called for action, which will induce the company and its men to come to terms.

The resolution took a wider scope, however, in directing that a telegram be sent at once to Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation, asking that the federation offer immediately its services as arbitrator to the company and the union organization representing the men. Several speakers declared their belief that this affforded the surest and most direct way of bringing matters to an issue. The traction company, many thought, would not likely cast aside an offer from the National civic body to act as mediator. The men's organization has already announced that it would welcome arbitration.

Mr. Low replied to the telegram that he could not interfere unless both sides requested him to do so.

At the close of the meeting a committee of thirty was named to put the resolutions adopted into effect and to take any other action which it deemed advisable with a view to bringing about a speedy end of the car men's strike.

Appeal to President Taft.

An appeal to President Taft to help bring the strike to an end was decided upon. The suggestion for this action came from Alfred H. Love of the Universal Peace Union. Mr. Love said he had presented a letter, which will be sent to the President, to the strikers' Committee of Ten. This letter, which was approved and will be signed by August F. Daix, Jr., for the business men's conference, is as follows:

To His Excellency, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, appointed by the United Business Men's Association to represent it in the effort to end the strike now prevailing in our city, by which many thousands of men are out of employment and many wheels are idle, about differences that might be adjusted by arbitration, appeals to you to assist us in this crisis by sending to our aid the Commission of the Foundation for Industrial Peace, instead of calling out the militia, which would anger the men and might lead to bloodshed.

A conference between the car company and the men would undoubtedly end the trouble. The laboring men, the unions, are willing to arbitrate. The Rapid Transit Company refuses to arbitrate on account of some technicalities, which they consider legal incident to the strike itself, and which could be satisfactorily explained to them. With the authority of law represented by such a man as Chief Justice Fuller, Chairman of the commission, if he, with his colleagues, were only here by your authority, or as your representatives, we do not doubt this this industrial commission would accomplish the end desired, for we believe the car company would consent to arbitration.

It would save millions of dollars to employers and employes and restore quiet and order to the city.

We have the honor to suggest and to ask you to employ the remedy.

Immediate action was the demand of every speaker of the afternoon. The blocking of a settlement was variously attributed in the speeches to the transit company, the city officials, and in a few instances to the attitude of the strikers themselves in forcing a general walkout and insisting upon recognition of their union in any plan for arbitration they were willing to indorse.

To-night the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, through President Kruger, announced its willingness to comply with Mayor Reyburn's request of the afternoon for concessions to men who were willing to return to work. In his letter to Mayor Reyburn President Kruger said:

"I take the responsibility of saying that, as far as there are vacancies, we shall receive the men back, until March 16, 1910, under the terms of our resolution of Feb. 25, and believe that in some way we can give them the financial assistance that you request. Of course, we must loyally guard the rights of the men, who have been loyal to us, and we think it only fair to point out, in this connection, that we are now rapidly filling our ranks."

Mayor Reyburn's suggestion was that the company extend the time in which the strikers may return to work. He said he believed that many of the strikers would take advantage of the extension of time. Many of the men were in want, the Mayor added, and he suggested that to each married man who returned $10 be given, and $5 to each single man, the money to be returned to the company out of the wages of the men at the rate of $2 a week.

C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking carmen, declared to-night that the action of the Mayor and the responsive offer of the company was a "bluff."

More Men Quit Work.

Steady gains in the ranks of the strikers were reported to-day by the union labor leaders, who announced that 2,838 workers joined the general strike this morning. These accessions, according to the labor committee, make a total of nearly 146,000 men and women on strike.

In Kensington, it was said, the strikers' ranks were increased by 2,350 employes of textile and dyeing establishments. Union delegates also reported that 488 men, including power house employes, glaziers, and iron workers, had also quit work this morning. As 200 workers employed in several mills in Kensington declared that they would return to work on Monday, the actual gain by the strikers for the day was 2,638.

The union men were especially jubilant on hearing the report of Robert McLean, National organizer of the Firemen's Union, who declared that 45 employes of the Rapid Transit Company's power houses had joined the strike. These men, it is said, were initiated into the Firemen's Union this morning.

Delegates at the union headquarters to-night said that the number of strikers would be increased by several thousand to-morrow, when employes of the Midvale Steel Works, Cramps Shipyards, and the Pencoyd Iron Works would quit work.

Charles Austin and Alfred Boyne, organizers, who distributed circulars to the employes of the Pencoyd Works urging them to strike, were arrested.

In a statement issued to-day the Committee of Ten, which is in charge of the general strike, announced that if the local strike was not settled within forty-eight hours every labor organization on strike would be instructed to formulate demands for wages, hours, and conditions of labor commensurate with the increased cost of living. Every labor organization throughout the State, the committee said, would be notified to take similar action.

Except for the gains made by the strikers, there were few developments to-day. Many manufacturers think that strikers will return to work in large numbers beginning on Monday, and that at the end of another week conditions will be normal again. There is some evidence to support this view. Some men who walked out in compliance with the call of the Central Labor Union have written to their former employers to say that they are willing to go back to work, and others have applied at the offices of mills that are closed to know when they will be reopened. Unless the strike leaders are able to hold their men on Monday, the manufacturers say, the strike is lost.

Cars Are Attacked.

Nine cars were attacked to-night by a crowd of 150 men who had attended a labor meeting at Musical Fund Hall, Eighth and Locust Streets. These men marched down Eighth Street from Locust to Reed Street, jeering car crews and smashing windows with bricks.

The first disturbance occurred at Pine Street, where several windows were smashed in a car passing up Eighth Street. At South Street another car was attacked. The motorman put on full speed and the car dashed by. All the windows were broken. As brick crashed through one of the windows the policeman in the car flung himself on the floor, tried to squeeze under the seat, and ordered the motorman to put on full speed and get away from there quick.

Another car approached and the mob prepared to attack it. The policeman on the platform drew his revolver, and the crowd threw bricks and then fled up dark alleys. Many windows in this car were smashed.

Three more cars were stoned in the same manner. At Reed Street, however, a car was stopped. The passengers and crew fled. The policeman on the car drew his revolver, left the car, and faced the crowd. No word was spoken. Then over the heads of the crowd a brick was hurled, and the crash of broken glass aroused the neighborhood. Windows were flung open and many persons came hurrying up from various directions. A fusillade of bricks followed, and matters began to look serious. Another car came up at this juncture, and then another, the car crews and policemen forming timely reinforcements. They could not prevent the crowd from smashing the windows in the cars, however. Upon the arrival of several policemen the cars proceeded.

LIKE RUSSIA, SAYS GOMPERS.

Attacks Attitude of "Corrupt Gang" Toward Philadelphia Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—"I can say nothing at this time in regard to the extension of the strike from Philadelphia to the State of Pennsylvania or to the country at large," said President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to-day.

"Whatever plans we may have for the protection of labor," he continued, "I do not know that it is necessary to publish or proclaim. The forces arrayed against labor meet in secret and plan their schemes. They take neither the public nor labor into their confidence. We will do the best we can to protect the rights and interests of the working people."

Referring to the action of the Philadelphia authorities in prohibiting the holding of a mass meeting at the baseball park, Mr. Gompers said the men "were treated as are Russian subjects, rather than as citizens are treated in the Republic of the United States."

"An attempt such as this," he said, "to deny and prohibit free assemblage and free speech, and wantonly and ruthlessly and brutally to club men, women, and children in the effort to exercise their right of free speech and free assemblage, is bound to react. In the United States we are led to believe that we are entitled to these rights under the Constitution, and for the moment a corrupt gang, such as obtains in Philadelphia, may have the upper hand, but that cannot last long, not in free America. It is something that Philadelphia corporations and politicians do not seem to understand, that the greatest safety lies in freedom."

Reviewing the situation which led up to the trouble, Mr. Gompers said that everything was done by the men that could be done with honor to avoid the strike, adding:

"Ever since the strike of last June of the street railwaymen in Philadelphia, which was adjusted by agreement, the company has been engaged in nullifying the result of the strike and the agreement made with the organization."

TRENTON MEN WIN STRIKE.

Street Railway Company Agrees to Most of Their Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The strike of the Trenton Street Railway employes was settled to-night with a victory for the men. The company agreed to pay them 23 cents an hour, as they demanded, and to arrange the schedules so that they will work as near ten hours a day as practicable. The demand for recognition of the union was not mentioned in the settlement, and the company did not treat with the men direct or with officials of the union. During the afternoon a committee of business men took the matter in hand. The committee agreed that it was for the city's best interest that the strike be declared off at once, and decided that the company should grant most of the concessions asked for by the men.

Following the meeting, the committee held a conference with officials of the road. The result of the conference was that the officials promised to increase wages, to rearrange hours of work so that the "shifts" would be eliminated, and to reinstate the three employes discharged while the union was being organized.

The strikers' committee and the business men's committee then met, and the trolley men agreed to have the strike declared off as soon as a formal agreement was entered into.

The agreement stipulates that ten hours of work, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours, shall constitute a day's work for all motormen and conductors; that in the future all grievances arising between the company and its men shall be adjusted by the officers of the company and a committee selected by the employes, and that in the event that differences cannot be adjusted in this manner they shall be submitted to arbitration.

Just before the strike was settled two men were shot. One of them was Wesley Tall Chief, a full-blooded Indian, who interfered in a quarrel in a saloon. The Indian tried to stop the quarrel, which was about the strike, and was shot. William C. Polock was shot by Harry Breller in a fight over the strike.

The cars of the company will start running again to-morrow morning. The strikebreakers operated sixteen cars today up to noon, until the crowds made it so hot for them that they quit work. Every car was badly damaged.

MORE MEN IN PAPER MILLS.

Militia Escort Strikebreakers at Corinth—More Troops Held Ready.

CORINTH, N. Y., March 11.—Marching between the lines of three companies of the New York National Guard and a squad of fifty detectives, one hundred non-union men were escorted into the mills of the International Paper Company here to-day. They came from Saratoga.

At the Corinth station they were greeted by a large party of strikers, who offered no violence, but marched with them to the doors of the mills, calling out epithets. The strikers decided at a meeting to-day not to oppose the entrance of strikebreakers into the mills.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 11.—Obedient to orders received from the Papermakers' Union Headquarters in Watertown, N. Y., 250 union employes at the plant here of the International Paper Company to-day went on strike. About 150 men are still working, but it is probable that the absence of strikers will force them out of work.

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the standard Cod Liver Oil preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old. All Druggists

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

BROKER MACRAE HELD ON BIGAMY CHARGE

Man Who Sued Miss Anglin's Brother for Alienating Wife's Affections Gives Bail.

SAYS CASE WAS TRUMPED UP

Woman He Was Supposed to Have Married in Pittsburg Had a Husband Living.

Gustavus Fulton MacRae, a stock broker, with offices at 115 Broadway, was arrested yesterday as a fugitive from justice on a warrant issued in Newark, N. J., charging him with bigamy. It was the latest development in a tangled skein of matrimonial troubles which have been keeping the broker very busy of late. The bigamy charge was preferred by Rose Spiro MacRae, who married the broker in Newark, Nov. 23, 1908, and who says she has learned since that MacRae had a wife living at the time in Pittsburg, Penn.

The warrant for his arrest was issued on Mrs. MacRae's complaint by Justice Blauvelt of Newark on Thursday. Two detectives from the District Attorney's office found MacRae at his office yesterday. He was arraigned before Magistrate Hermann in the Tombs Court and held for requisition, but was released on $1,500 bail later in the day by Judge Foster, in General Sessions. MacRae will fight extradition to New Jersey, and his lawyer, Frederick Durgan, has telegraphed to Gov. Hughes asking for a hearing next Tuesday.

MacRae says he can prove that he is not a bigamist. He says the charge has been trumped up in retaliation for a divorce suit he has started against his present wife, as well as a suit for $100,000 damages he has begun against Timothy Anglin, a brother of Margaret Anglin, the actress, for alienation of his wife's affections. MacRae also says that he believed his former wife dead when he married Rose Spiro in 1908, and that even if she wasn't, he can prove that she was not legally married to him.

Mrs. MacRae is now living with her father, Ivan Spiro, a traveling salesman, at Bayside, L. I., where she went with her four months' old baby a few months ago. She says in her complaint that MacRae in July, 1903, married Mary Elizabeth Beers in this city and that she has learned that the woman is at present in Pittsburg with her five-year-old son. Her lawyer, ex-Assistant District Attorney Kresel, has been unable to find any record to show that MacRae and his former wife were divorced before he married Miss Spiro.

The bigamy proceedings took MacRae by surprise yesterday. When arraigned he had nothing to say and was taken to a cell in the Tombs. But after his release on bail and a conference with his lawyer he grew somewhat voluble about his case.

"I can prove that I am not a bigamist, and will do so," he said. "When I married Rose Spiro I was free to do so. It was the third time I had been married. My first wife died years ago. In 1903 I married a woman who told me she was Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Beers. I say I married her. That is not quite true. I thought at the time I was marrying her. She had been in my employ as governess for my child. Soon after the marriage I received a letter from the Rev. Jacob Baum of Indianapolis, saying that the woman who called herself Mrs. Beers was his wife. I confronted her with the letter and she fled from the State. I at once began annulment proceedings in Kings County, but did not carry the matter through, because I was advised by lawyers that it was not necessary to get an annulment as the woman I had married was already a married woman.

"Mrs. Beers, or Mrs. Baum, or whatever her name was, went to Pittsburg, I learned. It was only a little while after that when I learned that she died in a hospital in Greensburg, near Pittsburg. So I felt that I was free again to marry. Nothing has occurred to change my mind since then. Even though Mrs. Beers is still alive, I could not be a bigamist, because the ceremony I went through with her was not binding upon me."

MacRae, who lives at the Gregorian Hotel, in West Thirty-fifth Street, first began to figure in the courts last February, when he had his son, Duncan MacRae, arrested for incorrigibility. The lad was arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor, and MacRae explained that Duncan insisted on living in a boarding house and paying $15 a week, while he was only earning $7 a week as a clerk for a tobacco company. He said, as the lad refused to live home, he had suggested that Duncan go to one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings to live. Duncan told the Magistrate that he didn't live with his father because he didn't approve of his parent's matrimonial affairs. He said his father had been married five times, and that he didn't like it. The Magistrate told Duncan to run along home with his father and try to be a good and dutiful son.

A week or so later MacRae was arrested on complaint of Ivan Spiro, his father-in-law, and of Timothy Anglin. They charged that MacRae had written a threatening letter to Spiro in which Anglin's name had been used. There was a postponement, and the case is still pending. Three days after his arrest MacRae brought suit for divorce against his wife and started proceedings against Anglin for $100,000 damages. He also named Anglin as corespondent in the suit for divorce. He alleged in the bill of particulars that Anglin lived at the Spiro home in Bayside. The MacRaes had been living prior to January in Flushing, but Mr. MacRae decided to move over to Manhattan. He says that his wife on Jan. 4 told him she was going to visit her mother for a day. At the time they were packing up preparatory to coming to Manhattan. Mrs. MacRae went to Bayside and stayed there. MacRae says he sent an office boy there to get some legal papers from her, and that Anglin opened the door of the Spiro home to let him in.

THOMAS THORNE A SUICIDE.

Actor Playing in "The Fourth Estate" Strangles Himself in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Thomas Thorne, 24 years old, an actor playing at a downtown theatre, killed himself in his room to-day while despondent. Thorne, who was a member of the Lambs Club and whose home was in New York, ended his life with the thick cord from a bathrobe, tying one end around his neck and the other to a door hinge.

Thomas Thorne was a member of Liebler & Co.'s "The Fourth Estate" company, now playing at the Studebaker Theatre in Chicago. He had the rôle of a starving poet. He played the rôle of the Duke in "An American Widow" at the Hudson Theatre in this city early in the season, and last year originated the part of Dopey McKnight in "The Gay Life" at Daly's. Prior to that he had been with "The Squaw Man" and with Arnold Daly in répertoire. He also played in Maxine Elliott's company in "The Chaperon."

While in New York Thorne made his home with his sister, Miss Minnie Thorne, at 571 West 139th Street. His friends could give no reason for his suicide.

Opera in Aid of Legal Aid Society.

The souvenir, which will be given away at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday night at the production of "Aida," for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society, will contain signed portraits of President Taft and Mrs. Taft, both of whom will attend the performance. In addition it will also contain a biography of Verdi, with signed portrait, and also those of Caruso, Mme. Gadski, Amato, M Mordkin, and Mlle. Pavlowa.

State Labor Leaders Appeal to Taft.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., March 11.—The State Federation of Labor Convention here adjourned to-night after a day given up to sending messages to President Taft, Gov. Stuart, the two United States Senators, and Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia demanding arbitration of the Philadelphia street car strike.

ROWS OVER PRUSSIAN RIOTS.

Chancellor Told in Reichstag Police Acted Illegally—Secession from Diet.

BERLIN, March 11.—Last Sunday's demonstrations against the franchise system and the resulting conflicts between the police and the Socialists occupied the attention both of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet this afternoon.

In the Reichstag there were sharp attacks and counter attacks, in which the various parties took turns as the members discussed the Socialist interpellation asking what the Chancellor proposed to do regarding the "illegal" action of the police in forbidding open-air meetings. Deputy Ledebour, Socialist-Democrat, was called to order several times for designating the Police President's action as impudent and shameless, and for applying unpleasant epithets, but he continued his speech in defiance of the Speaker's rulings and amid the constant interruptions of the Conservatives. Mr. Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior, later replied to Deputy Ledebour. The Minister declared that Sunday's police prohibition of demonstrations was now the subject of an inquiry, and that there was no occasion for the intervention of the Chancellor until that inquiry had been concluded. He added that whether the prohibition was legal or illegal, the fact remained that those who arranged the demonstration despite the police prohibition were responsible for the unfortunate occurrences and the injuries to innocent persons.

In the Diet there was a wide divergence of opinion among the parties over the second reading of the Prussian Suffrage bill, the occasion of the trouble. Various decisions reached in committee were repudiated by the House. Each party offered an original motion in reference to the method of voting, and finally the Radicals, Poles, and Socialists left the House in a body, while the Conservatives and the members of the Centre Party continued the debate.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg made his appearance during the discussion and was expected to speak, but did not. The debate was concluded with the adoption of the primary elections for members of the electoral colleges in Prussian districts, but retaining the system of open voting at the final election of members of the Diet by the electoral college.

J. P. MORGAN BUSY IN ROME.

Financier Is Well and Accepts Honorary Post in City's Coming Jubilee.

ROME, March 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan was very busy to-day viewing works of art, taking care of a large amount of accumulated correspondence, and receiving visitors. This evening he dined with the Princess Teano, and afterward remained for a reception held in his honor. Mr. Morgan is in perfect health, and he said to-day that he had not for many years so thoroughly enjoyed a visit to Rome.

The American financier visited the Borgia apartment in the Vatican in the morning by special permission of Mgr. Misciattelli, Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces, who knew of his desire to see it at a time when tourists are not admitted. Mr Morgan was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Morten S. Paton of New York. In expressing his admiration of the paintings, Mr. Morgan said that he would not mind being a life prisoner in the Vatican if he were permitted at all times to look upon such artistic perfection.

The American mail arriving to-day brought Mr. Morgan a voluminous batch of correspondence, and after luncheon at the Grand Hotel, where he is staying, he spent the entire afternoon in his apartment dictating letters to his secretary, Mr. Douglass, examining objects of art submitted for his judgment, and receiving visitors.

Mrs. Morgan to-day accepted an invitation of the committee of the Italian organization which is arranging for the celebration in 1911 of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation making Rome the capital of United Italy, act as the honorary President of the foreign committee. In requesting the American financier to serve in this capacity, the Italian organization said that no one was more worthy of the office than he.

The Carl Marfel collection of watches, which was purchased in 1906 by Mr. Morgan, has recently been added to by him.

Mr. Morgan to-day received an invitation from the Duchess Lante Della Rovere, who was Miss Annita Allen of New Orleans, to take lunch with her at her villa at Bagnaia, which is one of the most celebrated in Europe. Mr. Morgan expects to remain about a fortnight more in Rome.

TWO DUELS SATISFY HONOR.

Sharp-Tongued Deputy Chiesa Will Not Fight the Other Three.

ROME, March 11.—It has been agreed that the honor of every one concerned had been vindicated in the two duels fought by Eugenio Chiesa, the Republican Deputy of Milan, the other three engagements of the offending party were called off to-day.

In the Chamber of Deputies last Friday Chiesa, who has a reputation both as a duelist and a debater who does not mince his words, addressed an interrogation to the Government concerning what he described as the influence of the Austrian Baroness Siemens on the Italian Army by reason of her acquaintance with the late Lieut. Gen. Tancredi Salette and subsequently with Gen. Fecia di Cossato, the commander of the grand manoeuvres, said to be engaged to marry the Baroness. Gen. Prudente, Under Secretary of War, refused to reply, whereupon he was roundly abused by Chiesa, who took occasion to remark that the Duchess Litta had been a great favorite with the late King Humbert. Count Giacomo Arandio, nephew of the Duchess, boxed Chiesa's ears and then challenged the latter to combat.

Gen. Prudente also sent his seconds to Chiesa, as did Gen. Fecia di Cossato. A fourth challenge was received from the son of Duchess di Litta at Milan and a fifth from a nephew of the Duchess in Berlin.

Chiesa announced his willingness to meet all comers, and on Wednesday received a prick on the chin from the sword of Gen. Prudente. Yesterday after twenty-four assaults Chiesa put his mark on the cheek of Gen. Fecia di Cossato, and to-day it was decided that every one was satisfied.

Baroness Siemens arrived from Berlin to-day and will nurse the General back to normal health. It is reported that the two will be married soon. The general is 69 years of age and the Baroness 42.

GERMAN LINES HAVE REMEDY.

Raised Steamer Rates Will Pay American Corporation Tax.

BERLIN, March 11.—The intention of the United States Government to impose a corporation tax upon foreign steamship companies whose vessels ply between American and foreign ports causes some concern to the officials of the German shipping companies.

The Lokal Anzeiger states to-day that it is informed from what is described as a trustworthy source that if the foreign companies are so taxed the remedy for them will be to increase their freight and passenger charges sufficiently to fully reimburse them for the taxes paid.

THE thousands of men who patronize Vogel Brothers dress better and have more clothes to wear, without spending as much money, than the men who are not acquainted with us. This certainly should influence you to investigate our clothing—and an investigation will lead to our mutual benefit.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

BRIAND DENIES CRIME AS TO CHURCH LANDS

French Premier, Replying to Socialist Attack, Admits Only Incapacity and Confusion.

PROMISES ALL DUEZ PAPERS

Fierce Onslaught by Jaures, Who Asks Why Chartreuse Sold for $10,000 When $1,000,000 Was Offered.

PARIS, March 11.—The interpellation regarding the $2,000,000 embezzlement of M. Duez, one of the men intrusted by the Government with the liquidation of Church properties, came up in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Government had announced that it would accept the interpellation at to-day's sitting, and when the proceedings opened Premier Briand and the entire Ministry were present, while the galleries were crowded almost to suffocation.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, in a bitter speech declared that the scandal had compromised the laic work of the republic and demanded that the whole affair be probed to the bottom and the responsibilities fixed. He said that it was amazing that a man already a defaulter in the sum of $100,000 could be appointed to such a responsible task, and openly intimated that the gravest suspicions existed against another liquidator, M. Lecouturier.

Deputy Jaures declared that Lecouturier fell under suspicion not only because of the excessive fees which were charged, but by reason of his connection with the Chartreuse affair, in which it was reported that he sold a brand of liquor manufactured by the Chartreuse fathers to a rival concern under conditions that would prevent competition.

Turning upon Premier Briand, M. Jaures demanded the production of all papers and correspondence having to do with the appointment, the services and the removal of Duez. The Premier replied: "You shall have every document."

M. Jaures then read documents to show that Minister of Finance Caillaux in 1906 questioned the circumstances of the sale for $10,000 of the Chartreuse, for which another company had offered $1,000,000. He demanded that the Government explain the immunity granted Lecouturier.

M. Berry, Conservative, followed up the assault by declaring that it was not astonishing that Duez had robbed the State when the State had robbed the congregation.

Premier Briand replied exhaustively to these attacks, reading from documents and correspondence. He said that the original mistake was the law of 1901, which only said "The congregation shall be dissolved," without elaborating upon the method to be used. He explained at length the complicated procedure of the liquidation of a single congregation like the Christian Brothers, which involved innumerable suits and adjudications.

When he became Minister of Justice in 1908, he said he realized that the liquidations were dragging out at length, and submitted a bill to Parliament to substitute administrative for judicial control. The Premier said that instead of passing this bill the Senate appointed an investigation commission. He then read circulars he had addressed to the court and the public prosecutor's office insisting on closer supervision, which he said resulted in the reduction of fees. M. Briand also described how experts were appointed to investigate matters, and had reported inextricable confusion and incapacity, but no criminality.

Even after the resignation of Duez, the Premier said, he wrote the Prosecutor advising his prosecution. With regard to Lecouturier, the Premier said he defied any one to say that he had been benefited by his complaisance. He insisted that when the final exposure came the Government had not hesitated to do its duty.

"The scandal is not in the exposure, but in the immunity," M. Briand concluded. "The Republican régime need not blush. All régimes develop scandals. The crime is in the attempt to stifle them."

The Premier promised that the truth should be disclosed and justice pitilessly applied, regardless of who was found guilty.

The debate then went over until Monday.

PRELATE WRONGLY SUED.

French Court Turns Down Teachers' Complaint Against Archbishop Turinati

NANCY, France, March 11.—In the case of Archbishop Turinati, accused by the Public School Teachers' Association of having injured the schools by signing the episcopal letter warning Catholics not to use certain text books, the public prosecutor has decided that the State or individual teachers instead of the Teachers' Association should have brought the suit.

Accordingly the prosecutor has decided that the suit cannot be entertained by the court.

FAIRBANKSES SAIL TO-DAY.

Ex-Vice President and His Wife Coming Home on the Mauretania.

LONDON, March 11.—Ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks will sail to-morrow for New York from Liverpool on the steamer Mauretania. Mr. Fairbanks was a guest at luncheon to-day of the Benchers of the Temple and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks attended a reception given by the American Woman's Society at the Savoy Hotel. Many Americans, including members of the American Embassy and Consulate, were present at the reception.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were present at the Parliamentary reception given by Speaker Lowther of the House of Commons.

Court-Martial for Lieut. F. B. Davis.

MANILA, March 11.—Lieut. Frank B. Davis of the Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A., has been ordered before a court-martial, charged with having misrepresented the law to a similar court while defending an enlisted man.

Run Down by Auto, Child May Die.

James S. Masterman of 73 Eighty-second Street, Bay Ridge, ran down with his automobile last night six-year-old Helen Mandel in front of her home, 7,903 Third Avenue, Bay Ridge. He bundled the child into his automobile and sped to the Norwegian Hospital, several mounted policemen giving chase as he sped past, but being distanced. At the hospital it was said the girl had sustained a fracture of the skull and probably would die.

ENDS LIFE; FIFTH ATTEMPT.

Young Wife of Railroad Man Takes Poison in Crowded Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—This afternoon, in full view of several hundred commuters at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad station, Mrs. Albert T. Floyd, bride of less than a year of a railroad man, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Her action created a stampede among the timid. The young woman died in an ambulance while being hurried to a hospital.

This was her fifth attempt at suicide, and the most sensational. About eight months ago she tried laudanum, but took an overdose. Before her discharge from the hospital she jumped from a window, but once more escaped death. She made two more attempts and again was confined in a hospital, from which she was liberated only a few weeks ago.

ANATOLIAN MINES THE PRICE.

American Syndicate's Offer to Build Railway Before Turkish Ministry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The Turkish Council of Ministers has received for its consideration the draft of a contract submitted by the American syndicate which is seeking railroad and other concessions in Anatolia.

The syndicate is represented here by Arthur Chester of New York, son of Rear Admiral Chester. The syndicate proposes to construct some 1,250 miles of railway in Anatolia in return for the right to exploit existing and prospective mines within the zone determined by lines at a distance of twenty miles on either side of the railroad line.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 11.—The city is quiet following the anti-American demonstration directed against the American-owned street railway company. The rioting appears to be over, but the street railway is strictly boycotted. The Minister of Foreign Affairs called at the American Legation and apologized for the behavior of the mob which at one time stoned the Legation building. American Minister Northcott's handling of the situation was magnificent.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 11.—An elaborate reception in which Government officials will take part is being prepared for the Chilean schoolship Baquedano, which is due here to-morrow. Significance is given to the occasion as indicating the feeling between the two republics.

HAMBURG, March 11.—According to a verdict rendered by the Admiralty Court to-day the German schooner Gertrud, which was run down and sunk recently by the Hamburg-American line steamship Pennsylvania, was herself responsible for the accident. The Captain and three of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

Invalid Chairs

in the latest and most comfortable styles for sale or to rent.

To Rent
$2.00 per week

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RIKER DRUG STORES

You are safe when you buy at Riker's.

IN ANCIENT ROME, a wife could divorce her husband if his breath were offensive. The daily use of

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

The highest expression of shoe-making art is evidenced in the handsome models of the

Saks-Banister Shoes & Oxfords for Men, at $6 and $7.

Those whose tastes incline to Footwear of the higher type find in Saks-Banister Shoes a concentration of ideals which seem to be beyond the reach of most makers of Men's Shoes.

But the maker of Saks-Banister Shoes is a unique figure in the industry. His factory has always been run upon the quality-rather-than-quantity basis, and the wisdom of his reasoning has built for him a national reputation.

The new Spring assortments comprise a complete variety of exclusive models in Blucher, button, lace or Oxford styles. The leathers include patent, vici, gun metal or tan Russia calf.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

PAINS IN THE BACK

Perhaps it's a strain, or a touch of rheumatism, or a cold in the kidneys. Whatever the cause, you want relief, something to drive the pain away—and keep it away. The very best remedy is an

Allcock's POROUS PLASTER

Strengthens Weak Backs as Nothing Else Can

Just put one on the spot that hurts. It will gently open the skin pores and permit the healing vegetable gums to get at the affected parts and then *good-by, pain.* But in order to get *all* the benefit a porous plaster should give, always insist on having the genuine *"Allcock's."*

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CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP

Cleans the pores and makes a good complexion possible.

I was a sailor,
As meek as a tailor,
Till *Campbell's Soups* I ate.
Then I raised a rumpus
And boxed the compass;
And licked the Bo'sn's mate.

Campbell's Soups have never been "trustified."

Their quality is better than ever. But their price remains the same. As fast as our increasing production from year to year enabled us to operate on a more and more economical scale, every advantage gained has gone into the quality of

Campbell's Soups

In spite of the fact that every ingredient we use has increased in price, Campbell's Soups are today greater food-value than ever. And they are the greatest food-value ever given for the money.

21 kinds 10c a can

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

If not satisfied, get your money back.

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IN 53 NEW SPRING STYLES.

Each with its own distinctive charm.

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Exclusive Distributors for Greater New York and Vicinity

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"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

A MAUVE BRINGS $5,600 AT ART SALE

"Holland Landscape" Had Been Valued by Its Owner, the Late Justice Truax, at $25,000.

$4,000 PAID FOR DAUBIGNY

"The River Loire" Sold for Highest Price in Collection of the Late Frederick C. Hewitt.

A Mauve belonging to the estate of the late Justice Charles H. Truax brought the highest price at the sale of paintings under the auspices of the American Art Association last evening, $6,500. It was "Holland Landscape," different in character from the Mauves which in the last few years have brought prices up in five figures, a stretch of water with pasture land at the back and three cows standing in the water to drink. A shepherdess with a ewe and lamb is to be seen at one side, and a flock of sheep is in the distance. It is a bright, cheerful picture. It was said during the sale that Justice Truax had refused $20,000 for it, his price being $25,000. The picture was started at $5,000.

Four Daubignys brought the next highest prices among the Truax pictures after the Mauve, "On the Oise" going to W. C. Gotshall for $1,150. That was a low price, as it was bought in 1898 for $1,800. "Les Parc des Moutons," by Daubigny, a picture of shepherd and sheep with a big round orange moon low in the sky and its reflection in the water below, went to Dr. Paul Mersch for $675. The Holland Art Galleries paid $850 for "Early Morning," by the same artist, showing a rosy glow in a distant sky, a barnyard scene, and a couple of peasants going to work. "Les Faucheurs" went to J. A. Allen for $500. The Mauve went to a buyer who purchases under the name of George. The eighteen pictures of the Truax collection brought $12,840.

The other paintings sold belonged to the estate of the late Frederick C. Hewitt of Oswego, and William Francklyn of Paris. The returns for the more than sixty pictures were $31,825. The highest price was paid for "The River Loire," Daubigny, which went to W. Mitchell for $4,000. A nattractive Ziem, "Entrance to the Grand Canal," was bought by Seaman, agent, for $2,300.

Following are the pictures bringing $300 and over, with names of artists, buyers where given, and prices.

Landscape—Daubigny; Herman Schaus	$310
Evening Landscape—Henri Harpignies; John Fleming	310
The Alchemist—Thomas Wijck; W. Mitchell	1,300
The White Cottage—Jules Dupre; W. Mitchell	950
The River Loire—Daubigny; W. Mitchell	4,000
Landscape—Rousseau; Hugh J. Murray	600
Market Scene at Constantinople—Pasini; J. Singer	1,050
Landscape with Sheep—Charles Emile Jacque; Mr. Rutherford	600
Girl with Mandolin—Corot; John Fenning	1,500
A Water Mill—Emile Van Marcke; W. Mitchell	1,000
Entrance to the Grand Canal—Ziem; Seaman, agent	2,300
Shepherdess and Flock—Jacque; Bernet, agent	1,225
The Fortune Teller—Jules Worms; P. W. Rouss	600
View at Poissy—Daniel Ridgway Knight; Harry Allen	1,000
L'Antichambre de Monsigneur—Jehan G. Vibert; H. M. Koster	1,900
Venice en Fete—Ziem; H. Schultheis	1,100
Portrait of Mrs. Cavendish—Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A.; I. Voron	500
Portrait of the Honorable Mr. Shershon—John Hoppner; W. Mitchell	700
Viscountess Townshend—William Hogarth; Mrs. A. A. Ansinck	1,775
A Village Kermess—David Teniers, (the younger)—Herman Schaus	650
Vittoria della Rovere—Justus Sustermans; Mrs. A. A. Ansinck	1,000

The concluding sale of art property, furniture, textiles, and rugs belonging to the Hewitt Paris collection was held at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing $15,595, the total for the three afternoon sales being $31,933.50. One of the largest purchasers was a buyer giving the name of Mrs. Clinton. She paid the highest price of the day, $1,050, for a Louis XIV. buhut of carved oak. A writing table of rosewood, inlaid, went to her for $975, and she paid $720 for an antique Spanish divan, carved wood, and old tapestry. Dr. W. C. Gotshall paid $925 for an Aubusson tapestry panel, "Ceres and Flora."

ATE THE FAMILY HORSE.

Wife Killed and Cooked Dobbin, Says Man Who Wants Divorce.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Alleging that his wife fed him on horse and goat meat and beat him on the head with a poker, Henry Wittig, 63 years old, has filed suit for divorce.

In a bill filed before Judge Chetlain, Wittig, who lives on a farm in West Chicago, says that his wife killed Dobbin the horse, 20 years old, and served the meat for him to eat. When the horse meat was all gone, he says, she killed the family goat and put the meat on the table.

SAN FRANCISCO NOT DAMAGED

But Earthquake Startled the City—Theatre Panics Narrowly Averted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The sharp earthquake which was felt in some parts of the State last night was the severest since the calamity of 1906. The vibrations were long and undulatory, but slow. The duration was from one and a half to four seconds.

The shock was felt as far south as San Luis Obispo, but did not extend far north of San Francisco. The pronounced heavy movements, with a slight interval of undulations, were plainly felt, but no damage was reported.

In San Francisco people were generally aroused. In the Western Union office virtually every operator left his key. This caused a report to come from Portland that some of the San Francisco wires had been interrupted.

In two theatres, as the last act was closing, scores of spectators sprang to their feet. In one house there was a decided movement from the galleries toward the exits, but it was promptly stopped by a policeman.

Immediately following the tremors the small and badly frightened force of operators in the telephone offices were overwhelmed with calls from every direction.

In Oakland also a number of timid persons started for the doors of the theatres, but cries of "Sit down!" promptly checked them.

The shock was particularly severe on a line running north from Monterey, through Watsonville, Santa Cruz, and San José, and it also was felt in Santa Rosa.

At the Garden Theatre, San José, the earthquake would have caused a panic but for the presence of mind of Florence Roberts, an actress. The audience jumped up and started to jam the entrance, but many were quieted when she commanded them to sit down. About half left the theatre in an orderly manner. The remainder stayed and saw the play through.

According to the seismograph record at Chabot Observatory, the shock was only one and a half seconds in duration in Oakland.

The seismograph at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton recorded a shock at 10:32, lasting eight seconds.

TWO POLICEMEN BURNED.

Caught in a Back Draught After Rescuing Women and Children.

Patrolmen Martin Owen and August Schimp of the Eldridge Street Station were badly burned yesterday while they were rescuing women and children from a tenement at 104 Forsyth Street. They are in Gouverneur Hospital in a serious condition.

The tenement backs at right angles at the rear of the police station, and when the fourth platoon, playing handball in the yard, saw flames burst through the second-floor windows they vaulted a fence, mounted a wall, and leaped over to the lower fire escape.

Owen rushed to the second-floor hall, and, bursting into the apartment of Mrs. Minnie Brennsilber, found her and her two young children cowed with fright. Picking up the youngsters and calling to the mother to follow, Owen went to the roof, from which he stepped on to the roof of a synagogue adjoining. He sent Mrs. Brennsilber and the children through a trap door to the street and returned to the tenement.

In the meantime Schimp had led Mrs. Rose Flitzer, 60 years old, to the roof of the synagogue, and he, too, went back to find others to rescue. On the third floor the two men were caught in a back draught caused by the bursting of a window. Their coats were set afire, and they fled to the synagogue roof. A short time later other policemen found them there unconscious, and carried them to the street.

A fireman of Truck 6 was found staggering through a lower hallway, almost overcome by smoke, but was revived by an ambulance surgeon.

The blaze, which started in the kitchen of Mrs. Brennsilber's flat, at the rear of the second floor, did $2,500 damage to the building.

A blazing mattress thrown from an upper window fell on Policeman John Stanford, who was standing on a stone wall thirty feet above the ground. Policeman Murphy seized Stanford, helped him retain his hold, and pushed the mattress aside before it could burn Stanford.

COURT HOUSE HEARING FRIDAY

Civic Organizations Ask Chance to Protest and Mayor Fixes Date.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday fixed next Friday as the date for a public hearing on the proposal to take additional space in City Hall Park for the new County Court House. Representatives of the American Society of Landscape Architects appeared to protest against further encroachment upon the park, and the Mayor decided to give them an opportunity to be heard.

The request for a public hearing was the result of a recent conference attended by representatives of the Municipal Art Society, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the People's Institute, the City Vigilance League, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the City Club, and the Reform Club, as well as several other civic organizations.

The Municipal Art Society's Committee on Parks will marshal a formidable array of speakers at the hearing next Friday.

South Dakota Insurgents Nominate.

HURON, S. D., March 11.—The South Dakota "insurgent" Republicans, in conference to-day, named a full State ticket headed by R. S. Vessey for Governor.

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ARE SHOWING THEIR NEW SPRING LINE OF

FOOTWEAR FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

INCLUDING BOYS' OXFORDS AND BOOTS IN TAN AND BLACK RUSSIAN LEATHER AND PATENT LEATHER.

GIRLS' ANKLE TIES AND BOOTS IN TAN AND BLACK RUSSIAN LEATHER AND WHITE CANVAS.

LOW SHOES AND PUMPS, IN SIZES SUITABLE FOR MISSES.

PARTY SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALSO HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

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CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A REDUCED PRICE SALE, TO BE HELD THIS DAY (SATURDAY), CONSISTING OF

COLORED DRESS MATERIALS

INCLUDING VOILES, MARQUISETTES, CREPES, HOPSACKS AND CHEVIOTS, IN VARIOUS WEAVES AND COLORINGS, APPROPRIATE FOR SPRING COSTUMES, USUALLY $1.00 TO $3.00 PER YARD, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED

AT 55c., 75c., 95c. TO $1.45 PER YARD

SOLD IN DRESS LENGTHS ONLY

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

MRS. MARKS HAPPY OVER PLAY PRIZE

Winner of Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Contest Glad That an American Won $1,500 Honor.

WIFE OF HARVARD TEACHER

Author to Attend First Performance of "The Piper" on May 5—Her Literary Work Praised by Critics.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 11.—"It is great news," said Lionel S. Marks, Professor in Mechanical Engineering at Harvard University, as he ushered in THE TIMES correspondent at his home on Lakeview Avenue. Mrs. Marks, whose nom de plume is her maiden name, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, was denied to all callers, as the news that she had received the prize of $1,500 for her play, "The Piper," offered by a governor of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre for the best play submitted to the Reading Committee of that theatre and later rendered to the Duke of Argyll for a decision as to its fitness, was a surprise, although the good news and the excitement upset her, as she is convalescing from an illness. Her husband, Prof. Marks, said: "My wife is very, very happy, and is so glad that from all the competitors an American secured this great honor."

"It is the biggest thing that could happen for the American drama, this selection of the work of an American author in England, where the American dramatist has been fighting so long but without success to secure a foothold."

Mr. Benson will stage the play and most likely act the Piper himself in the Memorial Theatre, and after its production there it will be taken on a tour of the provinces. Mrs. Marks will attend the first performance on May 5 and will take with her across the ocean her little daughter, Alison Marks, and her son, Lionel Peabody Marks, an infant.

Josephine Preston Peabody was born in New York, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Peabody, (Josephine Morrill.) Her parents were descended from old Salem and Boston stock. They came to Boston when she was 8 years old. She attended the girls' Latin school in Boston and took a course of special study at Radcliffe College, 1894-6. In 1899 she removed to this city and in 1901 was appointed instructor in English literature at Wellesley, a position which she held till 1903. She married Prof. Marks in June, 1908, and the couple took up their residence at 88 Lakeview Avenue, this city. Mr. Marks was born in Birmingham, England, and came to Harvard at the age of 22 as an instructor.

Mrs. Marks's "Marlowe," a tragic drama, which was produced in 1905 by the Idlers' Club of Radcliffe, has been placed on a par with the works of Edmond Rostand by some critics. "Her Fortune and Men's Eyes," a collection of poems, and a play in which William Shakespeare, a player, was the principal character, received commendatory notices from critics. Of her "Singing Leaves," a book of songs and spells, Austin Dobson, the English poet, says: "I have sipped at it intermittently, and find it delightful. There is a spontaneity about it which is very winning." Swinburne, another English poet, now dead, was also a great admirer of this book of verse. Her other works are "The Wayfarers," "The Choric Idyl," and, lastly, "The Piper."

"The Piper" deals mainly with the wanderings of that quaint character and his little charges after the poet Browning had consigned them into the Hollow Mountain. The Pied Piper is made a gay, glad stranger, with mountebank companions. He comes to Hamelin and offers to clear that rat-infested town for a thousand guilders, employing his musical pipe to do so. The town snaps up his offer. With apparent ease he accomplishes the feat which has balked the local officials. The contract payment, however, is not forthcoming, and the frugal townspeople offer him instead fifteen guilders.

When he protests they threaten to slit his ears and taunt him with an unknown parentage. Maddened, he pipes the kinder-spell. The little ones scamper to him right and left, some of them in their "nighties." In the midst of them all the Piper marches out of the town triumphant. The party then goes to a cave. The second act shows the cave. Michael, one of the mountebank's followers, a sword swallower, has fallen desperately in love with Barbara, the Burgomaster's daughter, who was not enticed into the Piper's train.

The Piper and his assistants do their utmost to amuse their little followers, and the Pied Piper himself makes Jan, the crippled son of Kurt, a pair of winged shoes, which the little fellow wants the Lonely Man to see. The Lonely Man is a statue of Christ outside the Hamelin church. Michael, the sword swallower, hears his sweetheart Barbara is to be consigned to a nunnery by the townspeople at the behest of public opinion. Citizens swear that the Burgomaster cannot have his little girl while the rest go childless.

The Piper meets the chanting procession on the way to the nuunery and commences furious playing. The hymn wavers and the marchers commence to dance. They whirl off like leaves in a tempest. Barbara is taken away from them, herself bewitched, and given to Michael, who loves her fondly.

The bewitched Barbara, however, lavishes her affections on the Piper himself, who immediately casts away the spell from her, and she becomes Michael's mate. What all the burghers of Hamelin could not accomplish Veronika, mother of the crippled Jan, does. She alone beards the Piper in his den, and he is touched by her spiritual passion. He fights his battle out before the Lonely Man, is humbled, and gives Hamelin back her children and goes his way a wanderer over the world.

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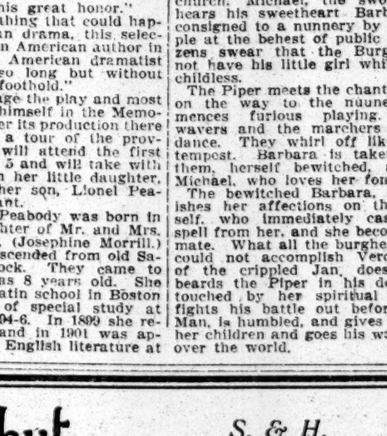
Single Stamps After Noon

Spring Millinery

This display is planned especially to show you how we have removed the high-price barrier between you and a real Paris model hat.



With the most exclusive creations of the first artistes of France as their models, our designers have produced headwear that vies with Paris herself in beauty and distinctive style; real Paris hats, every one.

Special Saturday Showing

Dressy hats suitable for immediate wear; models that show original treatments of the best Parisian ideas, giving you a desirable distinction and difference from the ordinary hats you see marked at this price **$15.00**

Millinery Parlors—Second Floor—Greenhut and Company.

Main Floor—Millinery Dept.

Jaunty Tailored Hats trimmed with latest Spring Noelties, underbrim of silk velvet and silk velvet flange; blocked into the latest Parisian effects. They are usually sold at $7.50 to $9.50 **$5.95**

Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats

Leghorns and real hair hats from $5.95 to $10.75; Black and Burnt Chip Untrimmed Hats in all the large newest shapes, $3.95—Bird's nest braid and basket braid Untrimmed Hats, $2.45 and $3.50. Also trimmed Pyroxylin turbans at $2.95, and Maline hats trimmed with stylish Maline bows at . . . **$1.95**

A large display of fashionable Auto Hats.

Main Floor—Greenhut and Company—Saturday.

Foulard and Messaline Silks---Special Saturday

24-inch Imported Foulards, also Foulard Cotele in forty-two of the newest designs and colorings. Usually sold at $1.00, To-day, **68c**

Black all Silk Messaline, an extra quality dress satin, high lustrous finish; 36 inches wide. Special for to-day's selling, **$1.00**

Main Floor—Greenhut and Co.

Women's 35c and 50c Hosiery in this Sale at 29c Pair

Every box of them is a recognized standard 35c or 50c quality, seldom underpriced. Because there were but a few dozen of each lot the importer closed them out on a below-cost basis.

Twenty New Spring Colors

Fine sheer quality lisle hose with deep garter welt tops in plain and embroided effects; twenty new Spring colors; including black, white and tan. Imported to sell at 35c and 50c, at **29c**

Main Floor—Greenhut and Company—Saturday

Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th St. Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street

25 Imported Parasols at $4.98 to $37.50
Half to a Third of Regular Prices.

TWENTY-FIVE PARASOLS that are as distinguished and exclusive a little company as ever came across the water. Nothing is newer—in fact, not everywhere will you find Parasols as new.

But they are all a half to a third of the regular prices, because the importer has suddenly decided to drop the Parasol end of his business and has closed out his most recent arrivals.

No two are alike, therefore we do not attempt detailed descriptions. Here is a resume of the group:

THE STYLES INCLUDE the smart canopy top and square top effects, as well as superb hand painted styles and the plain coaching Parasols.

THE HANDLES INCLUDE gunmetal, novelty Dresdens, fancy wood handles with carved animal and bird and Japanese head effects.

THE COVERINGS are of silk, allover lace and chiffons, in most beautiful combinations, with lace and embroideries, beads, spangles, braids, and many are finished with ruffles.

THE RIBS are the 8, 10, 12 and 16 gilt and regulation effects, some being covered with self materials.

THE COLORS include the choicest of those which are to have a great vogue this coming season.

We advise an early selection, and owing to the limited quantity none will be sent C. O. D. and no mail or telephone orders filled.

Main Floor.

Misses' $18.98 to $30 Suits, $13.98.

SEVENTY-THREE NEW SPRING SUITS that one of the cleverest makers in Manhattan made up for samples have now come to us, so that we can make a fractional price on the whole group. One of a style—but if that is the one you want you have little concern whether a full complement of other sizes in the same style is here or not.

There are serges, panamas, diagonals, worsteds, men's wear mixtures—practically all the smart fabrics of the spring. The styles are distinctive, but too many to detail. Some are trimmed and others are plainly tailored. Flaited and gored skirts.

Small women will find the sale as great an opportunity as will young misses of 14, 16 and 18 years. $13.98 a Suit.

Second Floor, Elm Place. None C. O. D. or on Approval.

50 Lingerie Waists, $6.50.
$8.98 to $12.00 Values.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING sales of Waists that has happened in a long time. For us it means stock straightening and clearance of various little groups. For you it will mean a chance to buy one of the prettiest spring Waists at a fraction of the usual price.

There are fine lawn and batiste Waists made in a great variety of styles. Some long sleeves; others ¾ sleeves; some hand made French Waists with hand run tucks and hand embroidery; some Waists trimmed with lace and embroidery combined in small yoke effects; still others more elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes and Cluny laces.

They will go in a jiffy. It is not amiss to advise early choosing.

Second Floor, Bond Street.

$6.50.

Paris and Loeser Hats Share Equally
In the Cordial Approval of All Comers.

THERE IS LITTLE to tell the Paris and Loeser Hats apart unless one has a glimpse of the name inside. Often there is as much enthusiasm over a Loeser creation as is shown a masterpiece from some famous French designer.

But the thing a woman asks first about new fashions is whether or not they are becoming to her type. The great charm most evident in this magnificent Spring array is that a woman may try on as many as a dozen diversified types, and in each look as though she had posed for its planning, as though the artist had fashioned each Hat just to frame her type of face. Perhaps the best proof of this is shown in the fact that many who come just to look are charmed into buying not one, but many Hats.

REFRESHING NOTES OF REAL NEWNESS that are evident in the new Hats from the diminutive Turban, long and narrow, to the picturesque "big" Hats.

For instance, it has been long since this quaint idea of underbrim trimming has been the vogue. But the fact that practically every Hat is turned up somewhere calls for all sorts of smart facings, flower clusters, maline choux, etc.

Another notable feature is the use of fleecy clouds of maline and laces; huge butterfly-like bows of it that seem not attached to the hat at all, but poised above.

Flowers en masse—quaint little blossoms of old fashioned flower garden types—banked under brims, over crowns and in wreaths.

Plumes of marvelous grace, newly arranged; exquisitely shaded or in plain colors.

Loeser Hats at $2.25 to $13.75—Paris Inspired

Apt fingers, with choice materials at hand, and Paris models for inspiration, have created scores of charming street and semi-dress Hats between those two prices. Your wonder will be that so much style and distinction is possible in Hats of so little prices, or how it is possible to have such an immense range of styles for selection.

Here is a happy solution to the "Hat-for-immediate-wear" problem.

Second Floor.

Easter Jewelry.
Many Chances to Buy at Half.

THE CUSTOM of exchanging substantial remembrances at Easter is growing—and surely such sales as this should foster it.

For this Jewelry is so pretty and the prices are so small that very little excuse indeed will be needed for its purchase by women who care for dainty personal equipment. All 14k gold.

Hat Pins

$4 Values, $1.98. Roman and rose finish; plain, bead, fancy die effects and pear shaped set with fine opals.

$5 Values, $2.49. Plain and fancy Roman finish; pear set with cabochon amethyst; onyx and amethysts with faceted crystal.

$6 Values, $2.98. Rose finished pierced and solid settings, set with turquoise, amethysts and pearls.

$6.50 to $8 Values, $3.25 to $3.98. Rose, enameled, fancy pierced and snake mountings, set with jade matrix, amethysts and peridot, one and four stones.

Brooches

$7.50 to $8.25 Values, $3.25 and $3.98. English finish; hand engraved mountings, set with large catseye; fancy rose mounting, set with amazonite.

$9 Values, $4.49. Rose mounting, set with jade and whole pearls; pierced mountings, with amethysts, topaz and garnets.

$11.50 Values, $5.75. Hand engraved English mountings, with long oval cabochon, turquoise, garnets, amethysts and moonstones; pierced rose finish mounting, with pear shaped topaz and five whole pearls.

$13 and $14 Values, $6.50 and $7. Heavy rose mounting in clover design, set with three fine topaz; Roman mounting, with amazonite and whole pearls; pierced mountings, with topaz or amethysts and whole pearls.

$15 to $17 Values, $7.50 and $8.50. English burnished bead edge mountings, with topaz and amethysts; fancy open scroll set with extra large topaz; rose scroll and leaf design mountings with garnet and matrix and whole pearls.

Cuff Buttons

$7.25 to $8 Values, $3.98 and $4.98. Heavy plain die stamped dumbbell, scroll open setting with garnets.

In many instances these are single pieces of a kind.

Main Floor.

A Feast of Economy in Good Books

WE HAVE STARTED in the Book Store a dispersal of something over $7,000 worth (at retail) of the publications of Macmillan & Co., together with numerous Books from other foreign and American publishers at

40 to 90% Under Regular Prices.

These Books are all damaged more or less, and that is the reason for the sale at reduced prices. Nearly every subject in literature is represented—many Books being very slightly damaged and remarkable bargains at the prices.

There will be a very large variety for selection to-day.

Main Floor, Rear.

A Private Word ABOUT ALCOHOLISM

Physicians pronounce Intemperance a disease which "will power" alone, unassisted, will not cure.

The Oppenheimer Treatment overcomes the craving for liquor, without publicity, detention from business or any other unpleasant or objectionable feature.

The Oppenheimer Institute is located in a quiet residence street, where absolute privacy is assured.

Write, call or phone for free literature about the Oppenheimer Treatment. Your visit or letter will be treated with professional confidence.

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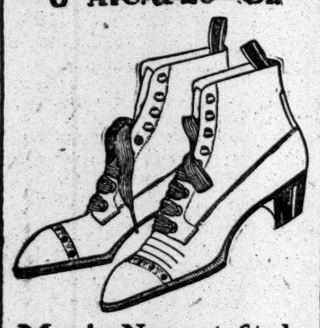

Men's Newest Style Russia Calf and Gun Metal Calf Blucher
$3.50

Absolutely the most popular shoe for business and street wear. Tan and Gun Metal Calf Shoes have never been worn so much as at the present time. We carry every style of Men's Shoes at all prices.

Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.

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Poor Eyesight Grows Constantly Worse

and the trouble does not end with the eyes.

Headaches, neuralgia and all their painful annoyance, often follow; yet ALL may be avoided by consulting our

Registered Physicians
who are skilled Oculists
WE CHARGE for GLASSES ONLY
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Glides easily and silently over rugs, carpets, tiles, stone or hardwood floors, and *will not scratch.*

Made of steel, *guaranteed unbreakable.* Cheaper and better looking than wheels. The *ideal* caster for Mission furniture and dining-room chairs. Used by leading hotels and clubs.

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Attractive proposition to dealers.

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The Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.

More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.

The Law Divides Estates

of persons dying without a will. Probate Proceedings and Administration of Estates, an interesting book by member of New York Bar, tells how, and gives other information about estates and wills. Mailed for 25c.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

QUICK PEARY ACTION URGED ON CONGRESS

Representative Moore Says Delayed Recognition Gives Lie Direct to Our Scientists.

OFFERS JOINT RESOLUTION

Terms Are That Congress Shall Accept Report of National Geographic Society's Board as Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Asserting that he is tired of the quibbling and red tape incident to the proper recognition of Commander Robert E. Peary by Congress, Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania to-day introduced a joint resolution providing that the report of the board appointed by the National Geographic Society should be accepted as official by the House in so far as Mr. Peary's claims to the discovery of the north pole are concerned.

Mr. Moore declares that if Congress refuses to accept the verdict of three of America's leading scientists in regard to this matter, it will constitute nothing less than a National reproach, and will be giving the lie direct to the National Geographic Society board. In any other country, adds Mr. Moore, Peary would have received already the official honors due him.

"In delaying action upon Commander Peary's discovery," Mr. Moore said, "we are only postponing the inevitable. Commander Peary's place in the world's history and on every new map of the world is fixed for all time. By quibbling and red tape we may hold up the honors that are due him until he is dead, but that would only reflect upon our gratitude as a nation. If Peary had been a Roman in the days of Caesar, he would have enjoyed a triumph; if he had been an Englishman he would have been knighted and received a grant of a competence for himself and family, but being an American, it would seem, he must apologize for having outclassed every other nationality, and come to Congress hat in hand for a simple nod of recognition. I don't think this is fair, nor does it speak well for the hopeful and ambitious young America which is constantly urged and encouraged to aim high in the world of achievement.

"In the resolution just presented I have tried to bring this question back to a fair basis. Congress can fairly approve a report of scientists of its own creation. If men of the high repute in the scientific world now enjoyed by Henry Gannett, O. H. Tittmann, and Admiral Chester are not to be believed, or if it is absolutely necessary, in order that an American may count for something in his own country that he shall have the approval of a university in Copenhagen or in any other nation of the world, we might as well take down our sign as one of the great nations of the earth and admit our incompetency to handle great problems.

"I do not see how Congress can refuse recognition to Commander Peary without giving the lie direct to its foremost geographer, its chief of coats and geodetic work, and one of its most efficient and experienced naval officers. These men have examined the proofs of Commander Peary and have certified to the truthfulness of his discovery. To go behind their report, it seems to me, would be not only an ungracious thing to do, but would be a reflection upon the scientific ability of our national representatives."

Coincident with the resolution offered by Mr. Moore, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Hughes of New Jersey, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to make public the records of Commander Peary's tidal observations and soundings in the arctic regions. The Hughes resolution recites that these figures should be matters of public record, inasmuch as the explorer was detailed to the Coast and Geodetic Survey during his journey to the far north.

Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BARTLETT DEFENDS PEARY.

Protesting at Congressional Injustice—Captain May Head South Pole Quest.

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the arctic ship Roosevelt and the man who accompanied Commander Feary to 88 north latitude, delivered a lecture on Thursday night at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the young men of the St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church. When a picture of Commander Peary was shown, Capt. Bartlett said:

"This is Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., the man who nailed the Stars and Stripes to the north pole, the man who your Congress hesitates to honor. Jealousy is a terrible thing. It has got in its dastardly work in this case. The injustice being done Peary is the worst in the history of exploration. Even an Admiral's commission would be none too much to confer upon this wonderful man. If he were an Englishman he would be knighted and have titles enough conferred upon him to reach from New York to the north pole."

In explanation of the great distances covered by Commander Peary after Capt. Bartlett was sent back, the Captain said:

"To an ordinary intelligent person it should be quite plain enough. For some time before I left the Commander the winds had been blowing from a northerly point. This forced the ice toward Grantland and the south, and caused lots of open water in the vicinity of the pole. In fact it caused what you may call a vacuum. About the time I left Peary the winds abated, and during the calm the ice which had been forced south settled back into the open water, carrying Peary with it very rapidly toward the pole; in fact carrying him, roughly speaking, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, which he did not really have to walk. The ice in springing backward toward the pole caused another lot of open water in the south which, of course, impeded my retreat, and should explain why the Commander got back to land almost as soon as I did."

Capt. Bartlett was introduced to the audience as the man who will probably head the American expedition to the south pole this Summer.

NOT SEEKING SOUTH POLE.

German Antarctic Expedition Wants to Verify Theory of Divided Continent.

BERLIN, March 11.—Lieut. Filchner, who will head the German antarctic expedition, will not concern himself primarily with an attempt to discover the south pole, his object being rather to verify the theory that the antarctic continent consists of two islands divided by frozen straits extending across the antarctic region from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea.

Lieut. Filchner stated to-day that the German expedition would not be ready to start out before 1911. He had thought he said of approaching the promoters of the American antarctic expedition with the suggestion that the Americans and Germans might find it convenient to use a common base in the vicinity of Weddell Sea. He had been surprised at the intimation made abroad that he was jumping the claims of the Americans and those of the proposed British antarctic expedition by his plans of exploration, he said, and added that he was quite content to leave the south pole to the American and British seekers. Then he explained his purpose regarding the supposed frozen water way connecting Weddell Sea entered by Weddell in 1823 and Ross Sea opposite, which was reached by Sir James Clark Ross, the British navigator and explorer in 1843.

Lieut. Filchner said he was indifferent whether he actually reached the south pole. He proposes to cross the lower western side of the antarctic continent, while the American and British pole seekers advance over the high side plateaus.

Peary Speaks at American Museum.

Commander Robert E. Peary addressed the members of the American Museum of Natural History in the lecture room of the Museum last night on the "Discovery of the North Pole." J. Hampden Robb, Secretary of the Museum, presided. The hall, which seats 1,700 persons, was well filled.

STUDENT'S STORY OF KILLING.

Stabile Tells of Trouble with McGrath Following Evictions.

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the City College, was the most interested spectator of yesterday's proceedings in the trial of Vincent Stabile, the student indicted for the murder of John McGrath on the night of Sept. 25. Dr. Finley had expressed himself as glad to testify to the good name Stabile has always born, but he was not called to the stand yesterday.

Stabile gave his own version of the events which led up to the night of the shooting. He told of his fight for an education. To support his father and put himself through the City College he had earned money by leasing tenement houses and renting out the flats.

His trouble began when he moved this enterprise into West Fifty-third Street, and a series of evictions for non-payment served to foster hostility all about him. Petty persecution from McGrath and his gang grew toward the end of last Summer into open threats to kill. When, on the first day of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, he was pelted with bricks, and McGrath had fired a revolver at him from a near-by roof, he provided himself with a pistol to protect his life and property.

"It was after 9 and I was coming home, my new weapon in my hip pocket. I thought only of getting there and of my father."

"You were worried about him?"

"I was always worried about him—always. As I neared my door I saw McGrath standing there. He seemed to be grinning at me savagely. As I started to pass the whole gang came down on me from across the street. They were all about me, crowding, pushing. I heard them cry: 'Kill the dago; kill him!'

"McGrath was in front of me. I saw him draw a revolver. As I reached for my own some one tripped me, and as I fell I fired."

"And you thought that your life was in danger?"

"In danger? I thought I was lost. I did not know then that I had killed any one. It was not until later in the drug store that they told me I had shot McGrath."

A vigorous cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Hart failed to break this story.

Augustin Derby of counsel for the defense testified that the most exhaustive search had failed to discover the whereabouts of two witnesses, Frank Ryan and Alexander C. Sherman, who, of all those who had seen the shooting, had told a story before the Coroner that corroborated Stabile's. With Judge Crain's consent their testimony was read into the evidence.

SPEAKING CLUB DINES.

Students of Oratory Get a Practical Test at the Astor.

The Public Speaking Club of America, formed to train business men to think quickly and speak concisely on public occasions, gave its second annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. There were eighty men on Toastmaster Kleiser's list of after-dinner speakers. The time for each speaker was limited to one minute and was announced by the ringing of a bell by the toastmaster. The occasion was the first real public speaking outside the auditorium of the New York and Brooklyn branches of the school for most of those who were called upon.

"The day for the long-winded orator is over," said Prof. Grenville Kleiser, who organized the class. "An intellectual man can say all there is to say upon a given subject within a minute, and the less a man knows about the subject in hand the longer he can talk."

Those called upon had no topic assigned to them, and it was said that those who had volunteered for the speeches had been asked not to prepare any. Despite the request, however, there were prepared speeches. Some of them were forgotten when the speaker arose to his feet, and after a few sentences there was a pause broken by subdued laughter. Several of the speakers, too, were stopped in flights of declamation by the bell, and appeared greatly relieved as they took their seats.

CORPORATION DEFENDS TAX.

Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Stands with the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The novel spectacle of a corporation pleading with the Supreme Court of the United States to be allowed to be taxed was presented to-day when counsel for the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company asked the court to uphold the constitutionality of the corporation tax. A brief on behalf of the company was filed by William N. Dykman and Arthur E. Goddard. It is asserted that a tax upon the franchise or business of State railroads or public service corporations is not an interference with governmental functions or instrumentalities of the States.

So far this corporation is the only one of the fifteen organizations that has presented a brief in favor of the law, the others leaving that burden on the Government.

William N. Dykman, one of the lawyers for the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company, said last night:

"The Directors of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company voted to pay the corporation tax. We advised the company that the law was constitutional and good. This case, which will be heard before the United States Supreme Court, is the result of a shareholders' action to restrain the railroad company from paying the tax. The railroad company demurred to the complaint, and it was heard by Judge Hand in the Circuit Court. The company was upheld, and the plaintiff appealed to the higher court."

SENATORS APPROVE ROCKEFELLER PLAN

Committee Hears Explanation of Proposed Foundation and Decides to Report Charter Bill.

MURPHY ANSWERS DEVINE

Declares That Congress Will Always Have Control Over Fund—States to Have Power of Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Starr J. Murphy of New York, counsel for John D. Rockefeller in his proposed philanthropic organization of the Rockefeller Foundation, appeared before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia this morning to answer criticisms against the proposed eleemosynary institution and presented a carefully prepared argument in its support. When he had concluded his statement the committee held an executive session and voted to report favorably the bill authorizing the foundation of the institution with a slight amendment. The bill will probably be put on the Senate calendar for future consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Murphy said that he could not tell the committee how much money the Rockefeller family intended to spend through the machinery to be created by the foundation. The fund, however, he said, would be ample, and he quoted the provisions of the charter of the General Education Board to show that bills granting charters of the kind sought by the Rockefellers were not unprecedented.

Mr. Murphy submitted to the committee a full denial from Dr. Charles W. Eliot to Mr. Rockefeller, both that he had criticised the proposed philanthropy or that he had discussed it in any way for publication. The suggestion that future generations would not be protected from a misuse of the enormous fund that might created, Mr. Murphy answered by saying that the Government of the future would always have adequate control over the operations of the concern.

Would Remove the Dead Hand.

Mr. Murphy told the committee at the outset that the language of the incorporating bill was necessarily indefinite because of the purpose of the donor to have the scope of the proposed work to be without limitations of any kind.

He explained that it was the intention of Mr. Rockefeller to have the foundation prepared to cope with situations as time goes on.

"The charities of the twenty-first century," he said, "will not be the charities of the twentieth century. The dead hand should be removed from charitable bequests, and they should be left in the hands of living men. It is impossible to define the scope of the work proposed by the donor, and it is his desire to avoid limitations."

Mr. Murphy traced the work done by the General Education Board through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller from its modest beginning with his first gift of $1,000,000 in 1901 up to the present, when his total contribution amounts to $53,000,000. The work of that board, he said, had been successful, although with the many millions at its disposal it had been unable to cope with the requests of the educational institutions from all over the country. He said that the work of the board was carried on in the same systematic manner as that which characterized all of Mr. Rockefeller's charitable works, and that the practice would be followed by the officials of the foundation.

"There is more danger in giving unwisely," said Mr. Murphy, "than in giving not at all. The donor of this foundation always insists upon the same investigation and care in his works of philanthropy as he demands when making a business investment from which he expects cash dividends. In this instance he expects that his dividends will not be in cash, but hopes to get dividends in the shape of the welfare of humanity. The General Education Board has been hampered by lack of funds, and at its last meeting was unable to comply with many requests because of lack of resources. Mr. Rockefeller wants to push the principle of the General Board further. He wants the charter to have the same freedom of scope so that he can meet the needs of humanity wherever they arise. It is not his intention to supplant existing agencies, but to supplement them; to work through existing channels, and not to duplicate."

Answer to Devine's Objections.

Mr. Murphy then took up the suggestions made by Edward T. Devine of the New York Charity Organization Society. He said that all of the suggestions made by Dr. Devine had been very carefully considered before the bill was introduced and the conclusion reached that none of them should be incorporated in the bill. As to Mr. Devine's declaration that the Government should have a voice in the selection of the incorporators and Trustees, Mr. Murphy said experience had taught the General Education Board that the best form of organization was a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. If public officials were appointed, he said, they would find themselves embarrassed by countless appeals, not only from the country generally, but also from others who were indorsed by Government officials.

Chairman Gallinger indorsed this view, and said that since he had introduced the bill he had received more than 100 begging letters, the writers asking for anywhere from $25 to $500,000.

Another suggestion of Mr. Devine, that the foundation be required to extend its annual income, was characterized by Mr. Murphy as humorous in the light of past experiences.

"We are never disturbed by an accumulating surplus," he said. "On the other hand, we are always embarrassed by a lack of funds, and the same would be true of the foundation."

Mr. Devine's third suggestion, that at the end of 100 years the endowment should be entirely expended, both principal and interest, Mr. Murphy said, was a matter with which living Congresses of the future and living Boards of Trustees of the future could deal.

After Mr. Murphy had concluded his statement Senator Carter objected to a provision of the bill which exempted from taxation personal property. Mr. Murphy said it was not the intention of the drafters of the bill to convey the idea that the foundation be exempt within the jurisdiction of States, but only in the District of Columbia, Territories, and all places where the Federal Government exercised jurisdiction. He added that there would be no objection to amending the bill for the purpose of making that clear, and this was done at an executive session of the committee, immediately following which the committee voted unanimously to report the bill favorably to the Senate.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETS.

New Organization Will Urge Hughes to be a Candidate for Re-election.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 11.—The newly incorporated Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York met here to-day with representatives from all parts of the State in attendance. President John A. Stewart of New York, in his address, stated that it was the purpose of the organization to take part in movements to popularize the government of the party.

He said that the old ideas of politics must give way to the idea of 1910. He said the chief example of the old-time ideas was buried on Wednesday at Owego.

It is given out that the league will urge Gov. Hughes to reconsider his determination not to become a candidate for re-election.

Spring Suits and Topcoats for Men $15 to $40

There is a vigor and an expression in our new spring garments which **prove** that we are never satisfied to rest with our laurels — that we go on and upward.

There is a distinction and individuality in our new models which **prove** that we are at least a little ahead of the rest of our kind with conservative innovations.

And the prices are very modest.

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De Pinna Clothes for Boys and Girls are not an extravagance.

Their economy is attested to by thousands.

Boys' Wash Suits, $5.50
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Shoes, $1.85 to $4.50

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The list embraces all classes of literature—and the prices quoted for to-day just about cover the cost of the bindings alone. These books are the remainders from such well-known publishers as:

D. Appleton & Co. — G. P. Putnam Sons
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Only a partial list of the bargains are printed here—come and look around. This is an event that will not be forgotten soon.

Crowell's Classics—handy volumes; presentation Edition; a new line of well-printed volumes selected from the most popular classics. Each volume has a frontispiece, silk marker, gilt top, special end leaves, and dainty binding. Each book in a separate box; publisher's price 60c.; our price..... 15c

A few of the titles are:
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by Holmes.
Bacon's Essays.
Conduct of Life, by Emerson.
Courtship of Miles Standish, by Longfellow.
Cranford, by Gaskell.
Crown of Wild Olives, by Ruskin.
Dream Life, by Mitchell.
Evangeline, by Longfellow.
Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Idylls of the King, by Tennyson.
Lady of the Lake, by Scott.
Lalla Rookh, by Moore.
Lucile, by Meredith.
Professor at the Breakfast Table, by Holmes.
Queen of the Air, by Ruskin.
Tales of a Wayside Inn, by Longfellow.
Walden, by Thoreau.
Our Constitution, Why and How It Was Made—by Edward Waterman Townsend; publisher's price, $1.50 net; our price..... 35c
Classical Authors—ancient and wise thoughts; 52 illustrations; publisher's price, $1.25; our price..... 25c
What is Shakespeare?—an introduction to the great plays by L. A. Sherman; publisher's price, $1; our price..... 25c
William Herschel and His Works—by James Irvine; publisher's price, $1.50; our price..... 35c
Lowell's Impressions of Spain—by James Russell Lowell; compiled by Joseph B. Gilder; bound in half-parchment; publisher's price, $1.25; our price..... 25c
Cassell's Workshop Makeshifts—suggestions for the use of amateur workers in wood and metal; fully illustrated; publisher's price, $1; our price.. 35c
Representative Essays Compiled—by George Haven Putnam; publisher's price, $1.50; our price..... 35c

Men of Achievement—Statesmen—by Noah Brooks; **Explorers and Travelers**—by A. W. Greely; 2 volumes; publisher's price, $2 each; our price each.. 35c
A Short History of the United States—by Justin Huntly McCarthy; publisher's price, $1.25; our price..... 25c
English Literature—by Henry Coppee; publisher's price, $1.50; our price..... 15c
A Short History of Our Own Times—by Justin McCarthy; 2 vols., illustrated; publisher's price, $2.50; our price. 50c
Salambo—by Gustave Flaubert; translated into English; publisher's price, $1.50; our price..... 35c
Fluffy Ruffles Drawings—by Wallace Morgan; publisher's price, $1.50 net; our price..... 35c
Recent Ideals of American Art and Art of the World—reproductions of oil paintings and water colors in galleries of private collectors; reproduced in Paris by Goupil in colored photogravure and copper plate; bound in large folio cloth; the pictures are so bound that they can be easily used for framing; the books were published by D. Appleton & Co. at a price considerably more than $5 a volume; our price each.. 59c
The Gospels in Art—The life of Christ as told by the great painters from their masterpieces; an exquisite work of art; bound in half-morocco; publisher's price was $5; our price..... 98c
Little French Masterpieces—edited by Alexander Jessup, containing selections from the works of Daudet, Balzac, Gautier, Flaubert, Maupassant, Merimee; 6 volumes; cloth bound; gilt top; publisher's price, $4.50; our price a set..... 98c
Herbert Spencer's Works—complete in 18 volumes, bound in cloth; good paper and type; published by D. Appleton & Co.; regular price $36; our price.. $17.50
Secret Memoirs of the French Court—Edition de Grand Luxe; limited to 1,000 sets; 10 volumes, bound in cloth; subscription price, $50; our price. $15

Washington Irving's Works—10 volumes; cloth bound; publisher's price, $5; our price..... $1.39
Courtiers and Favorites of Royalty, Memoirs of the Court of France—10 volumes; edition de Grand Trianon; bound with cloth; subscription price, $35; our price..... $9.50
Lady Jackson's Works—only 5 sets of each—"The French Court and Society," 2 vols.; "The First of the Bourbons," 2 vols.; "Last of the Valois," 2 vols.; in ¾-levant morocco; subscription price was about $10 a set of two volumes; our price..... $2.50
Crowell's Editions of Popular Authors—bound in cloth; excellent paper, and good, clear type; a very satisfactory, reasonable-price edition of these works. As the publishers have discontinued these styles, we have purchased all at a very low price.
Thackeray's Works—15 volumes; Crowell's price, $15; our price..... $7.50
Cooper's Works—12 vols.; Crowell's price, $12; our price..... $6.00
Poe's Works—11 volumes; Crowell's price, $11; our price..... $5.50
Shakespeare's Works—12 volumes; Crowell's price, $12; our price..... $6.00
Scott's Works—12 vols.; Crowell's price, $12; our price..... $6.00
Balzac's Works—18 vols.; Crowell's price, $18; our price..... $9.00
Dickens' Works—Library edition; 30 volumes; Crowell's price, $37.50; our price..... $15.00
De Foe's Works—16 vols.; library edition; cloth bound; 16 vols.; Crowell's price, $20; here..... $8.00

A Bargain for the Office.
Rand & McNally's large wall map of the United States, and State of New York on the reverse side, showing all railroads, &c., mounted on poles to roll, with linen edge. Regular price, $2; our price... 39c

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Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

The announcement of Smith Gray & Co. made Dec. 10, 1909, to the effect that on account of the approaching reorganization of all stock on hand and in process of tailoring would be immediately disposed of, has resulted in the sale of 36,000 Winter weight Suits and Overcoats.

As a further consequence of this reorganization an announcement of even more vital import to you is now made.

11,000 light weight Spring Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats are to be immediately disposed of. These are all the famous Smith Gray quality, Smith Gray style, and were at original prices the values that have made Smith Gray prices the standard of value for over 65 years.

The fabrics and models while conservative, being designed for the 1909 season, are perfectly suitable and acceptable for the 1910 season.

Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits, Spring Coats and Rainproof Spring Coats, former prices up to $25..... $14.50

Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits, Spring Coats, Rainproof Coats and English Worsted Showerproof Slip-Ons, former prices up to $30..... $18.50

Finest Spring and Summer Suits, Silk-lined Spring Coats and English Slip-Ons, former prices up to $42..... $27.50

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¶ Say, Stumpf, you want to show that 3-button brown herring-bone sack suit to every man that comes in to-day—you know, the one we sold so many of this week. And emphasize the price, $22

¶ And Fogarty, y'see that dark gray stript worsted, made of imported goods? If your customer is a conservative, ask him to try it on. Then show him the price, $35

¶ Now, Clair, if you see an athletic-looking fellow let him try on that blue stript cassimere with the big shoulders. If the average young fellow could only see it it would be love at first sight, especially when you tell him it's only $15

¶ Alexander, that gray checkt, silk-lined 3-button sack suit with the broad lapels will just hit your high-toned friends, won't it? Ever see it's equal for $45?

¶ Come over here, Blummel These black and oxford silk-lined vicuna overcoats can't be equaled anywhere for the money! No need of mentioning the fact; anyone will realize it. $20

¶ Now, then, your Uncle Henry will take a hand in the selling. That English coat, cut full and silk lined thruout is a beauty! Cloth collar, buttoned thru, knee-length. See how it hangs loose from the shoulders? Bet your tailor wouldn't make it for less than $45. I'll only charge you $25

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TELEPHONE CONCERN MAKES LARGE GAINS

Its Earnings Are Up $2,217,000 and Associate Companies Return $9,995,500 More.

BELL SYSTEM EXTENDING

Distinctive Fields Found for Telephone and Telegraph in Combination—Public Benefits Promised.

The annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows gross earnings of $137,112,700 for all of the associated operating companies in the United States, not including the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, an increase of $9,995,500 over the previous year, and net eranings, after the payment of expenses of operation, maintenance, and depreciation and taxes of $37,952,800, against $35,655,600 in the previous year. The balance available for dividends was $30,898,900, an increase of $2,217,000, and dividends paid totaled $22,609,900, leaving undivided profits of $1,212,400. The earnings and expense account of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company itself, the holding company of the Bell system, shows an income of $32,761,341, against $27,898,970 in 1908. Of this the principal contributory item was the dividends received from its stock holdings, amounting to $15,949,213.

Next in importance was the item of interest and other revenue from the associated companies, which amounted to $10,661,431. Telephone traffic netted $4,360,104.

The payment of expenses of $2,570,575 left net earnings of $30,190,765, against $25,895,013 last year. Interest payment left a balance of $25,095,388, out of which dividends totaling $17,036,275 were paid. Of the balance after the payment of dividends, $3,000,000 was carried to reserves and $3,059,112 carried to surplus. In his annual report President Vail says:

> The gross revenue collected from the public for telephone service by the Bell system, not including the connected independent companies, was $150,000,000, an increase of nearly $12,000,000, and $45,000,000, or nearly one-third of the whole, was appropriated for current repairs, maintenance, and depreciation. The surplus available for charges and so forth was $48,500,000, of which $24,000,000 was paid in dividends. The net obligations in the hands of the public were $524,000,000, while the companies' property amounted to $612,600,000, an excess of $88,600,000, or 17 per cent., of property above liabilities, without any account being taken of franchises, contracts, patents, rights of way of great value, and which would now be difficult to obtain at any price.

The report shows that the number of telephone stations in the Bell system was increased to more than 5,000,000, including 1,500,000 operated by connecting companies; the wire mileage increased more than 10,000,000 miles, the traffic to nearly 20,000,000 connections a day, or 6,500,000,000 connections a year.

The acquisition of about 28 per cent. of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which President Vail calls "a substantial interest," is indicated in the statement of assets which on Dec. 31 were $494,089,806, against $440,932,821 in 1908.

President Vail devotes considerable space in the report to an explanation of the company's policy in buying into the Western Union Company. His statement put briefly is that the two services are supplemental or auxiliary to one another rather than competitive. His argument on this point is that telegraphy is incomplete because the methods of collection and delivery are slow and primitive, and that telephony, while instantaneous in its connection of the sender and receiver, is too expensive for correspondence. On the combination of the two services he says:

> Line construction and maintenance are common to both the telephone and the telegraph, and can be combined or performed jointly with economy. The same wires may be used for both telephone and telegraph circuits and at the same time. The differentiation between telephone and telegraph construction and operation begins with the stringing of the wires.
>
> Where there is density of message traffic sufficient to keep busy an expert telegraph operator, the telephone cannot be used in competition with the telegraph in the handling of message traffic, but at some point of less density of traffic the telephone will gradually supersede the telegraph in handling message traffic.
>
> The elementary difference in the scope and operation of the telephone and the telegraph in the handling of telegraph traffic indicate that each will occupy a distinct and a well-defined field.
>
> The Western Union telegraph lines reach over 22,000 smaller cities and towns and villages, at most of which the commercial telegraph traffic would not of itself support a telegraph office. This business is now being performed necessarily under some joint arrangement, for the greater part with the railroad companies. While these arrangements will be continued, a greatly extended and improved service will be given in connection with the Bell system with over 5,000,000 stations located in 50,000 cities and towns.

Other advantages to the public will follow the recent night letter rates, President Vail believes, but he indicates that it will not be manifest in any immediate reduction of rates. He says on this point:

> "Before any change can be made in the existing rates for existing service it will be necessary to await the result of studies now being made, as it is claimed that the irreductible cost of handling is so near the revenue received for each commercial message that no reduction in rates would be justified by any probable increase in business.
>
> "Improvement and extension of existing service and introduction of new classes of service will be the first effort of all interested. The first of these will be the introduction of the "Night Letter," and others will follow.
>
> "The benefits and advantages from this complementary operation will come, but not all at once. Careful study and consideration are being given to all questions for all interested. The necessary safeguards for the protection of the company and the public will have to be worked out."

As for the company's policy toward the independent concerns and competition generally, President Vail sums it up briefly in the report, saying:

> "A large number of opposition and independent companies have been absorbed into the Bell system during the year. Our position has been consistent. Wherever any opposition company can be legally brought into and made a part of the Bell system, it is done if it can be done to the advantage of the public, by and with the assent of all parties interested, including not only the public served, but the public authorities."

BONDS SECURE FRISCO NOTES.

Speyer Sells New Issue of $8,000,000 to Take Up Notes Called July 1.

The Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad formally approved yesterday the proposal to consolidate the Colorado & Southern, New Orleans & Pacific, and its subsidiary lines with the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, and the authorization of a $50,000,000 mortgage on these lines, of which $26,000,000 will be available for present issue and the balance reserved for extensions. Announcement was also made that the Frisco has made arrangements with Speyer & Co., William Salomon & Co., and G. H. Walker & Co. of St. Louis to handle the securities to be issued.

To finance the paying of the $7,500,000 Frisco notes, which will be called on July 1, the road has sold to Speyer & Co. $8,000,000 of new three-year 5 per cent. notes secured by $10,000,000 of the new bonds. The bankers announced at the close of the day that they had sold all of these notes. Hans Winterfeldt of the firm of Speyer & Co. was elected a Director of the Frisco yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. A. Jackson, formerly President of the Rock Island Company, and now general counsel of the Great Northern Railway.

Payment for the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico recently acquired by the Frisco will be made in bonds of the new issue, the Brownsville syndicate which sold the road to the Frisco agreeing to this settlement.

RAILROAD RECEIVER RETIRES.

Check from Unknown Source Frees the Little New Jersey & Pennsylvania Line

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 11.—Having received a check for $15,000 through a New York banking house and with that sum having paid the claims against the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Receiver Frederic V. Pitney of this town has relinquished his receivership and turned over the affairs of the road to the former Treasurer, George E. Fisher, who is now in charge here.

Mr. Pitney has been the receiver for several years. Mr. Fisher was the complainant in court proceedings. Just where the check came from that righted the affairs of the company Mr. Pitney does not know, but it is believed that a syndicate has taken over the company.

Three months ago Mr. Pitney announced that he would ask the court for permission to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of $12,000 for the purpose of finishing the railroad from Watnong station, its present terminus, to Morristown, the company having obtained the necessary rights of way.

A few weeks later Mr. Pitney issued another notice that the amount required would be $30,000 to complete the road. Now comes the announcement that the road will be finished with the new men in the saddle.

Just who owns the road is not known. It was built originally by John W. Melick from Watnong, just a mile or two from Morristown, to White House, where it connects with the Jersey Central Railroad. It passed through various vicissitudes until it finally reached the hands of the receiver.

Chicago & Alton to Issue New Bonds.

For the purpose of purchasing new equipment and financing improvements and betterments the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will issue $18,000,000 equipment and improvement twenty-year 5 per cent. bonds, of which the United States Mortgage and Trust Company will be the trustee under the mortgage. Of this amount only $3,500,000 will be put out at once, and these will be used as collateral to an issue of $2,500,000 three-year 5 per cent. notes which have been purchased by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which acts as trustee under the collateral trust deed securing them.

UTAH RAISES DIVIDEND TO $3.

But There's No Let Up in Fight in Nevada Company.

The Directors of the Utah Copper Company raised the dividend rate to $3 a share a year yesterday by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 18. This is an increase of 25 cents a share quarterly, and is in accordance with the promise made to increase the dividend at the time the offer of an exchange of stock was made to the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company.

On Thursday the Utah Copper Company—Guggenheim interests in control of the Nevada board elected President C. M. MacNeill and General Manager D. C. Jackling of the Utah Company to the Nevada Directorate, and S. A. Guggenheim was elected at the same time. These men keep the line-up in the Directorate at eight to three against the faction headed by President James Phillips, Jr., who have been opposing the merger with the Utah Company.

Although the Guggenheim-Utah interests assert that they have received 950,000 shares of Nevada stock under the terms of the exchange, and control sufficient proxies to bring their controling vote up to more than 1,000,000 shares, or a clear majority of the 2,000,000 shares outstanding, President Phillips continues to be equally positive that non-exchanging interests hold a majority of Nevada stock. In connection with the election of Directors he issued a statement yesterday, which said in part:

> No change of management in Nevada Consolidated was involved in the election of three Directors to the board on Thursday. Three Guggenheim Directors resigned, and their places were filled by Utah-Guggenheim Directors. The Nevada stockholders to the number of 6,000, holding a majority of the stock, refused to deposit their stock in exchange for Utah Copper stock, and stayed out of the proposed merger.

There has been no let up in the bitterness with which President Phillips is opposing the merger of his company with the Utah is indicated in this additional statement sent out from his office yesterday:

> The announcement that the Utah Copper Company had increased its dividend to $3 a year interested Nevada Consolidated stockholders who had exchanged their stock for Utah, because they realized that even with the increase in the Utah dividend it would mean a loss of $338,330 if all the stock were exchanged. The dividend of $1.50 on $2,000,000 shares of Nevada stock yields $3,000,000. The Utah dividend of $3 on 888,888 shares of Utah stock would yield only $2,666,664, a difference of $333,336 in favor of Nevada Consolidated.

ROCK ISLAND TO BUY ROAD?

Issue of Bonds and Investigation of the Moffat Line Cause Speculation.

DENVER, Col., March 11.—The fact that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has recently sold $11,000,000 worth of bonds for new construction, acquisitions, and improvements and has placed in its files reports of a detailed investigation of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (Moffat) Railroad to-day led to speculation as to the possibility of a union of the two roads.

H. U. Mudge, President of the Rock Island, to-day refused to state whether his road was contemplating the purchase of the Moffat road or making a traffic agreement with it. From statements he made it is believed that the Rock Island contemplates procuring an entrance to Denver from the east over its own tracks.

The Moffat road is a projected Denver and Salt Lake line, which differs from other mountain roads in that it crosses the Rockies at the summit of the continental divide at an altitude of 11,600 feet, instead of following the river courses. It is now in operation from Denver to Steamboat Springs, Col., 214 miles.

WALKER QUITS WATER BOARD.

Bryan Boomer Out After Resigning Many Times.

The new Aqueduct Commission accepted the resignation of Harry W. Walker, Secretary of that body, yesterday. Mr. Walker presented his last resignation a few weeks ago, declaring that he did not feel that there was sufficient work for him to justify the continuance of his $4,000 a year salary.

Walker, Bryan's most active local boomer, has been Secretary of the commission since January, 1908. Since that time he has resigned on one pretext or another nearly twenty times.

Disbar Two Lawyers, Exonerate Two.

The Appellate Division dismissed yesterday the disbarment proceedings against Attorneys Nathan D. Stern and Isidore L. Pascal, finding that the charges against Stern had grown out of a controversy over a will and were frivolous, and those against Pascal were technical and failed to show any evil intent. Herbert F. Andrews and Joseph Gifuni were disbarred for unprofessional conduct.

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Royal Baking Powder Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food
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HAD A WIFE WHEN HE WED.

Barnum Thought His First Wife Already Had the Decree She Now Wins.

Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Frances Jane Cochran Barnum from Louis S. Barnum. Mrs. Barnum, who was adjudged an incompetent, but is now free on parole, sued through her mother, Anne Cochran.

She testified in her own behalf. She has one daughter, Isabella Walker Barnum, 11 years old.

Barnum married Lydia White at Waterbury, Conn., on May 28, 1906, and has a daughter, Ethel, 3 years old, by his second wife. He said he believed his first wife had procured a divorce already when he married the second time.

WEBSTER FARM AS MEMORIAL.

Foreclosed Mortgage of Statesman's Birthplace May Lead to Preservation.

FRANKLIN, N. H., March 11.—The foreclosure to-day of a mortgage on the birthplace of Daniel Webster, a farm in the southern part of this town, may lead to the formation of an association to purchase and maintain the place as a memorial to the famous statesman.

Senators Lodge and Crane of Massachusetts and Gallinger of New Hampshire are among those interested in the project, according to a letter received to-day from former Senator William E. Chandler, who is in Washington.

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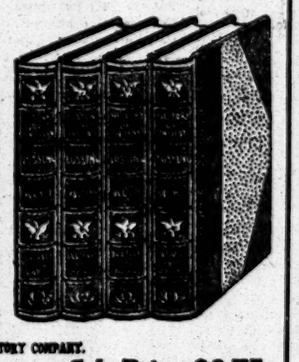

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WILSON'S HOME RUN BREAKS UP GAME

Young Catcher Drives Two Runners Across Plate Ahead of Himself at Marlin.

By FRED TENNEY,
First Baseman of the Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 11.—To-day's weather was nice enough to make up for the storm of yesterday. The rest had filled all of the Giants with life and ginger, and practice was fast and furious, everybody taking hold with great vim.

The usual batting stunts were indulged in, but with much better results than usual on account of the presence of so much "pepper." The work was cut a little short, as part of the squad had to return to the hotel and prepare to catch the train at noon for College Station. The squad was sent off in charge of Mathewson. He always must make that trip, as he is very popular with the students up there. This afternoon, after a while spent in practice, the regulars lined up against a picked team led by Manager McGraw. Ames, Kleber, and Marquard worked for the regulars, while Klawwitter, Temple, and Drucke worked for McGraw. The pitchers were all in great form, and whipped the ball over the plate in practically midseason form. McGraw's team finally won out, principally through a terrific home-run drive by Wilson when there were two men on bases. The score was 6 to 4.

Bridwell is rapidly rounding into form, his work to-day being a succession of brilliant stops and throws. This boy will be more popular than ever this year with the New York public. He is getting better and faster every minute.

Manager McGraw is beginning to use Wilson a great deal behind the bat. The fans are apt to be treated to a surprise when it is discovered how good this young man really is. He was kept on the bench last season for the purpose of absorbing knowledge of big league baseball. How well he learned his lesson will be known by his greatly improved work of this season.

After the game the boys returned to the hotel and packed up the new uniforms for the trip to Dallas and Fort Worth. Mathewson's team will join them at Bremond.

There will be about a dozen players left in Marlin under the charge of big Robbie. Many of the regulars will take the first trip of the season to Dallas.

DAHLEN WANTS KEELER.

Brooklyn Club's Manager Striving to Engage ex-Yankee Fielder.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 11.—Rumors to the effect that the New York and Cincinnati National League Clubs have sought to engage Willie Keeler, the famous little fielder and batsman, who was recently unconditionally released by the New York Americans after long and faithful service, has inspired Manager Dahlen of the Brooklyn Club to make a bid for Keeler's services. Keeler is a resident of Brooklyn, and was a member of the team which won the championship in 1900 when Dahlen played with the club, and, while Keeler has not even hinted that he would return to the game as a player, yet it is believed that if he does so he will give the Brooklyn Club the preference.

It is improbable that Keeler would join the Giants after the Yankees so graciously gave him permission to retire unconditionally, but no objection could come from the Yankees' management if Keeler signed with the Brooklyns. No word has been received here from Keeler, but it is known that Manager Dahlen is endeavoring to engage him.

The practice to-day was routine, Dahlen putting the infielders through a grueling course of inside work. He kept the second baseman and shortstop busy relaying throws to nail men going home from third base, Erwin, Miller, and Ulrich taking turns at the receiving end.

FRED CLARKE IN PITTSBURG.

Leader of Champions Confers with Dreyfuss About "Holdouts."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg world's champions had a long conference with President Barney Dreyfuss here to-day at which the hold-out tactics of Pitcher Howard Camnitz were discussed at length, but nothing regarding the decision reached was made known. That Clarke is at least interested in the case of his pitcher, who won more games last year than any other pitcher on the team, but who is holding out for $800 more salary, is known.

President Dovey of the Bostons reached Pittsburg about the same time Clarke arrived, and was with the Pittsburg club owner some hours to-day. He will remain in Pittsburg until Sunday, and the air is filled with rumors of a deal with Pittsburg. Dovey admits that he has some deals on, but denies that they are with Pittsburg. However, he admits he is in an acceptive mood.

Yankees Held Back by Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., March 11.—There is every prospect of the Yankees enjoying a long rest. It rained all day to-day, and old weather "sharps" predict another protracted wet spell, in spite of the Weather Bureau's prophecy that it will be bright and warm to-morrow. Everybody here is "pulling" for clear skies. If the weather clears by noon to-morrow the exhibition game with the University of Georgia will be played. The campus grounds are on a hill of gravel and would dry out easily in an hour. The rain cannot but improve the condition of the hard-baked field. Stallings will take several of the players to his plantation at Haddocks, Ga., to spend Sunday. Southpaw Harry Walter arrived from California early last night. He has been playing ball all Winter, and is in good shape apparently.

Murphy Favors More Time for Fogel.

Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago club is the latest member of the Board of Directors of the National League to approve of the suggestion to allow President Horace Fogel thirty days extra to file his answer in the Murray case. Mr. Murphy sent his opinion to President Lynch yesterday, and now the Brooklyn, New York, and Chicago clubs are on record as favoring the suggestion. President Dreyfuss of Pittsburg and Herrmann of Cincinnati are yet to be heard from, and it is possible that they may not favor putting the matter over, because at the meeting here last month both of these club owners were strongly in favor of an immediate settlement with the deposed manager of the Philadelphia club.

N. Y. U. Baseball Schedule.

New York University's baseball schedule, which has just been issued by Manager Miller, contains eighteen games, nine of which will be played on the home diamond at Ohio Field. Two games which are entirely new are those to be played with Tufts and the New York University alumni. Union, Lafayette, and Wesleyan are again on the schedule, although New York University did not meet those colleges last year. The schedule follows:

April 1—Webb Academy at Ohio Field; 2, Pratt Institute at Ohio Field; 6, Princeton at Princeton; 9, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; 13, College of the City of New York at Ohio Field; 16, Trinity at Hartford; 20, Tufts at Ohio Field; 23, Stevens Institute at Ohio Field; 27, Union at Schenectady; 30, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge.

May 4—Columbia at Ohio Field; 7, Rutgers at Ohio Field; 11, Lafayette at Easton; 14, Wesleyan at Middletown; 18, Seton Hall at Ohio Field; 21, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 30, New York Athletic Club at Travers Island.

June 4—New York University alumni at Ohio Field.

Harvard and Yale to Play Here.

Although no definite arrangements have been made for a third baseball game between Harvard and Yale, if one is necessary it has been practically agreed between the authorities of the two institutions that such a contest will be played in New York at American League Park. As the Yankees are away from home on June 25, the date agreed upon, and the Giants play at the Polo Grounds on that day, the American League grounds are alone available. The protest of Harvard graduates in New York against playing the game in Boston or Springfield, as well as Yale's opposition to the selection of any grounds other than in New York, influenced the Harvard management in coming to a decision.

COLUMBIA'S MEET TO-NIGHT.

"Baxter Mile" Will Be Feature of Madison Square Garden Games.

Nearly the pick of the athletes from the metropolitan district and from the colleges will take part in the annual games of Columbia University this evening in Madison Square Garden. The chief events are the Baxter mile race and the intercollegiate and club relay races. The former has on the entry list men who will strive their hardest to win a leg on the valuable trophy which was given by H. H. Baxter, the old high jumper of the N. Y. A. C. The entry list includes G. V. Bonhag, A. Kiviat, F. N. Riley, and J. Bromilow from the I. A. A. C.; H. E. Gissing, D. Noble, W. Berker, and C. Walthour, from the N. Y. A. C.; H. C. Young of Cornell, winner of the intercollegiate cross-country championship in 1908, and M. Geis of the Seventy-first Regiment. It will be a race from start to finish, and Young is expected to make either Bonhag or Gissing set a new mark for the distance.

Columbia Fencers Beat Cornell.

For the first time in several years Columbia defeated Cornell in fencing last night by the score of 5 bouts to 4. The meet was held in the Morningside gymnasium, and was fought out alongside of the wrestling contest with Yale. S. Pitt of Columbia showed up in splendid form, winning all three of his bouts. At the eighth bout the score stood at a tie, and it rested upon C. B. Miller of Columbia and D. P. Barr as to which of the old rivals should win. Miller, however, won handily, making three touches against Barr's none, thus giving the meet to Columbia. The summaries:

First Round—S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; D. G. Roos, Cornell, defeated C. B. Miller, Columbia; D. P. Barr, Cornell, defeated McK. Duncan, Columbia.
Second Round—S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated D. G. Roos, Cornell; C. B. Miller, Columbia, defeated P. W. Allison, Cornell; D. G. Roos, Cornell, defeated McK. Duncan, Columbia.
Third Round—S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated D. P. Barr, Cornell; P. W. Allison, Cornell, defeated McK. Duncan, Columbia; C. B. Miller, Columbia, defeated D. P. Barr, Cornell.

Pennsy Outpoints Yale Fencers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 11.—The University of Pennsylvania fencing team defeated Yale here to-night, seven bouts to two. The summaries:

First Round—Peterson, Pennsylvania, defeated Ranson, Yale; Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated Ross, Yale; Parker, Pennsylvania, won from Parke, Yale, after two extra periods.
Second Round—Peterson, Pennsylvania, defeated Parke, Yale; Ross, Yale, defeated Parker, Pennsylvania; Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated Ranson, Yale.
Third Round—Ross, Yale, defeated Peterson, Pennsylvania; Parker, Pennsylvania, defeated Ranson, Yale, after three extra periods; Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated Parke, Yale.

Oldfield Drives Mile in 28 Seconds.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 1.—Barney Oldfield, driving his 200 horse power Benz car in practice to-day covered a mile in 28 seconds, being 1-5 of a second faster than the world's record made by a steam car here four years ago.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS HOCKEY TITLE AGAIN

Clubmen Capture Last Game of Season from the St. Nicholas Team, 3 to 2.

THE STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York A. C.	7	1	.875
Wanderers	6	2	.750
St. Nicholas	3	5	.375
Crescent A. C.	3	5	.375
Hockey Club	1	7	.125

The curtain was rung down last night on the Amateur Hockey League championship series, and the New York Athletic Club seven stands as the winner of the title for the second time. The final game of the season was played at St. Nicholas Rink, between the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas, the winged-foot athletes scoring the victory in a close game by a score of 3 goals to 2. A victory by the St. Nicholas men would have made a tie between the Wanderers and the New York Athletic Club, and for a time it seemed that such a condition might be brought about. The Mercury Foot players pulled into a lead in the second half, however, and managed to clinch the right to the title. At one time during the contest the Santa Claus seven was leading its rival by two goals and even at half time the same combination had the advantage of 2 goals to 1. Only two points were registered in the concluding period, and both went to the New York Athletic Club, Peabody and Clarke getting the tallies.

It was not a New York Athletic Club gathering that witnessed the match, the majority rooting for the Santa Claus seven. But by far the most rabid supporters of the St. Nicholas team was a group of Wanderers in one of the end balconies. They waved St. Nicholas flags in profusion, and there were continual calls of encouragement to the men whom they favored on the ice.

There was no doubt that the New Yorkers were scared badly in the first period, for the strength of the St. Nicholas was almost totally unlooked for. The second half, however, found the New York Athletic Club men in much the better condition, and they outskated their opponents with ease.

Cornell was the first player of either team to score, sending the rubber in from a scrimmage, and then came one of the unlooked for counts of the season. Leake received the puck in the centre of the rink, and a call came from somewhere to shoot which he promptly proceeded to do. It did not seem possible that the shot could get in the cage, but it struck Broadfoot and then carromed a little to the side and went past Mills. Sherriff, near the close of the half, made the count for the New York A. C. and Peabody and Clarke each scored in the concluding period. The line-up:

New York A. C.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Mills	Goal	Feltner
White	Point	Richards
Broadfoot	Cover point	Leake
Sherriff	Rover	Gordon
Castleman	Centre	Cornell
Peabody	Left wing	Winter
Clarke	Right wing	Freeman

Goals—First Half—First for St. Nicholas by Cornell in 10:40; second for St. Nicholas by Leake in 11:07; third for New York A. C. by Sherriff in 18:43. Second Half—First for New York A. C. by Peabody in 3:15; second for New York A. C. by Clarke in 9:16. Penalties—Cornell, 2 minutes; White, 1 minute. Referee—W. Russell. Hockey Club. Assistant Referee—Howard Drakeley, President of the Amateur Hockey League. Goal Umpires—M. E. Tisne, Hockey Club, and F. C. Britton, Hockey Club. Timekeepers—Mortimer Bishop, New York A. C., and G. M. Curran, St. Nicholas. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Harvard's Hockey Captain.

Ralph Hornblower has been elected Captain of Harvard's next intercollegiate hockey team. For the past two years the new leader of the Crimson seven has been one of the forwards on the 'Varsity team. Two other members of the junior class, Chadwick, goal, and Foster, cover point, were talked of for the place, but as neither one was a regular on the seven for the last two years the election of Hornblower was expected. The nucleus for the 1911 team is strong. There will be D. F. Cutler, R. F. Duncan, R. B. Wigglesworth, and Capt. Hornblower, forwards, and R. M. Blackall, O. W. Chadwick, N. H. Foster, F. D. Huntington, and S. B. Smart on the defense. In the intercollegiate series Harvard has won the championship six out of the last eight years, but lost this year to Princeton.

Tuckerman Beats Foot at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 11.—The semi-final round of the Spring golf tournament was played to-day, and it marked the defeat of J. D. Foot of the Apawamis Club, who on Thursday downed the victor in the qualification round. Tuckerman, the Chevy Chase player, will have C. R. Dennen of Detroit as his opponent in the final round to-morrow for the first division honors, or President's Cup. To-day's results:

First Division.—Semi-final—W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 4 up and 3 to play; C. R. Dennen, Detroit, beat C. L. Becker, Woodland 5 up and 3 to play.
Second Division.—Semi-final—Paul E. Gardner, Midlothian, beat U. S. Robeson, Oak Hill Country, 2 up; L. D. Pierce, Woodland, beat J. P. Gardner, Midlothian, 2 up and 1 to play.
Third Division.—Semi-final—C. M. Jamison, Greenburg Country, beat F. K. Robeson, Oak Hill Country, 7 up and 5 to play; Robert Hunter, Weeburn, beat C. H. Matthiessen, Ardsley, 5 up and 4 to play.
Fourth Division.—Semi-final—R. Moot, Riverton Country, beat J. D. C. Rumsey, New York, 5 up and 4 to play; A. W. Smith, Park Club, Buffalo, beat C. B. Whitney, Springfield Country, 7 up and 6 to play.

Averill Wins Florida Golf Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 11.—The golf championship of Florida was won to-day by W. B. Averill of New York.

Winners of Pool Matches.

In last night's game of the Class A amateur pool tournament, now in progress at John Doyle's Billiard Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street, E. Reynolds defeated E. Gilmore by the score of 75 to 40. Monday night H. Phelps will oppose Edward Seabury.

In the afternoon game yesterday of the handicap pool tournament at McGraw's Billiard Academy, Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, J. Schreyer, handicaped at 65, defeated A. Jerome, (75,) in a well-contested game by the score of 65 to 55. The evening game was postponed until to-night, with R. Schafer (65) and J. T. Kasey (55) as opponents.

Football Abolished at Illinois S. N. U.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 11.—The student body of the Illinois State Normal University was startled to-day by the announcement by President David Felmley that the Faculty had decided to permanently abolish intercollegiate football because of the physical danger and the lessening of scholarship of those identified with the sport. Recently baseball was also abolished.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

Thure Johansen, the Swedish runner, who won the Marathon race at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in record time, has entered the twenty-mile race to be run in Madison Square Garden Monday evening. The list is now complete and the field includes Meadows, Johansen, Clarke, Ljungstrom, Acpose, Crowley, Sellen, and Zanti. Harvey Cohn has withdrawn, but will compete in the five-mile handicap race.

The American Bowling Congress, yesterday in session at Detroit, voted to hold the tournament in 1911 at St. Louis. The vote was: St. Louis, 84; Buffalo, 34.

A cricket team composed of members of the leading cricket clubs of Philadelphia will leave here to-day on the steamship Oceana for Bermuda to play cricket matches with the leading teams on the island.

Jack Goodman, the pride of the lower west side, is down for the main bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club show on Tuesday night with "Battling" Hurley, the hard hitting, sturdy lightweight from Passaic. This is one of the best matches that has been made this season. Both boys are sluggers of the top-notch variety, and it should be action from the first gong until the end of the bout. The contest has an important bearing on the lightweight situation, as the winner will go after Tommy Murphy and Ad Wolgast at once.

Young O'Leary and Frank Burns have been matched again. This makes the third time these two will have fought, and on Monday night when they come together in the Olympic Athletic Club ring there should be a real battle. In the first fight O'Leary gave Burns a hard tussle and had him wabbling at the end. In the second encounter the result was just the reverse.

Medley relay races will be the feature of the annual games of the Loughlin Lyceum, to be held in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on March 30.

"KNOCKOUT" BROWN LOSES.

Willie Beecher Outpoints Youngster, Who Was Not in Good Form.

Blonde-haired "Knockout" Brown finished in second place in a whirlwind ten-round bout with Willie Beecher at the National Sporting Club last night, and although Beecher throughout the mill played a tattoo of stiff left and right hand smashes against Brown's jaw the light-haired fighter never winced and took his whipping with gameness and was as willing to mix it at the end as in the beginning. It was evident that Brown was not up to his usual form. He fought a hard fight on Tuesday night with Boyo Driscoll, and two bouts a week is evidently too much for the youngster. Beecher was stronger throughout.

While the advantage at every stage of the game, except in the sixth round, was Beecher's, the fight was by no means one-sided. At times the two would rush into a clinch, and with heads together would smash at each other with both hands in the kind of a slugging match that made the audience stand up and yell for more. Brown was wild. His awkward left swing was not working well and he judged his distance badly. Often he rushed into Beecher with his wide swing ready to land, but these tactics left his face unguarded, and Beecher would smash his left and right against the blonde boy's jaw with enough steam behind them to jar him from head to foot. The only thing that saved Brown from a more decisive defeat was his speedy foot work. Although his arms tired his feet were never still, and his activity on the mat kept him out of the way of several of Beecher's wallops which were directed at Brown's head.

NEW CRICKET LEAGUE GAMES.

Thirty Matches Scheduled by New York and New Jersey Association.

New York's first list of cricket championship games has just been issued, the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association having arranged their schedule of matches for their first season. The clubs comprising this organization have private grounds, where these matches will be played. Bellevue will play at Upper Montclair, N. J.; Bensonhurst at Bensonhurst, the Crescents at Bay Ridge, while the Staten Island Club and the two veteran teams will play at Staten Island, the former at Livingston and the latter at West New Brighton. In addition to their regular schedule of thirty matches, the association has arranged for an inter-city match with Philadelphia to be played here on June 23. The championship games are as follows and will be played on the ground of the clubs first mentioned:

May 30—Staten Island vs. New York Veterans, Bensonhurst vs. Crescents.

June 4—Staten Island vs. Crescents, New York Veterans vs. Bellevue; 11, Bensonhurst vs. Bellevue, New York Veterans vs. Staten Island, New York Juniors vs. Crescents; 18, Crescents vs. Bellevue, New York Veterans vs. New York Juniors; 25, New York Juniors vs. Bensonhurst, Bellevue vs. Staten Island, New York Veterans vs. Crescents.

July 2—Staten Island vs. New York Juniors; 4, Bellevue vs. Bensonhurst, New York Juniors vs. Staten Island; 9, Bensonhurst vs. New York Veterans; 16, Staten Island vs. Bensonhurst, Crescents vs. New York Juniors; 23, New York Juniors vs. Bellevue, Crescents vs. New York Veterans.

Aug. 6—Bellevue vs. New York Juniors, Crescents vs. Staten Island; 13, Staten Island vs. Bellevue, New York Juniors vs. New York Veterans; 18, New York Veterans vs. Bensonhurst; 20, Bellevue vs. New York Veterans, Bensonhurst vs. Staten Island; 27, Crescents vs. Bensonhurst.

Sept. 3—Bellevue vs. Crescents; 10, Bensonhurst vs. New York Juniors.

WICHERS BEST SHOT.

Curtis High Schoolboy Wins Individual Honors at Sportsman's Show.

The Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden closed last night. Shortly after 10 o'clock the work of dismantling the building began to enable the carpenters to prepare the floor and arena for the Columbia University games to-night. From an attendance standpoint the show has been the most successful ever held, and Manager J. A. H. Dressel is already preparing for next year's exhibition, when water sports will probably be resumed.

The shooting tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League proved an attractive feature. The individual championship went to Wichers of Curtis High, who scored 1,506 out of a possible 1,600 points. He was one of the nine boys to hand in a perfect card in the sub-target match, while in the competition for the Hopkins & Allen Trophy he secured 192 out of a possible 200. Second honors went to Ehrlich of Morris, who scored 1,497, while Krehfeld of Clinton was third with 1,494.

Drawings for Women's Tennis.

An evenly balanced drawing of the twenty-eight aspirants for the women's National indoor lawn tennis championship was made last night by Referee William B. Cragin, Jr., at the Seventh Regiment Armory, where the matches in singles will begin this morning and continue next week. The singles draw follows:

Women's National Indoor Championship Singles. (First Round, Byes.)—Mrs. H. H. Humphries vs. Miss J. H. Browne.

First Round—Miss M. Thomas vs. Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Miss Janet McCook vs. Mrs. C. W. Remsen, Miss Anne Hamilton vs. Miss Alida Hamilton, Miss Clara Kuttroff vs. Mrs. G. B. De Gersdorff, Miss G. Pickhardt vs. Miss Erna Marcus, Miss Blanche O'Brien vs. Miss Fanny M. Fish, Miss Alice L. Fish vs. Miss Edith A. Fagg, Miss Adele Cragin vs. Mrs. Oerder, Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce vs. Miss Gertrude Della-Torre, Miss Marie Wagner vs. Mrs. Frederick G. Schmitz, Miss M. S. Grove vs. Miss Edith Handy, Miss Dietz vs. Miss Evelyn Witherbee.

First Round, Byes—Mrs. Corola Worrishoffer vs. Miss Emily Dietz.

SCHOOLBOY MAKES SWIMMING RECORD

Herbert Rogers Takes 200-Yard Race in New P. S. A. L. Time, 2:49 1-5.

Townsend Harris Hall's schoolboys won the High School swimming championship, held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, in the 100-foot pool of the College of the City of New York, last night, but they did not win by the wide margin that was generally expected. Twenty-three points, including three firsts, two seconds, and two thirds, were credited to the Townsend swimmers, while De Witt Clinton scored 16 points, made up of two firsts and two seconds. High School of Commerce was third, with five points, and Boys' High School of Brooklyn got one point. Stuyvesant, the only other competitor, failed to score.

One new Public School Athletic League record was made, Herbert Rogers of Townsend Harris Hall winning the 200-yard race by at least ten yards in 2:49 1-5, the old mark, also made by Rogers, being 3:03 2-5. The relay race, eight lengths of the tank, each boy swimming two lengths, was one of the features of the competitions. All the schools, with the exception of Boys' High, were represented. Townsend Harris Hall showed in front for half the distance, when Moore of De Witt Clinton assumed the lead, and at the end of his task was one yard to the good. Hanratte, the last boy for Clinton, swimming strongly, soon increased the distance, and at the finish was four yards ahead of Lindquist of Townsend Harris.

The 50-yard race developed into two trial heats and a final, Heming placing the first victory to the credit of Townsend Harris in the good time of 0:30 1-5. Rogers was the favorite for the 100-yard swim. Hanretti came fast on the last lap and won by about a foot. F. Mayer of Townsend Harris Hall carried off the honors in the plunge for distance, covering 55 feet 5 inches. Representatives from the Nautical School of Newport, R. I., disported themselves very cleverly in a specially arranged race of two lengths of the pool, and of the five starters, S. Williams proved himself the fastest, covering the distance in 0:55 1-5.

James E. Sullivan, Commissioner of the Board of Education and President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, was the referee, and John McHugh, starter. Summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—First Heat—Won by J. Heming, Townsend Harris Hall; J. Moore, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—0:30. Second Heat—Won by C. Trenholm, De Witt Clinton; L. Miller, High School of Commerce, second. Time—0:32.
Final Heat—Won by J. Heming, Townsend Harris Hall; J. Moore, De Witt Clinton, second; L. Miller, High School of Commerce, third. Time—0:30 1-5.
200-Yard Swim.—Won by Herbert Rogers, Townsend Harris Hall; W. Richards, De Witt Clinton, second; E. Sutliffe, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, third. Time—2:49 1-5.
Nautical School, Newport, R. I., 200 Feet.—Won by S. Williams; S. Pene, second; C. Lucky, third; C. Fachles, fourth. Time—0:55 2-5.
100-Yard Swim.—First Heat—Won by D. Greer, Townsend Harris Hall; A. Hanrette, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—1:14. Second Heat—Won by H. Rodgers, Townsend Harris Hall; A. Peoli, De Witt Clinton, second. Time—1:19 3-5.
Final Heat—Won by A. Hanretti, De Witt Clinton; H. Rodgers, Townsend Harris Hall, second; D. Greer, Townsend Harris Hall, third; A. Peoli, De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—1:16 2-5.
Plunge for Distance.—Won by F. Mayer, Townsend Harris Hall, 55 feet 5 inches; F. Neusse, High School of Commerce, 54 feet 6 inches, second; E. Miller, Townsend Harris Hall, 52 feet 2 inches, third; D. Waldman, De Witt Clinton, 51 feet 2 inches, fourth.
Relay Race, Eight Lengths, 800 Feet., four boys to a team, each boy swimming 200 feet.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (Richards, McAuliffe, Moore, Hanrette;) Townsend Harris Hall, (Rodgers, Robinson, Rogno, Lindquist,) second; High School of Commerce, (Lemke, Marshall, Yost, Lane,) third; Stuyvesant, (Armstrong, Peters, Lund, Lothian,) fourth. Time—3:02.
Points—Townsend Harris Hall, 23; De Witt Clinton, 16; High School of Commerce, 5; Boys' High School of Brooklyn, 1.

CLASS IN N. Y. A. C. MEET.

Best of College Teams to Compete Here on Tuesday.

Among the many Cornell distance men who will compete in the five-mile race on on the programme of the New York Athletic Club's annual indoor games, to be held Tuesday night in Madison Square Garden, are A. C. Bean, L. R. Brown, L. R. Bogert, T. S. Berna, and J. Young. Others who will face the starter are Joseph E. Ballard of the Boston Athletic Association, Ellington Wade of Providence, Joseph Curran of Worcester, Tewanina, Dull, Bailey, Bellars, Obermeyer, Scott, De Grucy, and McGinn.

Harvard has entered a team of its best track athletes in the meet. This will be the first games of the indoor season in which G. P. Gardner, the Crimson's fastest hurdler, has been entered, as he has been playing with the hockey team up to two weeks ago. Gardner has been entered in the short dash, the hurdles, and the broad jump. Capt. Little has entered the running broad jump and may also compete in the 12-pound shot put and the "56." The full Harvard list follows:

Seventy-yard dash—G. P. Gardner, J. K. Lewis, J. P. Long. Seventy-yard hurdles—G. P. Gardner, J. K. Lewis, J. P. Long. Five hundred-yard run—J. K. Lewis. Running high jump—S. C. Lawrence, J. P. Long. Running broad jump—G. P. Gardner, C. C. Little, J. P. Long. Pole vault—S. C. Lawrence. Twelve-pound shot—H. L. Goddard, C. C. Little, J. P. Long. Fifty-six-pound weight for height—H. L. Goddard, C. C. Little.

WIRELESS AUTO CAR.

Glidden Tour May Have Telegraph Service by New Method.

DETROIT, March 11.—A local motor company has opened negotiations with wireless telegraph companies operating in the United States for the equipment of a wireless telegraph car for the 1910 Glidden tour. A considerable portion of this year's tour will extend through territory where telegraph and telephone services are comparatively inefficient.

The automobile company conceived the plan of equipping one of its cars with a complete wireless outfit so that messages may be sent from any place along the road. The plan was submitted to an Eastern expert in wireless telegraphy who thought it would prove feasible.

According to the present plans, the wireless telegraph car will follow in the wake of the tour so that any accidents or mishaps along the road may be reported from it. This wireless service will be placed at the disposal of all of the newspaper representatives accompanying the tour.

Canadian Basket Ball Team Coming.

It is expected that the Montreal A. A. A. champion basket ball team will visit New York City in a few weeks. This will be the first time that a Canadian basket ball team has visited New York City, and as the Montrealers have recently won the championship of Eastern Canada they should put up a good exhibition. Roland Gomery, manager of the Canadian team, is at present conducting negotiations with regard to the trip with G. Hepbron of the A. A. U., and announcement where the games will take place will be made shortly.

YALE WRESTLERS WIN.

Columbia Gets Decision in Only Two Bouts Out of Seven.

Yale defeated the Columbia wrestlers in the Morningside gymnasium last night, winning five out of the seven bouts, which were all hotly contested, and some good wrestling was exhibited many times during the evening. Up to the 135-pound class Yale had comparatively little trouble in downing her opponents, but from that bout on they had to work hard for victory. In the 135-pound bout, in which Sweeny of Yale won by decision, it took him nearly six minutes to get his man to the mat, after which each struggled fiercely. But at the end of the nine minutes Sweeny, being on top, won.

Boyce of Columbia, a new man, surprised the 500 spectators by whirling his man around the mat from the very start, finally throwing him with an arm and body scissors hold. But the excitement of the evening came when "Pop" Saunders, Columbia's popular unlimited heavyweight wrestler, caught Robinson of Yale and threw him heavily to the mat. Excitement became intense. After Robinson had twice gotten away, Saunders finally got him upon his back with a crotch and half Nelson hold in 2 minutes and 22 seconds. The summaries:

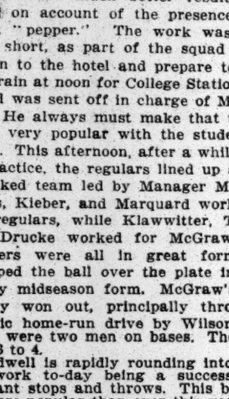
115-Pound Class.—A. M. MacLeod, Yale, threw J. S. Brady, Columbia, with a half Nelson and crotch hold. Time—4:58.
125-Pound Class.—A. R. Wheeler, Yale, threw M. D. Swartz, Columbia, with a head and arm hold. Time—6:45.
135-Pound Class.—A. R. Sweeny, Yale, defeated J. J. Alterman, Columbia, on decision. Time—9:00.
145-Pound Class.—W. Boyce, Columbia, threw L. R. Wheeler, Yale, with an arm and body scissors hold. Time—6:50.
158-Pound Class.—O. F. Noel, Yale, threw L. H. Berliner, Columbia, with a head and arm hold. Time—3:59.
175-Pound Class.—M. Cleveland, Yale, threw A. Catacouzinos, Columbia, with a bar and body hold. Time—4:47.
Unlimited Heavyweight Class.—F. H. Saunders, Columbia, threw H. B. Robinson, Yale, with a crotch and half Nelson hold. Time—2:22.

CABLE CHESS MATCH STARTS.

Americans Have Slight Chance of Defeating English Team.

When play ceased at the close of the first day's session in the twelfth annual Anglo-American cable chess match at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday evening the prospects of recovering the Newnes Trophy, now in England, were none of the rosiest, and it will require steady work on the part of the Americans to-day to avoid a repetition of last year's defeat. The fact that United States champion F. J. Marshall had the better of his argument with the veteran, J. H. Blackburne, at the first board and will likely win out to-day was offset by inferior positions at the second, fifth, and eighth boards, where J. F. Barry of Boston, G. H. Welbrecht of St. Louis, and R. T. Black of Brooklyn were playing for America.

Hedges, Voigt, Stadelman, Schwietzer, Rosenfeld, and Meyer all played sterling chess, and held their opponents splendidly.



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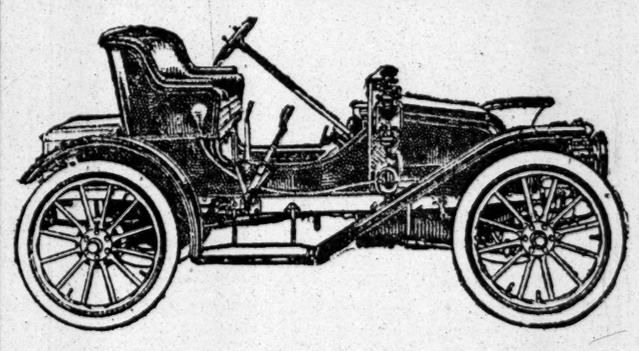

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Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....80 Broadway
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....382 Wabash Ave.
LONDON.....67 Fleet St., E. C.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

REPUBLICAN "SOLIDARITY."

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., on Thursday defined the issue before the caucus of Republican Senators with admirable candor and clearness:

> The selection of Senator HINMAN at this time, after he bolted the Republican caucus in January, would be an unheard-of and regrettable thing. It can hardly be conceived that the Republican members of the Senate would choose for their leader a man who, only two months ago, deliberately violated the first principle of leadership and party solidarity.

The word solidarity is a rather recent arrival in political nomenclature. It came by the way of the French law and is thus defined: "An entire community of interests among creditors, so that one may demand or receive payment for all." The definition fairly fits the present situation. It would not, we think, be unfair to the Albany leader to assume that it fairly fits the notion he had in mind.

The situation is curious and interesting. The "caucus in January," which Mr. HINMAN bolted, was held for the selection of a Republican leader in the Senate. The caucus on Thursday evening, on which Mr. HINMAN'S name was urged by Mr. ROOT and Gov. HUGHES, was also held for the selection of a Republican leader in the Senate. The way in which the vacancy occurred throws light on party "solidarity." Mr. ALLDS, who was chosen in January, had been accused of receiving money to influence his action as a member of the Legislature when he was majority leader in the Assembly. He was later party leader in the Senate, and when an investigation, amounting to a trial, of the charge was ordered and begun, he resigned. It is now known that the Republicans who bolted the caucus of January did so on information they had concerning this charge. They refused to be bound by the decision of a caucus where such a matter was involved. And now it is declared by Mr. BARNES that such a refusal, based on such a motive, constitutes a deliberate violation "of the first principle of leadership and party solidarity," and acts as a perpetual bar to the attainment of party honors or positions of trust. To the ordinary voter, regarding party as an honest means to honest ends, useful and even tolerable only when kept honest, this declaration seems, to borrow a phrase from Mr. BARNES, "an unheard-of and regrettable thing."

The Albany leader adds:

> There is no question involved in this matter of support of President TAFT, or of Senator ROOT as leader, or of Gov. HUGHES'S attitude toward public affairs, or of the most of his recommendations.

President TAFT has not spoken publicly on the subject. Mr. ROOT, "as leader," had spoken very plainly. Gov. HUGHES—departing from a long-maintained policy—had fully indorsed what had been urged by Mr. ROOT. Both these gentlemen advised the choice as leader of Mr. HINMAN not only in spite of his bolting the caucus but inferentially because of it. They really thought that it would be better for the party to have a leader in the Senate who would act on a question of honesty independently, even of a caucus. To oppose that view, to scorn that advice, and to make Mr. HINMAN'S fidelity to his conscience the ground of his rejection is not consistent, and cannot be made consistent, with "support of Mr. ROOT as leader" or of "Gov. HUGHES'S attitude toward public affairs."

What, really, is the "solidarity" of the party that was vindicated by the action of the Republican caucus in the early hours of yesterday morning? Is it not simply and wholly the community of interests between the managers of the party? Is it not plain that the issue which these managers thus make up will be interpreted by the public as an issue between the bribe traffickers and those who will have nothing to do with them? Granted that the interpretation is extravagant, is it worth while to invite it? Is not Gov. HUGHES'S advice very much better:

> The representatives of the party, if they desire, can show unmistakably that they propose to be just and thoroughgoing, and to meet squarely the issues that are now before the people. If they do this there is no need for anxiety as to the future.

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

A person addicted to lofty aspirations might, without much hard thinking, find several reasons why the Hon. JAMES OLIVER ought not to be returned to the Assembly from the Third District. Some of Mr. OLIVER'S constituents of that sex which, as yet, does not enjoy the privilege of the ballot, have found one reason. It is interesting and illuminative.

It appears that among the many ladies who visited Albany the other day to urge upon the legislators the grant of suffrage to women, there was one young lady who sought an interview with Assemblyman OLIVER. She soon afterward reported that Mr. OLIVER had used to her language such as no gentleman should use to any lady. Mr. OLIVER denies any discourtesy or impropriety of language, and his denial is supported by members of the Assembly who overheard the conversation. Moreover, a young woman who also overheard what was said gives a version of Mr. OLIVER'S language very different, indeed, from that given by the young woman to whom it was addressed. Upon a case thus made up, according to a report published by our neighbor The Herald, the suffragists of Mr. OLIVER'S district "are going to combine and effectually retire him from public life when he next runs for re-election to the Assembly." "We will make it our business to see every voter in the district," says the young woman who complains of his utterances; "we will hold public meetings, and will do our utmost to put him definitely in the political discard."

Thus is prophecy ratified, confirmed, and fulfilled. We, with many others, have long felt and believed that if the suffrage were given to women, they—or, at least, many of them, and upon many occasions—would exercise the privilege upon just such broad considerations of the public welfare as are presented in Mr. OLIVER'S case, and with that profound understanding of our institutions and that highly intelligent conception of the responsibilities of a voter that are exhibited in the campaign proclamation against the Assemblyman from the Third District.

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

Seven years have been wasted in efforts to secure a suitable site for housing our law courts, with the unsatisfactory result that the City Hall Park has been selected. A huge building, a palace of justice, exceeding in proportions that of the world-famous law courts in Brussels, will be erected on this site, occupying nearly half of the park, unless public opinion can be aroused to the unwisdom of the selection. The sentiment of the community has obviously not favored any of the proposed uptown sites tentatively selected for the new Court House. The lawyers demand a downtown site. The demand is reasonable.

The building proposed for City Hall Park will occupy the entire block front on the south side of Chambers Street, between Broadway and Centre Street, extending to within forty feet of the curb. Huge wings will extend southward into the park. The old City Hall, one of our few architectural landmarks of recognized worth, will stand, dwarfed and obscured, in the middle of an open quadrangle. The Court House will tower above it, ten stories in height. No matter how fine the proportions of the new building may be, the effect will be ludicrous. The possibilities of architectural improvement on the blocks north of Chambers Street will be destroyed. The handsome Hall of Records will be shut in. The new Municipal Building on Tryon Row will lose much of its splendid architectural effect.

This subject should be viewed from a practical, not a merely sentimental point of view. We are to build a Court House not for a city of 4,000,000 but for one of 15,000,000 inhabitants. As a municipality New York has been careless, improvident, living from hand to mouth. It is time to think of the future of the city. The Mullet Post Office, always an architectural eyesore, will doubtless be removed some day, and the south end of City Hall Park, where it should never have been built, returned to the ownership of the city. A spacious, parklike plaza, containing no building but the historic City Hall, preserved as a monument, will thus be obtained.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects urges the building of the new Court House north of City Hall Park. The plans contemplate a building similar to the Hall of Records, architecturally balancing it, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, and an open way between the two buildings extending northward to Reade Street. On the north side of Reade Street, if these plans could be carried out, the new Court House would rise. No great imagination is required to comprehend the imposing architectural transformation of that part of the city which would thus be secured. The present cost to the city of the two full blocks bounded by Chambers Street, Broadway, Duane, Elm, and Centre Streets would be $15,000,000. But in view of the low state of the finances of the municipality, it is proposed to purchase at present only a suitable site for the Court House on the north side of Reade Street, building first in the middle of the block. This would be trusting to luck to secure in the future the property needed on Chambers Street to carry out the full plans. Of course, the erection of the Court House would greatly increase the value of all the neighboring property. If the city could secure the two blocks now the income from rents would be a handsome return on the investment, and the work of improvement could be carried on gradually as funds were available.

The park site is selected on the erroneous idea that it costs nothing. As a matter of fact it is more valuable than any other land in its neighborhood. The destruction of a park is poor economy from any point of view. The scheme we have outlined has many influential supporters. It would meet the demands of the lawyers. It would provide a great civic centre for the population of New York fifty or one hundred years hence. We shall hear much about it in the near future. It is a plan which deserves the earnest thought of every citizen of New York.

"PURELY A DISCIPLINARIAN."

The expelled West Point cadets are to go back, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is not convinced by Supt. SCOTT'S argument against them, and as a result of his appearance before the committee on Thursday there will be a unanimous report that Congress reinstate the dismissed men. THE TIMES'S Washington dispatch yesterday reported:

> As explained by a member of the committee afterward, Col. SCOTT'S point of view is purely that of a disciplinarian.

The objection of the committee is well taken. To discipline, according to the Standard Dictionary, means to "train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness; put through regular and systematic exercise or practice." A disciplinarian is one who does such things. Supt. SCOTT is out of place. The United States Military Academy at West Point is not, it appears, a disciplinary school, and was never intended to be such. West Point is a place for the education of young gentlemen in the art of overriding the rules of Congress and their superior officers, and of escaping punishment therefor through friends and influence.

THE SERIAL DUEL.

According to authentic reports from Rome, Signor CHIESA of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has "pulled off" two of the five sporting events for which he was scheduled. The first of his duels, to be sure, was not fought because of the crowd of spectators with cameras and the inquisitive police. It was called a duel, however, by mutual agreement, and CHIESA was ready for his second encounter. This was effected Thursday, the weapons being swords, and the Deputy cut a gash on his opponent's cheek.

The reporters say the gash is four inches long, but the testimony on that point of merely human eyewitnesses, without a measuring tape, is not to be taken seriously. The opponent, Gen. DI COSSATO, was certainly in a bad mood, caused by vexation or loss of blood, for he refused for some moments to hug and kiss the victor, so that for a time a sixth duel seemed in prospect. But good-fellowship was soon established, and CHIESA had only three duels in sight. These were "called off" yesterday, probably in view of the great public interest in these gentlemanly encounters, which caused crowds to assemble at the various events.

We are sorry to know that this is the case. The whole world has been curious to know if the charges CHIESA made in his speech are true. As he did not meet all five of his challengers, and conquer them, theoretically or otherwise, the charges must remain unproven. There is nothing like a good, old-fashioned duel to the death to prove or disprove charges.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem from "the Rock."

Perhaps the most dubious of all the conclusions which Prof. ARTHUR KEITH, the English scientist, has drawn from his minute and careful examination of a prehistoric human skull unearthed at Gibraltar is the one least likely to excite popular doubt—the conclusion that the original possessor of the mortal relic was a woman.

His statement that the first owner of the skull lived 600,000 years ago is, of course, only a guess, based on the geology of the stratum from which it was exhumed, and opinions will be sure to differ as to its accuracy, but 100,000 years one way or the other do not count for much with a total so large, and the margin of probable error is hardly larger than that. The deduction from the size and form of the jaw that the muscles of mastication were strong, and that therefore roots and vegetables were the favored diet at Gibraltan in those remote days, is plausible enough, and the size of the brain cavity tells a lot about the mental status of the race of which this bone is the sorry remnant. The professor is taking a good many chances when he decides that the vanished brain contained a speech centre, but some confidence on even that point is warranted by the present knowledge of cranial peculiarities and their meaning.

So close is the relation between the different parts of living beings that each one of them, to the sufficiently instructed and expert eye, discloses much about all the others, and from a single bone zoologists have often made reconstructions that later discoveries of complete specimens have confirmed. Now and then, to be sure, the later discoveries have had quite the contrary result, and covered learned men with confusion, but this has not happened very often, and the comparative anatomist very properly retains his confidence in his powers of divination.

In declaring the Gibraltar skull to be that of a woman, however, Prof. KEITH is certainly on unsafe ground. A thousand skulls known to be those of men and a thousand known to be those of women would reveal a difference between the sex types, but among them atypical skulls would be numerous on both sides, and if they were once mixed together it is more than doubtful that they could ever be divided again with any close approach to accuracy. The very deceased Gibraltan may have been an effeminate man for anything the skull shows, and even if his or her whole skeleton were available for examination there might still be grave uncertainty.

Romance and Business.

Young men who have looked long, without finding it, for work suited at once to their tastes and their capacities will hear with an envy that may be somewhat resentful that since the son of Secretary KNOX suddenly won the attention of a world hitherto ignorant of his existence, twenty-five well-paid positions—"positions," mind, not "jobs"—have been offered to him by employers whom his amorous and marital adventures had interested.

This does seem a little unfair, for, in spite of the new responsibilities which the youth so rashly assumed, his necessities are presumably not a tenth part as desperate as are those of many a boy who has not had a widely advertised romance, and a not overcautious business man might well doubt if a leap from the preparatory school into marriage was a promising first step toward commercial success or gave assurance that the leaper would be a useful or profitable link between merchandise and purchasers. There is, however, something to be said on the other side of the question, and, unwise as the boy has been in deciding without regard to parental wishes or advice the serious matter of matrimony, that is a form of unwisdom which invariably wins the sympathy of everybody who "loves a lover."

Perhaps the general feeling that many a rich man's son conducts himself in ways open to graver criticism than is a runaway marriage had something to do with the promptness with which young KNOX has found opportunities to earn a living for himself and his wife. He is a foolish boy, but he seems to be an honest and decent one, and his folly is not of a fatal kind. He should not trust too much to the facility with which he has gained a foothold in business. The special interest from which he is now profiting will very soon wear away, and he will then have to "make good" exactly as do the other young men who are selling automobiles. It is not improbable that he will before long regret the premature termination of tutelage and training. His romance is an asset that will soon evaporate, and he will have to meet a competition in which only ability and achievement permanently count.

WHAT DEPEW DID IN 1888.

Senator Explains His Connection with the Platt-Harrison Controversy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About five minutes after my arrival in New York, late on Tuesday night, THE TIMES called me up for my version of the Harrison-Platt matter. What I said was taken hastily, and as it appeared was not complete. This is what I said:

"New York supported me for a week as its candidate at the convention at Chicago in 1888. My vote ran to 99. Then the Iowa delegation, whose candidate, of course, was Senator Allison, visited the delegations from the other States attacking me, as I was then President of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, on the ground that they had by their own efforts inspired the Republican voters of Iowa with an intense hostility to railroads and railroad men generally, and that my nomination would be very hurtful to the party in that State. They induced the Kansas and Nebraska delegations to join them, and then called on me, saying that as the ticket could not be elected without New York, if the contest was kept up I probably would be nominated, but that a railroad man at the head of the ticket for candidate for President would be of the greatest injury to the party in their three States.

"I immediately called together the New York State delegation, told them of this call, and said that, in the interest of the party and general harmony, I thought I had better retire. There was a general discussion of candidates, Senator Platt and Senator Hiscock being for Allison, Senator Warner Miller for Sherman, Marshal Payn for Alger, and so on. It was finally voted to leave the choice of the candidate to the four delegates at large. These were Senators Platt, Hiscock, Miller, and myself. Senators Platt and Hiscock advocated very strenuously Senator Allison, and Senator Miller with equal vigor John Sherman.

"The contest became so acrimonious that Mr. Platt said he would not support John Sherman if nominated. I had taken no part in the discussion up to that point, when they asked me who my candidate was. I said that the declaration of Mr. Platt would make it impossible for John Sherman to carry the State of New York; that the radical legislation then projected in Iowa was regarded by the thousands of voters in the State of New York who held Iowa securities as confiscatory, and for that reason I did not think that Allison could carry the State of New York, but that Gen. Harrison of Indiana seemed to me to meet all objections; first, he was poor; second, he had been a very reputable United States Senator; third, he was as distinguished as any of the volunteer officers in the civil war, and, lastly, there might be much in arousing the sentiment among voters still living and their sons of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' he being a grandson of President Harrison.

"An adjournment was taken for consultation. In that adjournment Mr. Platt, of course, saw the friends of Gen. Harrison. I do not know what was the result of those conferences, but when we met later Mr. Platt, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Hiscock said they would support Gen. Harrison, and authorized me, as I was Chairman of the delegation, to announce that result. The decision of the New York delegation nominated Harrison.

"After the election Mr. Platt came to me and said that he had been promised the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and desired it very much. Gen. Harrison sent one of his Indiana members of Congress over to see me and offer me any place in his Cabinet except Secretary of State, which he had promised Mr. Blaine. I considered myself pledged to Mr. Platt, and declined. Gen. Harrison denied that he had made any promises to Mr. Platt, though he was quite willing to allow Mr. Platt the patronage of the State, and he appointed Gen. Tracy Secretary of the Navy as Mr. Platt's friend. Subsequently Gen. Harrison offered me the Secretaryship of State on the retirement of Mr. Blaine, which I also declined."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1910.

The Side-Door Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "H. W. K." concerning side-door cars in the Subway is a fair sample of the absurd criticisms offered by the average citizen who has no knowledge of the matters about which he is complaining.

The Interborough Company is installing side doors faster than the Public Service Commission ordered them to, but until the entire equipment is complete "H. W. K." will undoubtedly be confronted by the "not working" sign. Any one with two eyes in his head can see that an eight-car train is made up partly of motor cars and partly of trailer cars. I believe the proportion is five motors to three trailers. Unless there are, ready for service, motors and trailers in the proportion of five to three it is, of course, necessary for the company to make up one or more trains partly of side-door cars and partly of cars of the old type. JUSTICE.

New York, March 9, 1910.

BRAIN WHEELS.

I sit and sew, my fingers lithe and nimble;
I clip my thread, drop and pick up my thimble.
I thread a needle, place a pin or two—
Yet all the time, from what my fingers do,
My thoughts are absent.

I sew a seam, I baste or overcast,
And still my thoughts are roving in the past.
A thousand miles, perchance, my memory strays,
To childhood's hours, or fair and happy days
Of girlish dreaming.

I still sew on! My hands obey a will
Which, all unthinking, guides their movements still.
Not one brief second turns my working brain
To work of hands, and thus 'tis very plain
Hands need no master.

The body, from the brain apart,
Knows when to stop as well as when to start,
But brains, unchecked by either hand or tongue,
Go on and on, as if by magic swung—
To their undoing.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

ESTIMATE BOARD SEES REAL MONEY

Members Really Upset When a Brooklynite Show $5,000 as Guarantee for Franchise.

MISLAID A $1,000 BILL

First Time in Board's History That Any One Has Produced Cash, Though Millions Are Discussed Lightly.

Real money in the form of five new yellow $1,000 bills was displayed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and shaken before the members by a man from Brooklyn, who offered to deposit it on the spot as guarantee of his good faith in making an offer for a surface railroad franchise on Long Island.

The board talks quite carelessly and as easily deals with millions of dollars every week. Not infrequently in the last administration it voted to spend a few millions for various purposes in a single session without any one getting at all excited. But never before in the memory of the oldest man about the City Hall had real money been seen in the board's meetings. The matter created a genuine sensation and upset the meeting entirely.

The question was on the old one of the proposed interchange of property rights between the city and the Long Island Railroad to facilitate the construction of the new seventy-two-inch water main which is going to bring water from Nassau County into Brooklyn. The city has a narrow strip of land alongside the Long Island tracks running for some fifteen miles inside the city line. The railroad wants the right to construct spur tracks on this for extending the privilege to the city of running its main under the company's property at certain points. President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen does not think the exchange a fair one, and has been opposing the measure.

When the matter came up yesterday W. H. Burroughs of 228 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, President of the Lindenhurst Estates, stepped to the rail and said: "Your Honor and gentlemen of the board; I represent people who want to build a trolley line between Amityville and Bridgewood, and we are willing to pay $5,000 a year for permission to run our tracks along this strip of land. And here is the money to prove we are not bluffing."

Reaching for his pocketbook, he pulled out five $1,000 bills, and after waving them in the air threw them down on the table in front of him. Every member of the board gasped and every one in the room jumped to his feet and craned his neck to get a look at the money.

"I have been unable to get any satisfaction out of the heads of departments to whom I have come," continued Mr. Burroughs, "and so I have come direct to you gentlemen."

"Don't say that," interrupted the Mayor. "You or any other citizen is entitled to all the information you want. You are evidently not fully informed about all the details of this matter, and we want to put the matter over for a week so you can make yourself right."

Mr. Burroughs did not reply, and the Mayor added rather uneasily: "Do you want to leave that money here?"

"I'll take it if no one else wants it," put in Controller Prendergast with a smile. But Mr. Burroughs gathered it up. In doing so he stopped and remarked in a stage whisper, "I've lost one." Lieut. Kennel, the Mayor's personal attendant, came to his aid, and after some fumbling about, in which every one held his breath, the yellow bill was found safe inside Mr. Burroughs's pocketbook.

The matter was put over for a week as the Mayor suggested.

AUDITOR HOGE RESIGNS.

Prendergast Too Partial in Buying City Supplies, He Says.

William M. Hoge, Auditor of Accounts in the Department of Finance, who has had charge of the division of inspection, resigned yesterday, charging that since Controller Prendergast came into office difficulties have been thrown in his way in carrying out his work impartially.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Hoge criticises the new Controller's administration severely. Mr. Prendergast retorts that Hoge knew that his resignation was about to be asked for.

"I have tried him out for two months and found him to be entirely inefficient," said he. "That's all I care to say about the matter."

Hoge's letter says:

> The Division of Inspection was established and organized under the direction of former Controller Metz, the purpose being to eliminate perfunctory inspection and to compel actual inspection, to see that the city received a dollar's worth of supplies for every dollar paid, and to insure prompt payment to claimants.
>
> Before this division was established a majority of claims against the city were passed by the Department of Finance without proper investigation. Since its establishment all transactions have been thoroughly investigated, even before the claims are filed here for payment.
>
> The modern methods pursued in this work have uncovered 1,000 claims during the past year in which were discovered enormous excessive charges. I had hoped that this good work would be continued by you, but since it has become evident that it will not be impartially carried on I have determined to sever my connection with this department.
>
> I will cite an instance: You ordered for your own office $949 worth of Turkish rugs. Our Inspectors were not allowed to finish their inspection of these rugs. One of your deputies decided to take this stand and O. K.'d the bill, which made payment of the same possible without further inquiry.
>
> Furthermore, when this $949 worth of rugs was purchased it was a palpable evasion of the charter clause requiring bids on expenditures of $1,000 and upward.
>
> I will not go into the question of the waste of the city's money. I have taken a deep personal pride in organizing and perfecting this division, which has concededly done such excellent work in the city's interest, and as it is evident from the foregoing that you do not sympathize with the reason for its existence or its continued impartial conduct, therefore I have taken this step.

Mr. Hoge lives at 184 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. He has been in the department since February, 1906, and received a salary of $5,000 a year. He is an active Bryan man.

The Controller has appointed James J. Munro to Hoge's place. In a letter to him the Controller says he expects Mr. Munro thoroughly to reorganize the office, declaring that its present administrative methods are not at all to his liking.

PORTABLE SCHOOLS FAVORED.

Board of Education Would Use Them to End Part-Time Sessions.

The application of the Board of Education for $500,000 or more for the purpose of erecting twenty-three portable school buildings in all the boroughs except Manhattan, but particularly in Queens and Richmond, is construed to be the board's final approval of the newest idea in school construction and a solution of the part-time problem.

C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings of the Department of Education, said yesterday that several of the portable buildings are in use in Brooklyn now. He said also that Boston and St. Louis were using them, and that they had come to stay in rapidly growing communities. They would save the city in the next few years, he said, several hundred thousand dollars in school construction and yet answer all the needs of the more durable building of brick and stone.

"Two good men can knock them down, pitch the sections on a wagon, and put them up again in a new locality, all within three days," he said. "They are one story each, usually containing only one room, though the two-room building is used, each seating about forty-five pupils."

It generally takes about two years to get a new brick schoolhouse in New York, one year to induce the Board of Estimate to give the money, and one year in actual construction. When a school for any reason becomes overcrowded, Supt. Snyder has a little portable building alongside of it in less than two days. If that doesn't relieve the situation he would put up one on the other side.

WRANGLE OVER CASH.

Estimate Board Members All Pledged to Build Subways with Public Money.

There was a lively controversy at yesterday's meeting of the new Board of Estimate President Mitchel of the Aldermen has certain ideas to conserve the city's cash, and he is determined that they receive a trial at least.

At the first meeting of the new board he got through a resolution calling on the heads of all city departments to draw up corporate stock budgets to be presented to the board by March 1, presenting their estimates on the amount of money they wish to spend in the year for permanent improvements. These estimates have not come in yet.

Several large appropriations had been considered by the board yesterday and a large amount of money voted, when Borough President Steers of Brooklyn presented a request for permission to go ahead with the formulation of plans for the construction of a new Borough Hall. President Mitchel bristled at once.

"I shall oppose this or any other large expenditure," said he, "until the corporate stock budgets are in. I was told ten days ago by the Department of Finance that it would take two weeks more to prepare them. Now I understand it will take two months. If we go on spending money without knowing just where we stand I am afraid, when it comes to the question of finding money to build subways, we will be faced by the statement that they will have to be built by private capital. We are all pledged to the building of subways by the public money and we ought to go slow.

"If we keep on issuing corporate stock we will be faced by the admission that we cannot get out a permanent improvement budget."

"Oh, no, we are not going to do anything of the kind," replied Controller Prendergast. "This is the first time this thing has been attempted, and because it cannot be done in six weeks you want us to do something radical. It does not pay to issue hasty statements."

The other members of the board did not join in the discussion, and Mr. Mitchel was mollified finally by the appointment by the Mayor of a committee consisting of the Controller, Mr. Mitchel, and Borough President McAneny to hold hearings at which the department heads shall be questioned on the matter of the budget.

Mr. Mitchel's resolution calling upon the heads of departments to submit comparative statements of their monthly payrolls to the Controller and providing that the Controller report to the board on them on the first of every month was laid over for one week on motion of the Controller, who declared that the statements and reports could not be prepared on the first of the month.

The recommendation of the Controller for the appropriation of $1,845,000 for the erection of new school buildings and additions in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx was laid over on objection by President Mitchel. President McAneny sided with him in this.

The board voted $300,000 to Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards to complete the payment for snow removal in the Winter. This expense to the city this year has been $1,398,000.

COLLINS CASE QUANDARY.

Court Holds Order Returned Against Ahearn Applied to His Successor.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court returned its fourteenth decision in the case of James J. Collins yesterday, who for six years has been fighting removal as Superintendent of Highways. He was appointed by Mayor Low in 1902, and removed in 1904 by Borough President Ahearn. Collins alleged that he could only be removed after a trial, which he was not afforded.

A year ago he obtained possession of the offices of the Superintendent of Highways, which he has held ever since. The position was abolished by Borough President McAneny on his election in an endeavor to get rid of Collins.

The case was still further complicated by the removal of Borough President Ahearn while the Collins case was pending. The last decision of the Appellate Divison deals with that point. Here it is:

> The question as to whether the proceedings abated against Ahearn upon his removal from office and whether personal liability on his part, if any, terminated thereby, is not presented for adjudication, and no opinion is expressed thereon. We are of opinion that the proceedings had after the removal of Ahearn were a nullity, but that they could not possibly prejudice the city. No effect is given to the verdict until it is sought to use it on a motion at Special Term for a final order. Such motion could not be heard until Ahearn's successor was substituted in the proceedings. The motion was not only properly denied, but the order was not appealable, since the proceedings had not been revived against Ahearn's successor. The appeal is dismissed, with $10 costs.

Justice Davis decided in favor of Collins's reinstatement, awarding him $36,000 in back salary and interest. A writ of mandamus was issued, addressed to "John F. Ahearn, as President of the Borough of Manhattan," though he was out of office, and late on Dec. 29 Collins captured the office of the Superintendent of Highways, finding no one guarding the sixteenth floor of the Park Row Building except a scrubwoman. Mr. Browne insisted that the writ was addressed to whoever happened to be acting as Borough President.

Papers were served on Borough President McAneny several weeks ago about paying Mr. Collins a salary of $5,000 for January and February of this year, and upon his refusing to do so, contempt proceedings were set in motion against him. They will come up before Justice Fitzgerald in a week or so, and it is then hoped the case will be finally settled. In the meantime both sides declare this last decision is in their favor.

FOR UNIFORM LIABILITY LAW.

Civic Federation Declares Itself in Favor of a More Stringent Measure.

The first meeting of the recently appointed committee of the National Civic Federation on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Life Building. August Belmont presided. There was a large attendance of members representing the various industries. The object of the committee is to urge a uniform employers' liability law in all the States. On motion of E. W. De Leon, President of the Casualty Company of America, this resolution was passed:

> This committee declares itself as unequivocally in favor of a new and more comprehensive system of compensation for industrial accidents.

Otto M. Eidlitz and Colgate Hoyt were appointed, with Mr. Belmont, as a committee to select sub-committees to adopt plans for furthering the movement. They chose one for drafting a plan of compensation that can be enforced by law, with P. Tecumseh Sherman as Chairman. The other sub-committees are on Statistics and Cost, consisting of Sylvester C. Dunham, Hartford, Conn.; W. C. Faxon, John Mitchell, Launcelot Packer, and Ralph M. Easley, and a Committee on State Factory Inspection, consisting of State Labor Commissioner John Williams, Louis B. Schram, and W. L. Saunders.

HOW ELIOT VIEWS ALIENS.

Defines the Principles That Should Govern Immigration Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former President of Harvard, gives his views on immigration problems in a letter received to-day by Representative O'Connell of Boston. The letter says:

> I beg leave to invite your attention to the following statement of the principles which should govern National legislation on immigration:
>
> First—Our country needs the labor of every honest and healthy immigrant, who has intelligence and enterprise to come here.
>
> Second—Existing legislation is sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants.
>
> Third—Educational tests should not be applied at the moment of entrance to the United States, but at the moment of naturalization.
>
> Fourth—The proper education test is capacity to read in English or in the native tongue, not the Bible or the Constitution of the United States, but newspaper items in some recent English or native newspaper, which the candidate cannot have seen.
>
> Fifth—The attitude of Congress and the laws should be hospitable and not repellant.
>
> The only questions which are appropriate are: Is he healthy, strong, and desirous of earning a good living? Many illiterates have common sense, sound bodies, and good characters. Indeed, it is not clear that education increases much the amount of common sense which nature gave the individual. An educational test is appropriate at the time when the foreigner proposes to become a voting citizen. He ought then to know how to read. Very truly yours,
>
> CHARLES W. ELIOT.

SEEK TO RELIEVE ELEVATED CROWDING

Service Board Suggests Side Doors and Special "Harlem Cars"—Hedley Is Doubtful.

WORST ON THIRD AVENUE

Interborough Has Received 70 of 100 New Cars and Wants 100 More—New Subway Schedules.

The Public Service Commission started yesterday a hearing on the traffic conditions on the elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which had been scheduled to follow the commission's inquiry, just closed, into Subway traffic conditions. The session produced from General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough assurances that the company was ready to co-operate with the commission in every way possible to better the conditions of traffic on the elevated lines.

The commission's own figures on the overcrowding of the elevated trains in the rush hours, as observed by its investigators, under the direction of its transportation engineer, F. J. Connette, were introduced first in evidence. These showed that on the Second Avenue elevated line, passing the Thirty-fourth Street station, southbound, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, there were, on March 1, 21,580 passengers in trains providing 17,000 seats. Northbound on the same road, from 4:30 to 10:30 P. M., 30,930 passengers passed the same point in trains having only 26,300 seats.

The observations on all lines were taken the same day. On the Third Avenue line at the same station 42,610 passengers passed downtown in trains providing 35,350 seats in the morning rush, and between 4 and 10 o'clock at night 67,980 passengers were carried uptown past Forty-second Street in trains providing 55,800 seats. On the Sixth Avenue elevated line at Fiftieth Street in the two morning rush hours 18,680 passengers were jammed into trains having 16,750 seats, and in the evening rush, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, 25,790 passengers traveled uptown in trains having 21,700 seats. The count on the Ninth Avenue line showed that 24,920 passengers in trains having 24,000 seats passed Fiftieth Street going downtown in the morning rush, and 25,230 passengers in trains providing 22,850 seats passed the same station headed uptown in the evening rush, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock.

When these figures had been introduced Mr. Hedley took the stand. He said that he did not believe in the introduction of centre side doors in the elevated trains, although admitting that they had been a complete success in the Subway. Nor did Mr. Hedley think well of the suggestion of Commissioner Eustis, who was presiding, that an additional car be added to the trains in evening rush hours for the use of passengers going through to Harlem.

The General Manager of the Interborough said that his company had received 70 of the 100 additional elevated cars which it ordered some months ago, and would be in the market for another 100 cars just as soon as it could find some one to take the order.

Before the hearing adjourned he expressed the belief that the new schedules in the Subway would be in working condition some time next week.

PROPOSE ANOTHER SUBWAY

Under the River by Way of Brooklyn Heights to Borough Hall.

Commissioners Bassett, Eustis, and Maltbie of the Public Service Commission gave a hearing yesterday to a delegation of Brooklyn bankers representing the Brooklyn Heights Association, which is anxious to have a new tunnel run under the East River and a Subway built from City Hall, Manhattan, over a route that will traverse the Brooklyn Heights section midway between the present Subway tunnel at Joralemon Street and the Brooklyn Bridge to Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

This project was broached to the Public Service Commission in a communication received ten days ago. It takes on particular interest at this time, for the reason that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the amended offer to build which it is expected to make to the Public Service Commission in the near future, is understood to contemplate a new extension into Brooklyn.

Plans for this as well as for the Madison Avenue extension uptown from Forty-second Street and the Seventh Avenue extension downtown from Times Square are in process of preparation. The question mainly at issue between the Interborough and the commission is, however, related to the terms under which the work shall be done.

HEAVY GAINS FOR SUBWAY.

Report for Eight Months Shows $1,332,569 Increase in Surplus.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company issued a financial statement yesterday, coving the results of eight months of operation ending Feb. 28, which showed heavy gains in traffic handled, and in gross and net earnings over the corresponding period ended Feb. 28, 1909. Its passengers carried the increase was 35,488,435 over the total for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1909, and the increase in surplus was $1,332,569 for the period.

The company carried in the eight months 365,893,457 passengers on all lines, which beats all records for a corresponding period in preceding years. In detail the figures show:

Eight months ended Feb. 28—	1910.	Inc. Over 1909.
Gross operating revenue	$18,851,863	$1,801,772
Operating expenses	7,228,620	59,692
Net operating revenue	$11,623,243	$1,742,079
Taxes	1,120,053	74,564
Income from operation	$10,503,189	$1,816,687
Non-operating income	288,931	373,562
Gross income	$10,792,121	$1,443,078
Interest, rentals, &c., including Manhattan guarantee	7,028,885	120,500
Net corporate income	$3,763,238	$1,322,569
Dividends on $25,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Co. capital stock for 8 months ended Feb. 28, 1910, at the rate of 9% per annum	2,100,000	.....
Surplus	$1,663,235	$1,322,569
Operating per cent.	38.4%	3.70%
Passengers carried	365,893,457	35,488,435

The statement contains a foot note that the decrease in the item of "other income" is largely due to the fact that since July, 1909, the company has not been taking credit for the interest paid on advances made for the Steinway tunnel of the New York & Long Island Railroad.

Discount in Telephone Rates Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held yesterday, in a decision against a department store which had refused to pay its telephone bill on the ground that it was discriminatory, that the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has the right to give a discount of 25 per cent. to the city, charitable institutions, and clergymen.

REVIVAL OF WEBER'S "DER FREISCHUETZ"

A Performance of the Popular German Opera After Fifteen Years.

MME. GADSKI AS AGATHE

The Spoken Dialogue a Disadvantage —Messrs. Jadlowker and Blass in the Leading Men's Parts.

Ottokar	Otto Goritz
Kuno	Adolf Muehlmann
Agathe	Johanna Gadski
Aennchen	Bella Alten
Caspar	Robert Blass
Max	Hermann Jadlowker
Samiel	Julius Bayer
Eremit	Herbert Witherspoon
Killian	Albert Reiss

Conductor—Alfred Hertz.

The revival of Weber's opera of "Der Freischütz," which was effected last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, doubtless satisfied a longing in numerous elderly hearts, and perhaps curiosity in younger ones; longing to hear again, and curiosity to learn for the first time, of an opera that has for eighty-nine years been one of the most popular in Germany and that has so seldom of late years been heard in New York. Mr. Conried promised it during his reign at the Metropolitan, but never reached it. It was fifteen years since Weber's opera had been performed here; the last previous hearing it had had, excepting some in English, was in Walter Damrosch's German season at the Academy of Music in March, 1896. Before that it had been given ineffectually at the Thalia Theatre in 1885, with Wachtel, son of the famous "coachman tenor." In the first German season at the Metropolitan, in November, 1884, Dr. Leopold Damrosch gave a performance of it that was poor, and that failed so dismally that he never undertook to repeat it.

Its record in the last generation in New York is not, therefore, one to offer much encouragement. Yet "Der Freischütz" before that, and as long ago as 1825—four years after its original production in Berlin—had been known in New York and had gained great and immediate popularity. The first German performance of this essentially German opera did not take place, however, in New York till 1856, when Carl Bergmann brought it out at the Broadway Theatre of that day.

The appeal of "Der Freischütz" is necessarily felt much less strongly outside of Germany than in it. Wagner called it justly "the most German of all operas." It is an epitome of German romantic feeling, an expression of motives that are closest to the German ideals in music and in poetry. Its music is full of the spirit of the German folk song. It shows forth the naïve and hearty feelings of German peasantry, the sylvan joys of huntsmen and villagers. Its tales of magic and mystery, of accursed spots in the forests and unholy doings there, are of the kind that are engrained into the German imagination from childhood. Its setting, finally, is in the woods, and it has been remarked that, while the American generally views the forest as so much potential cordwood, the German can hardly hear the words "der Wald" without bursting into tears.

"Der Freischütz" has a disadvantage for production before an American public, and especially in the Metropolitan Opera House, in that it is a "Singspiel," with underspoken dialogue, which shares the fate of most spoken dialogue in that auditorium of being, if not inaudible, at least largely unintelligible. Much of this dialogue has been cut out in the present performance, but much necessarily remains. And dialogue as delivered by German singers, who have a singularly portentous and weighty style for the spoken word, is not a cheerful or enlivening thing.

It cannot be denied that there are spots, and sometimes more than spots, in "Der Freischütz" that seem to-day outworn, thin, uninteresting from the present day point of view of this public. Yet it is difficult even now not to fall captive to the charm of Weber's melodies, many of them made familiar to concertgoers who have never heard the opera; to the instrumentation that has color, brilliancy, and expressiveness, if not richness, in the modern sense; to the humor and gayety of the peasant scenes, to the ardor and passion of the lovers' utterances, and even though the uncanny doings of the Wolf's Glen no longer strike terror or in the least carry conviction, there is suggestion in the scene that is still valid, and is made so chiefly through the music even to ears that have been assailed by much more portentous and elaborate attempts at similar ends, with all the enhanced means that the modern technique and modern instrumental apparatus command.

The performance last evening was in many ways excellent. It had been carefully prepared under Mr. Hertz's direction, and was carried off with vigor and animation. There were excellent singers concerned in it, who were familiar with the opera and its traditions. Foremost among these was Mme. Gadski, who was the Agathe, and who also participated in the last previous performance the opera had had here—that of Mr. Damrosch at the Academy. She presented the character with charm and sincerity; and if in the earlier portions of the opera her voice was not at its best, as in her air, "Leise, Leise," it had much of its characteristic beauty later on. Mr. Jadlowker was the Max, not a romantically interesting figure, and only moderately successful in his singing, and while Mr. Blass sang his music with great beauty of voice and of style, his representation of deadly villainy was not overpowering. Miss Alten, as Aennchen; Mr. Mühlmann, as Kuno; Mr. Goritz, as Ottokar, and Julius Bayer, as Samiel were all satisfactory. The chorus did some especially fine and spirited singing. There were interest and expressions of pleasure on the part of the audience.

IN AID OF ART WORKERS CLUB.

Billie Burke's Benefit to Have Services of Hilda Spong and Fred Kerr.

Miss Billie Burke will give a benefit in behalf of the Art Workers' Club on Tuesday, March 15, at 1:30 o'clock at the Lyceum Theatre. Among the features of the entertainment will be a one-act comedy entitled "The Bracelet," in which Billie Burke, Hilda Spong, Fred Kerr, and four other actors will appear. Sydney Grundy's play, "Sympathetic Souls," in which Frank Mills, Isabel Irving, and others will take part, will also be given. Miss Burke will be seen in a special selection, "The Mallet's Masterpiece," with Edmund Breese and others.

The Art Workers' Club for women was founded in 1898 by Miss Helen Sargent. Miss Constance Curtis is President, Miss Georgiana Howland Vice President, Miss Cornelia R. Barnes Secretary, and the other officers are Miss Grace Schuyler de Luze, Miss Lydia Field Emmet, and Miss Louisa Verplanck Richards.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Caroline Morgan, Mrs. J. K. Suydam, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Miss Blanche Potter, Mrs. William Bull, Mrs. Allen Tucker, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Wing-Burton Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Lucia Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Burton of New York, and Morgan Wing, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, will take place on May 25 at Newburg, N. Y. John Wing will be his brother's best man, and Miss Burton will have among her attendants her sister, Miss Catharine S. Burton, and Miss Louise Freeman, daughter of Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman. Miss Burton made her début two years ago and the engagement was announced last September.

Isaac M. Hays Dies After Operation.

Isaac M. Hays, senior member of the clothing firm of Hays, Levi & Co., died yesterday at Mount Sinai Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Hays lived at 216 West 100th Street. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., fifty-three years ago. He came to this city in 1895 and formed the clothing firm of which he was the head at his death. Mr. Hays leaves a widow and four children, Dr. H. M. Hays, Arthur and Robert Hays, and Mrs. Alma Hays Stern. He was a member of the Educational Alliance, Mount Sinai Hospital, and many charitable associations. He will be buried Sunday in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SOCIAL NOTES.

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Anne Terry Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gardiner, and Roy Pier, son of Mrs. William Pier of Riverside, Cal., whose engagement was announced in these columns Thursday.

Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart., brother of James Speyer, who has been visiting in this city the last fortnight, left yesterday for Washington, where he will spend a few days, returning to New York next week.

Miss Caroline Delano, daughter of Eugene Delano, will be married to Dr. Augustus Baldwin Wadsworth on April 24 in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. There will be a reception at the residence of Mr. Delano, 12 Washington Square North.

Mrs. Robert C. Morris will sail on the Oceana Saturday for Bermuda, to be gone ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rathbone have gone to their country home at Purchase, N. Y., for a few weeks.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Countess von Bernstorff arrived in New York yesterday from Washington for a short visit.

There was a meeting last night of the Friday Evening Roller Skating Club at the Metropolitan Rink. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Miss Marguerite Schley, and Miss Charlotte Marshall.

Miss Emma Stone, daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, has gone to Newport for a short visit.

Miss Mary Garden will be at the ladies' entertainment at the Lotos Club on Tuesday afternoon, March 15.

PATRONESSES OF "MILENKA."

Performance at Waldorf on April 15 in Aid of Big Brothers' Society.

Among the patronesses of the performance of "Milenka" which will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, April 15, and the Saturday afternoon and evening following, are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Howland Davis, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Lawrence B. Rand, Mrs. James May Duane, Mrs. Tracy Hoppin, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, and Mrs. Henry L. Bradwell. The performance is for the benefit of the Big Brothers Society. "Milenka" has never before been given in this country.

Mrs. Langdon Geer will have the title rôle, and the others are Mr. Geer, Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher, Herbert Adams, Theodore Steinway, and J. Van Beuren Mitchell, appearing in the principal parts, supported by Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, Miss Louise Freeman, Mrs. Oscar Stevens, Miss Vera Eliott, Miss Beatrice Eliott, Miss Molly I. Bangs, Miss Margaret Harris, Miss Emily Coe, Miss Ruth Stanwood, Miss Gertrude Slocum, Miss Eleanor Townsend, Miss Dorothy Hurry, Miss Dorothy Bull, Miss Leonie Alexandre, Miss Ina A. Kessel, Miss Frances Burr, Miss Beatrice Flagg, Miss Laura Webb, Miss Rosalie Elliman, Miss Kathryn Motley, Miss Virginia Duane, Miss Elizabeth Claflin, Miss Annie Meyers, Miss Lisa Stillman, William Mitchell, Charles King, Oscar Stevens, Reginald Wigham, Guy Carlton, Dudley Carlton, Gilbert Eliott, Alan Fox, J. S. Spencer, Nicholas Danforth, J. Stewart Pettet, Dawson Glover, and Frank Danforth.

GRANDE FETE D'AVIATION.

Mrs. Taft Among Patronesses of Event for Benefit of the Blind.

There are already more than 200 patronesses for the Grande Fête d'Aviation which will be given at the Hotel Astor on the evening of March 28 for the benefit of the blind. These include Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. Taft, and most of the wives of the Ambassadors at Washington, who will come over for the event, which promises to be a worthy successor of the Redoute Rose of the Bal de Fête held last year.

Many dinners will precede the affair, and one hostess has asked a number of young girls and men, who will appear as a galaxy of stars. The men will all wear decorations of stars fastened on ribbons like diplomats' orders. There will be several aviation dinners with airship souvenirs, and Count Zeppelin has sent his photograph and an autograph letter, which will figure in the souvenir of the fête.

The Floor Committee is made up of Henry Alexander, Jr., W. Herbert Adams, William Baylis, Jr., Lawrence Swift Butler, George T. Brokaw, Kenneth Boardman, Cleveland Cobb, George K. Denny, Charles A. Dana, Gano Dunn, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Charles Douglas Green, Charles Greenough, Walter Ogden, Spencer Turner, Roland Holt, Howard Hitchcock, Theodore Slevin Farrelly, Frederick S. Hoppin, Gardner B. Perry, Theodore Steinway, Arthur Rodman Townsend, Stephen Van Rensselaer, David Stuart, John G. Neeser, George R. Satterlee, Philip Schenerhern, Kenelm Winslow, Chalmers Wood, Jr., Alexander D. B. Pratt, Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., Walter Ogden, Henry Morhan Post, and many others.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Mgr. Carretti Among Passengers Sailing To-day on the Berlin.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

BERLIN (Naples)—James P. Adair, George A. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bell, Charles Briggs, Dr. Horace Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Alston Burr, Mgr. B. Carretti, Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation; Dr. and Mrs. Albert E. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. David Dallam, Mrs. Andreas Dippel, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Donaldson, Mrs. Frederick Hollister Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Mabie, Mrs. A. G. Malmquist, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., Mrs. E. W. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sydney Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer and Mrs. W. R. Varick, Mrs. John C. Williams, Mrs. Freeman Woodruff, and Dr. S. Annie Yates.

ADRIATIC (Southampton)—W. H. Arnold, Mrs. Walter L. C. Biddle, E. D. A. Boit, Major J. C. Brinton, S. Sinclair Burkham, Mrs. James Bush, James Carruthers, W. L. Church, Robert Dunthorne, Prof. and Mrs. R. A. Fessenden, Cecil H. Fitz Herbert, C. Reginald Freund, Charles Goetz, E. C. Grenfell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis De Sales Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lightfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. MacNutt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCurdy, E. A. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Rockwood, Mrs. Joseph Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, and Carl Bache Wug.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Hamburg)—George Anthony, Miss Florence Corel, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crater, Leopold Engel, Kenneth L. Gibson, Mrs. J. H. Grant, Mrs. Leopold Haltry, Dr. and Mrs. George P. Schumacher, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Schneider, and Mrs. Frederick Winter.

MINNETONKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. E. Beardsley, C. Whitney Carpenter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard B. Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Moore, John G. Parkman, and Thomas Tutton.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Albert Adams, R. G. Ellis, James J. Flinn, William H. Keats, Coventry Waters, and Ronald H. Wilkinson.

TANNEBAUM—SELIGMAN.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Tannebaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tannebaum, and James Seligman of Johannesburg, South Africa.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marion Ballou will replace Ivy Troutman as a member of John Mason's company in "A Son of the People" when that play is presented at the Hackett Theatre week after next.

A special performance will be given at the Herald Square Theatre Sunday night for the benefit of Congregation Mount Zion, on West 119th Street, which is in charge of Rabbi Samuel Greenfield.

The company that is to support May Irwin in "Mrs. Jim" will include Harry Harwood, Joseph Jefferson, Jr., Isabelle Lee, Howard Sloat, Howard Hull, George Ober, Dora Goldthwaite, and Clinton Hamilton. The first rehearsal was held yesterday.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will come to the Academy of Music for a return engagement on March 21, playing there for two weeks. "As You Like It" will be the bill for the first week, Mr. Sothern appearing for the first time in the role of Jacques.

The management of the Hippodrome has obtained permission from the Board of Aldermen to give a parade of the fifty midgets who are to appear at the big playhouse next week. The parade will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the line of march will be down Fifth Avenue and up Broadway.

Lew Dockstader will make his first appearance in vaudeville in twelve years during the week of April 11 at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre.

THOMAS K. LAUGHLIN DEAD.

Brother-in-Law of Mrs. Taft and Prominent Business Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—Thomas K. Laughlin, brother-in-law of Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhages at his home, in Woodland Road, about 9 o'clock this morning.

Thomas K. Laughlin was born March 16, 1875, and was among the prominent young men in the business and social life of the city. He was married in Cincinnati in 1902 to Miss Herron, and leaves her and two small sons, William and Thomas, as well as two brothers, George M., Jr., Superintendent of the Soho department of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. Mr. Laughlin was a Director and member of the board of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and Assistant Treasurer of the company. He was a Director in the Keystone National Bank and a member of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg Golf, and Pittsburg Club. He was a graduate of Yale, class of '97, and received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Obituary Notes.

Miss REBECCA PECK, daughter of the late Dr. Seth S. Peck, who went to Florida in the early '30s from Old Lyme, Conn., died at St. Augustine on Thursday morning.

Mrs. EMMA A. SCHUMANN, wife of Hugo Schumann, President of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, died on Thursday of heart disease at her home, 1,406 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, in her sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM HEINEMANN, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home, 284 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. He enlisted in the Forty-fifth New York Volunteers when the war broke out and was a member of Gilsa Post, G. A. R.

Dr. WILLIAM DIEHL, Jr., who practiced medicine in Brooklyn for twenty years, is dead at his home, 150 Cornelia Street, in that borough. He was born in 1863, and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College, lege.

BROTHER AUGUSTINE, a teacher at the La Salle Academy, at 40 Second Street, died Thursday at the academy. He was in his 64th year. Brother Augustine was born in England in 1847 and was brought to New York by his parents in 1848. He received his education at St. James's School and Transfiguration, La Salle Academy, and Manhattan College, from which institution he received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees. He was well known in the ranks of Catholic education in New York City.

Mrs. ALVINA JINKS, believed by her daughter to be the last of the widows of the veterans of the war of 1812, is dead at the home of her daughter, Sarah Kelly, 435 Canal Street, in her ninetieth year. She was the widow of Elijah P. Jinks who enlisted as a drummer boy in what was known as Capt. Holmes's militia of New York City. The couple had seventeen children. Two of their sons, Nathaniel T. and John W., were killed in the civil war, serving in Sheppard's Fifth Corps, Fifty-first Regiment, New York. In addition to her daughter Mrs. Jinks leaves two sons, William Bates Jinks, dock builder, and Charles W. Jinks, civil engineer. The family always lived in the Eighth Ward, and in former days owned farm lands in the vicinity of Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. MARGARET McENERY died on Thursday at her home, 203 West Fourth Street, following a stroke of paralysis. In her seventy-sixth year. Her daughter's (Mrs. Margaret McEvoy) death preceded that of her mother by twenty-four hours, and it was considered that brooding over the loss of her daughter hastened Mrs. McEnery's end. She is survived by her husband and five children.

The Rev. Father CHARLES C. JONES, a Roman Catholic priest belonging to the Jesuit Order, and for several years a member of the Faculty of Holy Cross College, Washington, died there yesterday. He was Professor of Elocution at Holy Cross, and previous to his assignment there was Treasurer of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.

Dr. FRANK V. CANTWELL, a noted surgeon and scientific man generally, died in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, aged 47 years. He was a sufferer from tuberculosis for many years, but succeeded in prolonging his life until this time by adhering to a rigid course of dieting and outdoor exercise.

F. ALCOTT PRATT, the original of the character of Danny in "Little Women," a nephew of Miss Louisa M. Alcott and a grandson of A. Bronson Alcott, is dead at his home in Concord, Mass. He was for many years connected with the publishing house which issued many of his aunt's works, and at the time of his death was engaged in a review of his grandfather's diaries. He was 47 years old and leaves a widow.

ROBB HARWOOD, the English actor who was to play the part of Capt. Hooker in Charles Frohman's "Peter Pan" company, died at Newcastle on the Tyne, England. He succeeded Gerald du Maurier in the part. He appeared as a child at the old Holborn and the Queen's in Longacre, and had a wide experience in drama, comedy, musical comedy, and pantomime. He played important rôles with Beerbohm Tree, John Hare, and Arthur Bourchier in "Caste." One of his best pieces of character acting was in the part of Urian Heep in a revival of "David Copperfield," at the Adelphi Theatre, London, about six years ago. He was about 48 years old.

Mrs. EMMA BORNEMAN, wife of Herman Borneman and daughter of Christian R. Wolters, a wealthy commission merchant of Newark, died at her home in that city on Thursday night, aged 35 years. She was a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, Newark, and was socially prominent. She is survived by her husband and two children, also by three sisters, Mrs. Dr. Henry Quackenboss of New York and Mrs. John L. Carroll and Miss Celia Wolters, and two brothers, Christian R., Jr., and Norton A. Wolters.

JOSEPH SARGENT, a prominent member of the North Shore social circles and retired carpet manufacturer, died at the Hotel Pelham in Boston yesterday, aged 61 years. He was the father of Baroness Emily Knopp, whose marriage to Baron Ludwig Knopp was the social event of the season at Magnolia in 1908. He was engaged in the manufacture of carpets at the Packanchaug Mill until his retirement. He leaves four children, Joseph Sargent, Jr., and George McC. Sargent, Mrs. Ellerton P. Whitney, and Baroness Emily S. Knopp, and a sister, Miss Mary P. Sargent of Worcester.

JOHN BLAUD, one of the best-known builders in Essex County, N. J., died at his home in Bloomfield yesterday of pneumonia, aged 70 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

ROBINSON.—March 3, 7 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Robinson, a daughter.

Married.

McCAUGHEY—LOWERRE.—March 9, at 45 East 67th St., Pamela May, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Helme Lowerre, to Henry George McCaughey.

Long Island.

MOORE—WESTERVELT.—March 10, Freeport, Lottie Westervelt to C. Howard Moore.

WALTON—BARRETT.—March 9, Cold Spring Harbor, Mabel Barrett to Edward W. Walton.

New Jersey.

SLEGEL—FISHER.—March 10, Hoboken, Effie Fisher to James Siegel.

Died.

BILLINGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 11, James Archer Billings, son of the late James M. Billings and Julia Root Holmes, aged 59 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 373 Grand Av., on Sunday, March 13, at 3 P. M. Interment in Greenwood. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

BRADY.—On Friday, March 11, 1910, at the Ansonia, Henry Hervey, infant son of Henry Hervey and Clara B. Brady (nee Simpson) of Scranton, Penn.

BURGGRAF.—On March 11, 1910, Frances E., beloved wife of G. A. Burggraf. Funeral services on Saturday, the 12th, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 465 West 47th St. Relatives and intimate friends invited.

CHISOLM.—On Thursday, March 10, 1910, at his New York residence, Alexander Robert Chisolm, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Monday, March 14, at 10:30 A. M. Members of the Delta Psi Fraternity of Columbia College, the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, and friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CHITTENDEN.—On Thursday, March 10, 1910, in New York City, Caroline Sayles Chittenden, wife of A. Percival Chittenden and daughter of the late Frederic Clark Sayles of Pawtucket, R. I. Funeral services at 504 East Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I., on Saturday, March 12, at 3 o'clock.

COLES.—On Thursday, March 10, Harvey C. Coles, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Glen St., Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, March 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet 12:50 train from East 34th St.

CORNWELL.—On March 10, at Ossining, N. Y., Louisa Rowe, widow of Daniel Cornwell and daughter of the late James Rowe. Funeral at her late residence, Ossining, on Saturday, March 12, at 10 A. M.

CULBERT.—Entered into rest March 11, Elizabeth B., widow of Robert B. and daughter of the late Margaret and Alexander Beck. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Sunday, March 13, at 1:30 P. M.

CUTTING.—At Assouan, Egypt, on March 10, 1910, William Bayard, Jr., eldest son of William Bayard and Olivia Murray Cutting, in the 32d year of his age.

DE VOE.—After a short illness, Isaac, beloved husband of Martha A. De Voe. Funeral service at his late residence, 230 East 141st St., on Sunday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Mr. De Voe was for 58 years with White, Van Glahn & Co.

ELDRIDGE.—On Thursday, March 10, at Great Neck, N. Y., Ann E., wife of the late Roswell Eldridge and daughter of the late Lewis W. and Phebe Angevine. Funeral services at her late residence, Hempstead, N. Y., on Monday, March 14, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

FORDHAM.—On the 9th inst., Mary C. Fordham, widow of Mathew C. Fordham, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Speir. Funeral private.

GODDARD.—Caroline C. Goddard, on March 10. Funeral Saturday, March 12 from her late residence, 109 Manhattan Av., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

HAHN.—On Thursday, March 10, 1910, at her residence at Bala, Pennsylvania, Caroline Taft, wife of William E. Hahn, in the 42d year of her age. Services at her home this (Saturday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYS.—On March 11, Isaac M. Hays, aged 53, beloved husband of Laura Garson Hays. Services will be held at the Chapel Beth-El Cemetery, New Union Fields, Sunday, March 13, 11:30 A. M. Rochester papers please copy.

HORNER.—On Friday, March 11, 1910, Barbara M., beloved wife of William H. Horner, in her 49th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral from her late residence, 722 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, thence to St. Matthew's Church, 156th St., near Courtlandt Av., where services will take place Monday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

KRAUSE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Reuben H. Krause. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d St.

MINER.—On Friday, March 11, 1910, Sarah Jane, beloved wife of the late John D. Miner. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 66 West 131st St., Monday, March 14, 2 P. M.

MULROONEY.—Edward Mulrooney, at his home, 573 West 161th Street, March 9, 1910. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, 10 A. M., March 12, 1910. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MUNRO.—On Wednesday, March 9, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, David Alexander Munro, beloved husband of Euphemia Clotilde Munro, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Saturday, March 12, at 1:30 P. M.

SCHUMANN.—March 9, 1910, suddenly, of heart failure, after a short illness, Emma A. Schumann, (nee Traut,) wife of Hugo Schumann, in her 66th year. Funeral services at residence, 1,406 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, on Saturday, March 12, at 11 A. M.

STURTEVANT.—On Thursday, March 10, 1910, at Hotel Albert, University Place and 11th St., Sarah C. (Rendu), wife of Sturtevant. Funeral service at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., Monday morning, March 14, at 10 o'clock.

THORNE.—Thomas Harold, only son of Fred and Ellen Thorne, suddenly, in Chicago, March 11. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

TREADWELL.—At New Milford, Conn., March 10, Clarissa R. Mygatt, wife of the late Henry R. Treadwell. Funeral from her late residence on Monday at 1:30 P. M.

WALSH.—Suddenly, in San Diego, Cal., on Thursday, March 3, Lily Brown Anderson, beloved wife of Joseph M. Walsh, Bretton Hall, city. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., Sunday, March 13, 3 P. M.

WEDEKIND.—On Tuesday, March 8, at Kandy, Ceylon, Paul Wedekind of Berlin, father of Oscar and Carlo Wedekind. Will be buried in latter part of March on his estate in Mecklenburg, Germany.

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MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS Send for illus. booklet. Presbrey-Coykendall Co., 198 Broadway, N. Y.

MISS GARDEN AS MELISANDE.

A Crowded and Appreciative Audience Attracted by Debussy's Lyric Drama.

A very large, sympathetic, and appreciative audience attended the first performance this season of Claude Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" at the Manhattan Opera House last evening. Mr. de la Frente conducted, scarcely with the apprehension and refinement of his predecessor, M. Campanini, but his reading improved as the evening wore on. On the whole, the orchestral part of the performance was commendable.

In other respects the representation was beyond cavil. Miss Mary Garden's portrayal of Melisande was as beautiful and fascinating as ever, as remarkable for histrionic power and skill, as richly varied and interesting, while her rendering of her large share of the music was excellent, especially in the tower scene and the tragic episode at the fountain. M. Dalmores carried the rôle of Pelleas with commendable restraint, and Mlle. Trentini repeated her small but substantial triumph as the boy Yniold.

The Goland of M. Dufranne and the Genevieve of Mlle. Gerville-Reache need no new commendation, while in tenderness and pathetic dignity M. Huberdeau surpassed either of his predecessors as Arkel, and M. Crabbe made all that could be made of the physician's rôle. Pictorially the representation was admirable. There was a great deal of applause, but the sensible majority of the audience refused to permit hand-clapping between the scenes connected by instrumental narrative.

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Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St., Rev. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Sowing for Future Harvests"; a Memorial Service for Mrs. H. O. Allen. 4 P. M., Holy Communion. 8 P. M., "The Soul's Deepest Need."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42nd Street, west of Broadway, FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching services Sunday at 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33rd St., between 8th and 9th Aves.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, "The Personal Reappearance of Jesus." Evening, 7:45, "Club or Church?" Third sermon of series on the Good Samaritan. "While men are turning religion into a worship of the fine arts and making vaulted arches of cathedrals resound with notes of Handel and Mozart, Bill and Nancy are knocking each other's teeth out."—Haywood.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 3 West Forty-sixth Street. The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.

BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Ave., cor. 31st Street. CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"A Supreme Moment in the Life of Jesus." 8 P. M.—"Is the Christian Religion Binding Upon Those Who Reject It?" COME AND HEAR THE ANSWER.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor, preaches 11. "Forgiveness and Love." Edward E. Simmons, 8. "The Rejected Stone."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Ave., near 127th St. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister. Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning: "The Rebirth of Religion." Evening: "Jesus or the Truth."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street, Convent Avenue.—Rev. RUFUS P. JOHNSTON preaches 11 A. M., "The Issue and Answer of Love"; 8 P. M., "The Salvation of the Soul."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Broadway and 76th St. 11 A. M.—Henry A. Stimson, D.D., preaches. 8 P. M.—Fred'k D. Greene, of Ass'n for Improving Condition of Poor, with stereopticon.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH, 323 West 56th St., Rev. W. L. FISHER, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Mr. DELOSS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, 74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8. WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D.D., LL.D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Ave.—11 A. M., DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT—lectures on "INTOLERABLE SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND PROPOSED REMEDIES."

Jewish.

At TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Ave. and 76th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Nathan Krass of Temple Israel, Brooklyn. Subject: "The Master Builder." All are welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, 51ST ST., COLUMBUS-AMSTERDAM AVS., STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI. SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15. "IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?" RABBI ABRAM SIMON OF WASHINGTON. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d.—Sunday at 11:15, Dr. Magnes on "Reformed Judaism—Some Plans for Reconstruction." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 95th, W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

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Am. Car Foundry...	16.76	114	6.1%
Am. Sugar	16.94	122	5.7%
Int'l Harvester ...	16.49	122	5.7%
Am. Cotton Oil ...	15.81	101	5.7%
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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PROFESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Market Unsettled by False Report of Banker's Death—Banks Lose Cash on Week's Currency Movements.

Stocks were under pressure again in yesterday's market, with the bulk of the selling representing realizing sales, although bearish operations made a larger figure in the day's business than in any preceding session of the week. It was perhaps something more than a coincidence that there appeared early in the afternoon a report that Mr. Morgan had died suddenly in Florence, and that at the same moment very heavy offerings of stocks were made on the Exchange. Needless to say, the report was promptly denied, the banking house of which he is the head having heard from Mr. Morgan by cable as usual during the day. The rally which followed this contradiction was short lived, and at the close prices in practically all instances were substantially under those ruling on Thursday night. Union Pacific, in which a short interest had been rather abruptly eliminated early in the week, was a feature of weakness, and Amalgamated Copper was almost equally yielding, the position of the stock having been affected by the poor earnings statement submitted to the Stock Exchange in connection with the listing of the shares, as well as by the statistical position of the metal. There was very little news of importance to be canvassed by financial markets. A grain trade organ of excellent standing published a review of the Winter wheat situation, showing that damage reports came mainly from a restricted area of Kansas, while from the fields generally reports were favorable, with weather conditions all that could be desired. The usual week-end compilation of bank clearings made by the mercantile agencies noted a decided increase in the country's exchanges over the figures of the same week a year ago, although the daily averages are a trifle below those of February. Several additional offerings of securities were promptly subscribed for, two of these in particular, the 5 per cent. notes of the Frisco and the bonds of the Seaboard Air Line, finding a very ready market with European investors and institutions.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week pointed to a fairly heavy cash loss by the banks. On the surface the banks appear to have shipped at least $1,500,000 more to the interior than they received from the inland points, this showing being borne out by the course of New York exchange at Chicago. In addition to the loss in this quarter, the banks also suffered a considerable drain to the Government, customs payments having run much beyond their usual dimensions in the course of the week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Caramel Company for dividend on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company for dividend.
Mackay Companies for dividend on common and preferred.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company for dividend.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company for dividend on common.
Portland (Ore.) Railway, Light & Power Company for dividend on preferred.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company for dividend on common and preferred.
Swift & Co. for dividend.
United Railway, Gas & Electric Company for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Henry Creange, Incorporated.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Herman Katzenstein Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2⅞ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅞ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Sterling exchange for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2⅝ per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $429,331,906; balances, $10,365,071; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $542,-

The local banks have lost $2,155,000 on their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.86705@$4.8680, sixty days at $4.84356@$4.8440, and cables at $4.8680@$4.87.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅜ less 5-64@5.16⅞ less 1-32 for cables; 5.16¾ less 7-64@5.16⅞ less 5-64 for sight, and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.19⅝ for sixty days. Reichsmarks, 95¼ plus 1-64@95 5-16 less 1-64 for cables; 93 3-16 plus 1-64@95¼ less 1-64 for sight, and 94⅝ less 1-32@94¾ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 10c discount; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium, San Francisco, 60c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d higher in London, at 23⅞d per ounce, and ⅜c higher in New York, at 51¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
1st week March.	$158,763	$134,250	$24,513
July 1-March 7.	6,435,676	5,036,310	1,399,365

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

1st week March.	195,100	140,200	54,900
July 1-March 7.	8,475,690	6,804,190	1,671,500

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

1st week March.	1,507,000	1,380,000	217,000
July 1-March 7.	62,471,000	51,046,881	11,424,119

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

1st week March.	402,600	355,000	47,600
July 1-March 7.	15,867,200	13,925,500	1,941,700

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

1st week March.	134,000	125,000	9,000
July 1-March 7.	5,880,781	5,754,602	126,179

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

1st week March.	965,000	$860,000	105,000
July 1-March 7.	36,218,878	32,154,246	4,064,632

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

1st week March.	215,943	215,045	898
July 1-March 7.	7,746,404	7,411,193	335,211

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

1st week March.	292,184	268,737	23,446
Jan. 1-March 7.	2,836,728	2,605,985	230,743

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for January—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Grand Trunk of Canada:			
Gross	2,387,274	1,990,398	2,084,321
Expenses	2,064,393	1,745,613	1,921,727
Net	322,881	244,785	160,594
Grand Trunk Western:			
Gross	465,572	416,572	419,006
Expenses	381,321	334,328	354,768
Net	84,251	82,244	64,238
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross	158,762	120,689	142,588
Expenses	134,412	101,710	116,309
Net	24,350	18,979	20,279
Canada Atlantic:			
Gross	143,178	112,903	122,149
Expenses	130,029	123,122	144,048
Net	13,149	*10,220	*21,899

*Deficit.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales March 11, 1910..... 834,163
From Jan. 1, 1910..... 47,202,981
Corresponding period last year..... 34,576,623

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
45	45¾	200	Allis-Chalmers pf.....	46	46	45	45	—1⅝
78⅝	78⅞	60,700	Amalgamated Cop.....	80⅝	81¼	78	78⅝	—3⅛
45½	46½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.....	45¾	46¾	45½	45½	—1⅛
39	39½	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar.....	39¼	40	39⅛	39⅛	—⅝
11¾	12	1,000	Am. Can.....	12	12	11¾	12	—⅛
77½	77¾	500	Am. Can pf.....	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	—1⅛
64⅝	65⅞	5,550	Am. Car & Foundry...	65½	66	64¾	65	—1⅝
67½	68	1,700	Am. Cotton Oil.....	69	69	67½	67½	—1⅝
103	107	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	103	103	103	103	—1⅝
7	7⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
39½	40	1,900	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	41¼	41¼	39½	39½	—⅛
25½	26	800	Am. Ice Securities....	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	—2⅛
39	40½	400	*Am. Linseed pf.....	40⅝	41	40	40	—1
51½	52¼	2,600	Am. Locomotive.....	54	54	51½	51½	—3
7	7¼	100	Am. Malt.....	7	7	7	7	—⅛
42	44	100	Am. Malt pf.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	—⅛
86⅜	86½	31,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	87¼	87⅝	85½	86½	—1½
108	108¾	400	Am. S. & R. pf. x d...	109	109	108⅜	108¾	—⅝
60½	60½	400	Am. Steel Foundries..	60½	60¼	60	60½	.....
123¾	124	1,400	Am. Sugar Refining..	125⅞	125⅞	123½	123½	—2½
140⅞	141	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	141¼	141½	140⅞	141	—⅛
98⅞	99¼	1,000	Am. Tobacco pf.....	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅝
37½	38⅛	100	Am. Woolen.....	38	38	38	38	.....
40¼	49¼	5,300	Anaconda Cop. Min....	49½	50⅝	49	49⅛	—1¼
70	72	100	Ann Arbor. pf.....	71½	71⅝	71⅛	71⅜	—¼
116½	116⅝	11,900	Atch., Top. & S. F....	117⅝	118	116⅝	116⅝	—1⅛
103⅝	103⅞	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	—⅝
131	132	1,600	Atlantic Coast Line...	132½	133½	132	132	—1
112½	112¾	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	113	113¼	112½	112½	—⅞
.....	.....	283	Bank of Commerce....	211	215	211	215	.....
76¾	76½	7,235	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	76⅜	76⅝	75⅞	76⅜	—¼
29	29¼	100	Buffalo & Sus. pf.....	29	29	29	29	—1
179	179½	600	Canadian Pacific.....	179¾	179¼	179¼	179¾	—⅝
42¾	43	1,765	Central Leather Co....	43	43¾	43	43	—⅝
85¼	85¾	7,100	Chesapeake & O. x d..	86¼	86⅞	84⅞	85½	—¾
58½	60½	100	Chicago & Alton.....	59	59	59	59	—1
31¼	31⅝	1,200	Chicago Gt. Western..	31	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	.....
145⅜	146	9,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	147½	147¾	145⅝	146	—2
161¼	162½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	—⅝
156¾	157	2,114	Chi. & Northwestern..	157⅝	158¼	156¾	156¾	—⅝
89½	89¾	6,100	Clev., C., C. & St. L..	89⅝	91	89⅜	89⅜	—⅝
40⅝	40½	1,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	41¼	42	40½	40½	+⅝
137⅜	15½	1,100	Col. & Hock. C. & I...	15¼	15¼	13⅜	13½	—1½
.....	.....	500	*Comstock Tunnel.....	¼	¼	¼	¼	—⅛
146¾	147¼	5,550	Consolidated Gas.....	147	148	146½	146¾	—¾
18½	19	300	Corn Products Ref....	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	—¾
83	85	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	84	84	84	84	—¼
590	610	200	Del., Lack. & West...	600	600	600	600	—10
41	42	1,920	Denver & Rio Grande..	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	—⅞
80	81	10	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	80¾	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	.....
33½	33¾	400	Distillers' Securities..	34	34	33¼	33¼	—⅝
28½	29½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf..	29	29	29	29	—¾
31⅞	31⅝	3,900	Erie	32	32	31⅛	31⅝	—⅝
50¾	51	1,300	Erie 1st pf.....	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	—½
38	38½	500	Erie 2d pf.....	39½	40	39	39	—½
155	156	700	General Electric.....	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾	—1
137	138	6,214	Great Northern pf.....	138⅜	139¾	138⅜	139¾	—½
69¾	70¼	1,400	*G. N. certs. ore prop..	70½	70¾	69¾	69¾	—⅝
93	94	200	Havana Electric.....	93	93	93	93	—1
106⅞	115	100	Hocking Valley t. r....	112	112	112	112	—1⅛
92	93	700	Hocking Valley pf.....	91½	93	91½	93	+1
221½	223	3,000	Interborough-Met.....	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
56	56¾	2,400	Interborough-Met. pf..	56⅜	57¼	56	56	—1⅛
92½	92¾	200	Int. Harvester.....	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	—1⅛
122	122½	100	Int. Harvester pf.....	122½	122½	122½	122½	—1⅛
13	14	200	Int. Paper.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
54½	55½	700	Int. Paper pf.....	54⅛	54½	54	54½	—⅛
47¼	47¾	200	Int. Steam Pump.....	48	48	47½	47½	—⅛
45	46	200	Iowa Central pf.....	45¾	46	45¾	46	—⅛
38¾	38¾	1,400	Kansas City South.....	38½	38⅞	38¼	38¾	—⅛
68	70	200	Kan. City South. pf...	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—⅛
102	102½	1,100	Laclede Gas.....	103¼	103¼	102	102	—1½
152½	153	3,200	Louisville & Nash.....	153½	154⅞	152½	152½	—1½
138½	139	200	Mackay Cos. x d.....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	—⅝
21⅜	21½	10	Manhattan Elevated..	139	139	139	139	—⅝
42	43	400	Mercantile Marine pf..	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅝
43⅛	43½	2,200	Mex., Kansas & Texas..	43	43	43	43	—⅛
110	112½	1,400	Missouri Pacific.....	44	44	43	43	—⅛
21	24	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	—⅝
83¾	84	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	111	111	111	111	—⅛
27⅞	28	1,100	Nat. Lead Co. x d....	23	23	23	23	—⅛
125½	125⅝	300	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf..	85¼	85¼	83⅝	84	—1
59	62	19,370	N. Y. Central.....	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
90	95	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	126	126⅞	125½	125½	—⅝
161½	162	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf..	61	61	61	61	.....
150¾	151	600	N. Y., N. H. & Hart....	90	90	90	90	—⅛
.....	.....	400	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid.....	161½	161¾	161¼	161½	—⅛
45⅛	45¼	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West....	151	151	151	151	.....
102	102½	2,300	Norfolk & Western.....	45¾	45¾	45	45¼	—1
89	91	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	103⅜	103⅜	102¼	102¼	—1
79	80½	555	North American.....	90	90	90	90	.....
136⅜	137	7,835	Northern Pacific.....	79⅜	79⅝	78¾	79½	—⅝
2½	3	100	Ontario Mining.....	137⅜	138	136⅜	137	—⅝
114	115	300	Pacific Coast.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
39½	40	400	Pacific Mail.....	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	—⅝
136⅞	137⅛	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	33½	33½	32	32	—⅝
110¼	111	26,750	Pennsylvania R. R....	40	40	39½	39½	—⅝
101¼	101½	350	People's Gas, Chi.....	137⅝	137⅝	136⅜	136⅜	—⅝
100¾	101⅛	200	Philadelphia Co.....	111¼	111¼	110¾	110¾	—⅝
74	75	1,100	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	101⅞	102	101¼	101¼	—⅝
211¼	211½	1,500	Pittsburg Coal.....	101⅞	102	101	101	—⅝
74	75	1,450	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
44⅜	45¼	1,100	Pressed Steel Car.....	75¾	75¾	74¼	75¼	—⅝
44¼	44⅞	100	R'way Steel Spring.....	45½	45½	44¼	45	—⅝
168¼	168⅝	108,300	Reading	45½	45½	45	45	—⅝
91	92	200	Reading 1st pf.....	169¾	169⅝	169	169⅝	—⅞
104½	106	200	Reading 2d pf.....	91	91	91	91	.....
40	41	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	105	105	105	105	+1
102	103	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	40¾	40¾	40	40	—⅝
49⅝	49¾	18,600	Rock Island Co.....	103¼	103¼	103	103	—¾
90½	91	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf....	50¼	50¾	48⅝	49¼	—⅝
55⅜	55⅞	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	90	90¼	89⅝	90⅛	—⅝
28⅜	29	600	St. Louis Southwest'n..	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	—⅝
79½	80	300	St. L. Southwest'n pf..	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
80	81½	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron...	74	74	73¾	73¾	—⅝
129½	129¾	54,300	Southern Pacific.....	81	81	81	81	—⅝
28½	29	2,300	Southern R'way ext....	129½	131	128⅞	129¼	—⅝
66	67	1,000	South. R'way pf., ext..	29¼	29¾	29	29	—⅝
33¼	34½	400	Tennessee Copper	67⅞	68	67¼	67¼	—⅝
30½	31	800	Texas & Pacific.....	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	—⅝
6¼	6½	200	Third Avenue	31	31	30½	30½	—⅝
11	11⅜	100	Tol. R'way & Light...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
45¼	46	850	Tol., St. L. & West....	11	11	11	11	.....
68	68⅜	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf..	46	46⅜	46	46¼	—⅛
113½	114	400	Twin City R. Transit..	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68¼	—⅝
72¼	73	2,000	Union B. & Paper pf..	114	114	113¾	113¾	—⅝
54⅜	55	1,400	Union Pacific.....	72	72	72	72	—⅝
		400	Union Pacific pf.....	190¾	191½	188¾	189¼	—⅝
		200	United Dry Goods.....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	—⅝
		100	United Rys. Inv. pf....	118	118	118	118	—⅝
		10	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf..	67	67	66	66	—⅝
		100	U. S. Realty & Imp....	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	—⅝
		2,200	U. S. Rubber.....	77	77	77	77	—⅝
		300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	45¾	45¾	44½	44½	—⅝
		1,100	U. S. Steel.....	115¾	116	115¾	116	—⅝
		3,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	87¾	89¼	87¾	87¾	—⅝
		6,500	Utah Copper	121¾	122⅝	121¾	122⅛	—⅝
		100	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	51	51⅝	50½	50½	—⅝
		900	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	58¾	58¾	57½	57½	—⅝
		4,600	Wabash	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	—⅝
		100	Wabash pf.....	29½	29½	29½	29½	—⅝
		2,000	Western Md. Ry.....	49	49¾	48¾	48¾	—⅝
		800	Western Md., 4th pf...	51½	51½	48¼	48¼	—⅝
		1,400	Western Union Tel....	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	—⅝
		400	Westinghouse E. & M..	76	76¼	75¼	75¼	—⅝
			Wisconsin Central	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73¼	—⅝
				55	55	54⅞	55	—½

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r., 1936	100⅞	101⅛
2s, c., 1930	100⅞	101⅛
3s, r., 1918	102½	103¼
3s, c., 1918	102½	103¼
4s, r., 1925	114½	115½
4s, c., 1925	114½	115½
Pan. 2s,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bigger Guaranty Trust Dividend.

The Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. on the trust company's increased capital of $5,000,000, compared with the former quarterly dividends of 5 per cent., paid when the capital stood at $2,000,000. This increase, placing the enlarged capital stock on a 32 per cent. basis, is in keeping with the plans laid at the time of the merger with the Guaranty Trust Company of the Morton Trust Company and the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. Under this new dividend rate, the Guaranty Trust will pay out in annual dividends $1,600,000. The merger of the other two trust companies with the Guaranty Trust Company instead of being followed, as frequently happens when banking institutions are merged, by a reduction in the aggregate deposits, has led to an increase. It is understood that the Guaranty Trust Company's deposits are now about $15,000,000 larger than were the aggregate deposits of the three institutions at the date of the November call.

***

Hocking Deal Not Yet Closed.

Bankers in a position to speak authoritatively regarding Hocking Valley affairs said yesterday that the deal for the readjustment of the Hocking Valley ownership has not yet been definitely closed. It was reported yesterday and not denied, that the negotiations long under way with the Chesapeake & Ohio will result in that road's getting the Hocking Valley, while the Lake Shore of the New York Central system may take over the Toledo & Ohio Central. The joint use of the Kanawha & Michigan by these two roads was suggested yesterday as a likely feature of the new arrangement, thus practically continuing the traffic status of the Kanawha & Michigan, which now furnishes a connecting link to the south both for the Hocking Valley itself and for the Toledo & Ohio Central.

***

The Copper Stock Increase.

An ingenious explanation of the increase of copper stocks during February, as reported by the Copper Producers' Association after several months of declining stocks, is put forward by a Stock Exchange house. "But for the fact," this firms says in a letter to customers, "that the Rotterdam Line reduced the number of sailings for this month so that there was no boat on Tuesday, March 1, several million pounds of copper would have gone thereby, and that shipment would have largely reduced the amount of copper reported on hand March 1."

***

Morgan Canards in Season.

For the last several years J. P. Morgan has never gone abroad without once or several times during his absence being reported dead or dying. This season the report of his death at Florence was a bit earlier than previous experience might have led the market to expect. Mr. Morgan was heard from in Rome yesterday, and was said at his office to be in the best of health.

***

Curb Accepts Rubber.

The shares of the Intercontinental Rubber Company, which have been traded in on the Curb for more than a week "unofficially," have at last been admitted to the list of the Curb agent, without which formality no transactions are permitted to be reported on the official lists of sales. The "listing" gives no more than the meagre information obtainable in the financial manuals, and the whole transaction suggests that the Curb is in need of an unlisted department.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 250 failures in the United States during the week, against 184 for the previous week, and 254, 178, 186, and 187 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 77, New England 24, Southern 63, Western 30, Northwestern 15, Far West 40, and Territories 1. Canada had 36, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Mutual Benefit Life Growing.

The annual report of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., shows that the insurance issued in 1909 amounted to $67,069,798, a gain of $32,935,318. The insurance revived amounted to $564,601. The total of the insurance terminated in the year is placed at $34,699,081. Insurance in force Dec. 31 last amounted to $507,224,976.

WANTED
Internat. Silver Common
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.,
25 BROAD ST. 'PHONE 5500-5501 BROAD.
NEW YORK.

Statistical Record
of 300 Railroads and Industrial Corporations and
Letter on Central Leather
Sent on request.
STANLEY B. McLEAN
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
32 Broadway, New York.

GAS BONDS
AS INVESTMENTS
Write for list.
All marketable public utility securities.
WILLIAMS, McCONNELL & COLEMAN
60 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 5621 John.

INVESTORS
Particular attention given to small accounts. Market letter upon request.
Penington, Colket & Co.
Members of N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.
115 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Telephone Cortlandt 1154-5.

SERIAL BONDS
secured by such natural resources as Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and Water Power, netting from 5 to 6 per cent. Descriptive circulars on request.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1868) 181 La Salle St., Chicago

Buffalo & Susquehanna 4½s & 4s
American Woolen Co. 4½% Notes
Hudson & Manhattan Bonds & Stocks
Atlantic & Birmingham 1st 5s, 1934
M. WOLFF,
27 William St., N. Y. 6537-8-9 Broad.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus 16,000,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—Prices in the local market were lower to-day, and commission houses appeared to have a large number of selling orders well scattered throughout the list. Arizona Commercial was the particular feature of weakness, losing over 4 points on realizing induced by what was considered a rather unfavorable report just issued by the company. Lake Copper lost a couple of points, North Butte sold down to 40¼, and North Lake declined a point, to 22. The close was irregular at the decline.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
20,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
6,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	87	87	87
6,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96½	96½
5,000	C. J. Ry. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	92½	92½	92½
7,000	D., R. G. & W. 4s	90	89½	89½
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
500	Pere Marquette 6s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Shannon 6s	103	103	103
5,000	United Fruit 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼

RAILROADS.

250	Atchison	117⅝	117½	117⅝
75	Boston Elevated	130¼	130¼	130¼
10	Boston & Albany	230	230	230
50	Boston & Wor. pf	45	45	45
32	Northern of N. H.	140	139½	139½
35	Fitchburg pf.	130½	130	130
44	Mass. Elec. pf.	85	84½	85
240	N. Y., N. H. & H.	161¼	161¼	161½
510	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25 p. c. paid	151	150½	150½
18	Old Colony	195	195	195
80	Union Pacific	191½	190½	190⅝
35	West End	95	95	95
25	West End pf.	105	105	105

TELEPHONES.

967	American	141¾	141	141
6	Cumberland	152	150¾	152
1,030	Mexican	5	4⅝	5
16	New England	138½	138½	138½
10	Western	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Western pf.	88½	88½	88½

MISCELLANEOUS.

559	Am. Ag. Chem.	46¾	45½	45½
70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103⅞	103½	103⅞
156	Am. Pneu. Ser.	7¾	7	7
230	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	22	21	22
100	Am. Sugar Rfg.	126	123¼	124¼
120	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	122½	122	122½
200	Am. Woolen	38	38	38
29	Am. Woolen pf.	103⅜	103¼	103½
100	East Boston Land	9½	9½	9½
46	Edison	251	250	250
20	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	88	87½	88
50	General Elec.	156½	156½	156½
10	Mackay Cos. pf.	77	77	77
110	Mass. Gas.	82¼	82	82
190	Mass. Gas. pf.	95¼	95	95¼
5	Mergenthaler	220	220	220
25	N. E. Cotton Yarn	119	119	119
79	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	114	113¾	114
4	Pullman	197	197	197
95	Reece Buttonhole	12¼	12	12
40	Reece Folding Mach.	5¼	5¼	5¼
116	Swift & Co.	105¾	105¾	105¾
136	United Fruit	179½	179	179½
260	United Shoe	68¾	68½	68¾
17	United Shoe pf.	20½	20½	20½
6,775	U. S. Steel	89¼	87⅝	87⅝
135	U. S. Steel pf.	122¼	121½	121⅜

MINING.

565	Adventure	9	8½	8½
5,300	Amalgamated	81½	78	79
75	Alloucz	55	55	55
200	American Zinc	31½	30	30
180	Arcadian	8	7⅜	7½
1,681	Arizona Commercial	39¼	35	35½
105	Boston Con.	20½	20	20½
480	Boston Corbin	18	17	17
860	Butte Coalition	26	25⅜	25⅜
185	Calumet & Arizona	75	74	74
100	Centennial	23¼	23	23
500	Con. Mercur	15c	14c	15c
240	Copper Range	77½	76½	76¾
20	Daly-West	9	9	9
235	East Butte	11	11	11
1,010	Franklin	21¼	20¾	21
560	Giroux	10	9⅝	9⅝
105	Granby	87½	87	87½
245	Greene-Cananea	10½	10¼	10¼
500	Hancock	24½	23½	23½
100	Helvetia	3⅜	3½	3½
2,975	Indiana	42¾	39	40⅜
625	Isle Royale	22	21¼	21⅝
250	Kerr Lake	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Keweenaw	5	4⅝	4⅝
3,217	Lake	79	76	77
230	La Salle	17	16⅞	17
7,378	Mass	7¼	6	7¼
50	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60	Mexico	3¼	3¼	3¼
260	Miami	24¼	24	24
70	Michigan	7½	6½	7½
180	Mohawk	64½	63½	64
815	Nevada	24⅜	23½	23⅝
615	Nipissing	10¼	10¼	10¼
3,690	North Butte	42⅜	40¾	41
3,232	North Lake	23	22	22
10	Oilbway	11	11	11
10	Old Colony	50c	50c	50c
170	Old Dominion	45¼	45	45¼
75	Osceola	156	155	155
135	Parrot	20	20	20
275	Ray Consolidated	23	22½	22½
300	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾
515	Shannon	15⅝	15	15
298	Superior	58	56¼	56¼
290	Superior & Boston	13¾	13½	13½
820	Superior & Pitts.	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
55	Tamarack	69	68	68
412	Trinity	9¼	8½	9
725	U. S. Oil	40	38¾	38½
1,300	U. S. Smelting	48¾	47	47
17	U. S. Smelting pf.	51⅞	51½	51⅞
135	Utah Con.	34	33½	33½
30	Utah Copper	51¼	50½	51
985	Winona	10¾	10¼	10¾
15	Wolverine	146¼	146	146

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Room traders on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were operating on the selling side from the opening of business. The pressure of selling increased heavily in the afternoon, and commission house stop-loss orders were reached in many stocks, and added to the volume of selling. Transactions were on a heavy scale, totaling 143,060 shares, distributed among 63 different stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,950	Amal. Copper	80⅜	81¼	78	78⅞
100	Am. B. Sugar	39⅝	40	39¼	39¼
70	Am. Can	12	12	12	12
780	Am. Car & F.	65½	66	64⅞	65
50	Am. Cot. Oil	69¼	69¼	68	68
70	Am. Ice	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26¼
250	Am. Locomo	54	54	52⅜	52⅜
40	Am. Malt. pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
14,900	Am. Smelting	87¼	87⅞	85⅝	86½
290	Am. Sugar	125⅞	125⅞	123¼	123½
370	Ana. Copper	49½	50¼	49¼	49½
230	A., T. & S. F.	117⅞	117¾	116⅝	116⅞
60	Balt. & Ohio	113	113¾	112⅝	112⅞
850	Brook. R. T.	76¾	76¾	76	76
240	Cent. Leather	43¼	43¼	43	43
520	Ches. & Ohio	86¼	86⅜	85	85⅛
760	C., M. & St. P.	147⅜	147⅝	145¾	146
310	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅝	42	40½	40½
10	Col. & H. Coal	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,040	Con. Gas	147	147⅞	146⅝	147
120	Corn Products	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Den. & R. G.	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞
20	Distill. Securit's	34	34	33⅜	33⅜
400	Erie	31¾	32	31¼	31⅜
10	Erie 2d pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
280	Gt. North. pf.	138⅝	138¾	137¾	137⅞
20	Gt. N. ore ctfs.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
210	Inter.-Met	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
300	Inter.-Met. pf.	56½	56⅝	56¼	56¼
10	Int. Paper	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
100	Kan. City So.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
290	Mo., K. & T.	43	44	43	43¾
90	Mo. Pacific	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝
60	Nat. Lead	84½	84¾	83⅞	83¾
140	Nat. M. 2d pf.	28	28	27½	27½
2,030	N. Y. Central	126¼	126⅞	125½	125½
200	N. Y., O. & W.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
10	Norf. & West.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
550	Nor. Pacific	137¾	138	136¼	136¼
40	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32¼	32¼
1,920	Pennsylvania	137½	137¾	136⅝	137¼
110	Pitts. Coal	22	22	21½	21½
130	Pressed S. Car.	45¼	45⅞	44¼	44¼
10	Ry. Springs	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
19,200	Reading	168⅝	169½	167½	168⅝
20	Rep. Steel	40½	40½	39¾	39¾
1,310	Rock Island.	49⅞	50⅜	48⅝	49⅜
9,040	Southern Pac.	129½	131	128¾	129½
200	Southern Ry.	29½	29½	29	29
50	Tenn. Copper	34⅝	35	34⅝	35
40	Texas Pacific	31	31	30¾	30⅝
40	Third Av	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
17,270	Union Pacific	190¾	191⅝	188⅜	189⅛
250	U. S. Rubber	46	46½	44⅜	45
49,590	U. S. Steel	87¾	89½	87¼	87⅞
50	U. S. Steel pf.	122¾	122½	121½	121½
130	Utah Copper	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞
510	Va.-Car. Chem	58⅜	58½	57¼	57½
120	Wabash	22⅞	22⅞	22	22¼
810	Wabash pf	49¼	49⅜	48¼	48⅜
20	West. Union	76	76½	76	76½
40	West. Md	51½	51½	51	51
80	Westing. El.	74¼	74¼	72⅝	72⅝
143,060					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.15	.15	.15	.15
600	Comb. Frac'n	.33	.33	.33	.33
2,000	Diamondfield	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
300	Elkton	.68	.68	.68	.68
220	Goldfield Con.	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½	8.37½
300	Jumbo Ext.	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
500	Midway	.27	.27	.27	.27
400	Ophir	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
2,000	Red Hill	.04¾	.04½	.04½	.04½
500	Sandstorm	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Sierra Nev.	.70	.70	.70	.70
100	Tonopah Min.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
300	West End	.39	.39	.39	.39
1,000	Work	.05	.05	.05	.05
100	Yellow Jacket	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
9,420					

WHEAT.

205,000	May opt.	$1.13⅝	$1.13½	$1.12¾	$1.13¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles H. Jones & Co. of 20 Broad Street have taken larger offices at the same address.

Speyer & Co. announce that the $8,000,000 St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company three-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes have all been sold, the demand both from here and in Europe largely exceeding the amount available.

The Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Atlantic City, with the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel as headquarters. Monday, May 2 will be given up to committee meetings; Tuesday and Wednesday, May 3 and 4, to council meetings.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

American Securities Weak in London Following New York Opening.

LONDON, March 11.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firmer to-day.

Despite the commencement of the heavy settlement, trading on the Stock Exchange ruled strong, with a good business for the new account, especially in mining shares at higher prices. Japanese bonds and Mexican rails were firm features in the foreign section, while British securities hardened on good investment buying. Copper shares were easy, due to the weakness of the metal.

American securities were dull and featureless during the early session. Temporary weakness followed the New York opening, but renewed support in the late trade caused a recovery, and the market closed firm.

Bar silver steady, 23⅜d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PARIS, March 11.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day. Copper shares were easier.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 10c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, March 11.—Domestic and American shares were weak on the Boerse to-day. The trading was light.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81 7-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	81 9-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	10¼	49⅞	50⅜	— ½
Atchison	120⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅝
Canadian Pacific	184¾	179⅞	180⅝	— ½
St. Paul	151½	147½	148	— ½
Erie	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	53	51⅝	51½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	147½	143¾	144¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	157	153	154	— 1
N. Y. Central	129½	126¼	126⅞	— ⅝
Pennsylvania	70⅝	137⅜	137⅞	+ ¼
Reading	86¾	169	169¼	+ ¼
Southern Pacific	133⅝	129¾	129¾	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	195⅞	190⅞	191⅜	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	90⅝	88½	88	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	125¾	121⅞	122	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 0	Esperanza	2 17 6
Tomboy	6 11 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 8 3	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times,

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Consular and Trade Report to be issued will note the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,634—METALLIC LEATHER STRIP.—An American Consular officer in the Far East reports that a business man in his district desires quotations from American manufacturers on 100 roll lots of metallic leather strip, 20 to 48 feet in length and ⅜ inch wide by ⅛ inch thick. This article is used on passenger car windows, and, as the local production is not satisfactory, American-made goods are desired. Should the firm's shipments prove satisfactory the inquirer expects to purchase additional supplies from time to time.

4,635.—SEED PURCHASING AGENT IN RUSSIA.—A business firm in Russia advises an American Consular officer that it desires to act as purchasing agent for American importers of lucerne (alfalfa) seed. It would require the American purchaser to fix a certain price, f. o. b. Baku or Libau, and this limited price should be quoted in rubles per pood (36.2 pounds) of seed in double sacks, exclusive of commission to purchasing agent, which is fixed at 25 pecks (0.125) per pood. The Consular officer states that this seed heretofore purchased by American importers from German commission houses has been costing much more than that bought direct from the place of production.

4,636.—MACHINE TOOLS.—An American Consul in Africa reports that the proprietor of the leading foundry and ship repair yard in the city in which he is located would like to receive catalogues, price lists, and full particulars from manufacturers of machine tools, &c., in the United States.

4,637—BUILDING SUPPLIES AND RAILWAY MATERIAL.—A Russian business man with large official connections and well acquainted throughout Russia and Siberia informs an American Consul that he desires to act as a general agent for American machinery, building materials, contractors' supplies, and railway material of all kinds.

4,638—LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILWAY MATERIAL.—An American Consul and officer in Europe in response to inquiries reports that the local railways are owned and managed by the Government. Laws were approved last year authorizing the expenditure of over $142,000,000 for new construction, and $44,000,000 was to be spent within the next three years. If American manufacturers of locomotives and other rolling stock desire to compete for a share of this business they should place themselves in communication with an official whose name is given, or better still, send a reliable representative to confer with the management as to the type of locomotive desired and to submit estimates of the cost of same. The country is also purchasing large quantities of foreign railway material.

4,639—BROMINE.—A business man in Germany writes that he needs a large quantity of bromine for an overseaming company, and he would like to get into touch with firms in the United States able to supply the same.

4,640—MOTHER OF PEARL BUTTONS.—An American Consular officer in Spain has forwarded the name of an American who has a contract to supply 20,000 gross of small "Japanese" number of pearl buttons for shirts, &c. The merchant requests that any American dealer in a position to file the order send him samples and prices as soon as possible.

4,641—MODERN FIRE APPARATUS.—A modern fire department will be taken up with the inauguration of the new system of water works which is now nearing completion. The present engines will be replaced by fast ones such as are found in the United States and most European countries, and the pressure will be directed from the water mains.

4,642.—NICKEL PLATE—A request has been received at an American Consulate from one of the largest firms in Germany for the names of firms in the United States engaged in the manufacture of nickel plate. It is noted by the inquirer that a large business in this article does exist, and they would be pleased to receive bids and prices from such firms, also to know what the freight and duty on such shipments would amount to. Interested firms should get into immediate communication with the concern in question.

4,643.—BICYCLES AND CASH REGISTERS—A communication received from a New York firm of export representatives wishing to get into touch with some large manufacturers of bicycles, motor cycles, typewriters, and cash registers, with a view to shipping these articles to Spain, which offers a good field for their sale. The letter states it is the intention of the firm to open an office in Barcelona for the exploit use of selling these goods. All orders will be executed through a New York commission house and paid by the concern in its regular export terms. Correspondence can be conducted in English, Spanish, or French.

4,644.—RAW PEANUTS—An American Consular officer in Germany furnishes the name of a business man in his district who desires to be placed in communication with American firms in a position to export raw peanuts in large quantities. Correspondence should be in German, and prices quoted free on board Hamburg. It is stated that African peanuts cost $2.08 per 50 kilos, (1:0 pounds.)

4,645.—EQUIPMENT FOR THEATRE AND SKATING RINK—An American Consul in Mexico reports that a theatre and skating rink will be erected in the city in which he is located, the estimated time for completing the same being about three months. According to present plans a large roller skating floor will be built, partly surrounded by boxes and galleries, with a stage at one end. On special occasions opera chairs will be placed on the floor of the rink, so as to transform this entire part into a theatre having a seating capacity of over 1,000 persons.

4,646.—LUMBER FOR SOUTH AMERICA—A business man of the Pacific Coast writes that he has received an inquiry from South America for lumber such as is shipped from the Eastern coast. The inquiry calls for white pine, pitch pine, maple, oak, white oak, mahogany, ash, and all kinds of fine woods used in construction.

4,647.—LIGHTERAGE BUSINESS—An American Consul in a Latin-American country reports that there is at present a good opening at a local port for a lighterage business. One firm now controls the business, and in view of the fact that the prices have just been raised, the large business houses are considering the advisability of forming an association for the express purpose of establishing a lighterage business in competition.

4,666.—MACHINERY FOR MAKING CEMENT PIPE—A letter received from an American business man requests the names of firms in the United States for machines making cement pipe.

4,649.—SUGAR AND PETROLEUM—A report has been received from an American Legation in Europe stating that the Government monopoly recently established will go into effect in December, and bids will soon be advertised for the supplying of the sugar required. Details have not yet been formulated. The quantity of sugar required under the monopoly will be very large, and the contract should be of interest to American producers. Under the act it is proposed to sell sugar at 1.40 drachmas (drachma, 19.3 cents) per oke (oke, 2¾ pounds) at the minimum. The retail price of the monopoly sugar will therefore be about 10 cents per pound, which figure may be of assistance to possible American bidders. The supplies of petroleum for the Government monopoly in that commodity are now all purchased from American producers, and there is a disposition among consumers toward American products.

4,650.—TOBACCO—A tobacco dealer in Norway advises an American Consul that he desires to be placed in communication with firms of American tobacco exporters. He states that conditions in a European country were making it impossible for him to get supplies from that source, and arrangement for importing American tobacco is necessary.

4,651.—RAILWAY EQUIPMENT—An American Consul writes that a South American Government is in the market for 16 passenger coaches, 225 twenty-ton freight cars, and 1 sixteen-ton powder car, all 3 feet 3⅜ inches gauge, to be delivered under the following conditions: They must be delivered in a single shipment, packed in sections suitable for shipment, with sides in two sections, the roofs in three sections, the platforms in one piece, and the trucks complete. Each bid must be accompanied by a rough drawing of the car the manufacturer proposes to furnish, showing the general plan, the outline, the elevation, sections, and the disposition of materials to be used. The coaches must be unpacked and placed on cars, and the freight cars must be erected and placed on track ready to run to any point desired. Bids are to be opened April 9 and the payments will be made as follows: Ninety per cent. on delivery in a port of the country and 10 per cent. after the cars have each made a run of 621 miles to the satisfaction of the railway officials. Each bidder will be required to give bond or deposit cash or securities to the value of $547 United States gold for each first class coach, $146 for each third class coach, and $73 for each freight car.

4,652.—AMUSEMENT DEVICES—An American Consul in Mexico reports that an amusement place is being planned for a city in his district. The park will contain 70,000 square meters of land, and the present plans include a large pavilion and a German beer garden. In the centre of the pavilion will be a roller skating rink, and the remainder of the park will be given up to the younger ones for games. If American manufacturers of amusement devices will bring their goods to the attention of the promoter plans might be made for including them in the park.

4,653.—KEROSENE OIL AND OIL LAMPS AND STOVES—An American Consul in the West Indies reports that an American company with head offices in New York has recently established a branch house in his district. An active American is in charge of the office, which will at first introduce high-grade kerosene oil and oil stoves and lamps, the stoves being of the best modern make. The party reports to the Consul hopeful prospects.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grains Less Active and Irregular—Provisions Brisk in Narrow Range—Cotton Dull and Irregular.

New crop deliveries of wheat were relatively weak during the day, while old crop deliveries were firm. There seemed to be very little pressure on May wheat, and prices rallied quite easily on rather small trading. In fact, the May delivery was neglected most of the day, and new business seems to be going into the July and September. This is due to some fear of manipulation in the May and unwillingness to take risks in that month on account of the small stocks at the West. The foreign markets were firm, with reports of a reduction in the estimates of the Argentine exports surplus to 66,000,000 bushels from 90,000,000 bushels, the official estimate a short time ago. The Argentine exports were about as expected, 4,064,000 bushels, and the Australian exports were 1,608,000 bushels. The February exports of wheat from the United States were very small, only 3,354,000 bushels. New crop deliveries of wheat were influenced by somewhat better weather conditions and less unfavorable crop news. There were, of course, a great many contradictory dispatches, but the more conservative reports were considered of a rather favorable character, and this brought considerable selling of the May and July. Damage is admitted, although it is believed that the exports of Russian wheat will not be affected. Bradstreet's exports were 1,679,000 bushels. World's exports pointed to 11,100,000 bushels, against 11,526,000 bushels last week. Wheat quoted: No. 2 red Winter, $1.27 elevator, domestic; No. 2 red spot, nominal, $1.28, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.27¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.20¼; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.18½.

Corn was fairly active and very firm. There was not much stuff for sale and prices responded to the buying quite readily. There was a lighter movement reported at interior points, and country offerings were not so heavy, while the recent decline in values has permitted of considerable being worked up for export, and this has taken the pressure off the cash market to some extent. Cash corn sales: No. 3, 65¾@66c; steamer, 65½@65¾c; No. 4, 63, all elevator, export basis; steamer, 66c, elevator, domestic.

Oats were also firm, but not active. There was a little better tone to the market, however, due to the strength in corn, and the market was also helped by the firmness of cash grain and by lighter primary receipts. The demand for cash oats, however, continues very quiet and shows but rather limited interest. Cash prices quoted: Natural white oats, 49@51c; white clipped, 50¼@53c.

Provisions were fairly active, but did not show a large range. Prices were strong and reactions were small. Live hogs were at new high records for the season.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Thursday's Close.	Close.
May	$1.22⅞	$1.21⅜	$1.22⅝	$1.22⅛
July	1.15⅛	1.14⅜	1.15¼	1.15¼
September	..	..	1.11	1.11¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	73⅜	73
July	..	..	74⅞	74½
September	..	..	75¼	74⅞
Oats—				
May	..	..	50½	50¼
Lard—				
May	..	..	14.30	14.20
July	..	..	14.17	14.03

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—May wheat, $1.22¼; puts, $1.21⅜; calls, $1.23¼.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Thursday's Close.	Close.
May	$1.13⅝	$1.12⅛	$1.13¼	$1.13
July	1.07⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅝	1.06⅞
September	1.04⅛	1.03⅝	1.03⅞	1.03⅞

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May, ups, $1.13⅛@$1.14; downs, $1.12⅝@$1.12¾.

Corn—				
March	..	..	62	61½
May	63⅞	63⅛	63⅜	63¼
July	65⅛	65	65⅜	65⅛
September	66¼	65⅞	66⅛	65⅝

May, ups, 64¼c; downs, 63⅛@63⅜.

Oats—				
May	44⅞	44	44⅜	44½
July	42¾	42	42½	42¾
September	40¾	39¾	40¼	40½

Lard—				
March	..	..	14.00	13.85
May	13.95	13.82½	13.95	13.80
July	13.80	13.70	13.80	13.63
September	13.80	13.70	13.80	13.65

Ribs—				
May	13.40	13.28	13.37½	13.22½
July	13.27½	13.17½	13.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morningside Heights Parcel Sold for Immediate Improvement—102 Fifth Avenue Resold to Jacob Rothschild—A Million Dollar Lease—Deals in Loft Zone.

An important development in the Morningside Heights section of the upper west side was foreshadowed yesterday in the sale of a plot of six lots on the north side of 112th Street, 300 feet east of Broadway, by Edward J. Moloughney.

The plot, which is about a block west of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, was purchased by the recently organized Kaw Realty Company, of which Theodore Starrett, formerly of the Thompson-Starrett Company, is President.

It is the intention of the buyers to break ground immediately for the erection of two eight-story elevator apartment houses of unique design and construction. Each house will occupy a plot 75 by 100.

This property, for which several offers have been made recently, has been held in the Moloughney family for seventy years, having been purchased by Edward J. Moloughney's father in 1841, when the old Bloomingdale stages provided the only means of communication between that region and the "city."

With his wide familiarity with structural methods, Mr. Starrett expects to embody in the new 112th Street houses several features not heretofore found in buildings of that type. The houses will be designed by Lawlor & Haase.

102 Fifth Avenue Resold.

The old-fashioned residence at 102 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Fifteenth Street, sold last week at auction by Miss Elizabeth Aymar, has been acquired by Jacob Rothschild, who also purchased at auction the adjoining dwelling 104 for $131,000.

While these properties were acquired primarily by Mr. Rothschild to protect the sixteen-story Stuyvesant building, which he owns, it is very likely that some form of improvement will be made in the near future.

The Westleigh Realty Company negotiated the sale of the Aymar parcel.

Loft Building for East 30th Street.

The New York Operating Company has sold 34 East Thirtieth Street, a two-story frame building, on plot 34 by 98.9. The purchaser is a builder, who will erect a business structure on the site. The parcel is separated from the Martha Washington Hotel by a twenty-one-foot house.

Million-Dollar Lease on 20th Street.

A million-dollar lease was closed yesterday by the Brody, Adler & Koch Company, who leased to S. Steinfeld & Co., one of the largest dry goods concerns in the country, the twelve-story loft building, with stores, recently erected on plot 106 by 92 at 37 to 45 West Twentieth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate net rental of about $1,000,000.

Steinfeld & Co. are at present located at 609 Broadway. The lessors were represented by Leon B. Ginsburg and Moses J. Harris, whom Mayor Gaynor recently appointed to succeed Magistrate Furlong, acted for the lessees.

Sells 14th Street Corner for Loft.

John Peters has sold for Solomon Plaut and Mr. Goldsmith to Louis Minsky, the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, a four-story and basement building on plot 33 by 51.6. Mr. Minsky will tear down the present building and will erect an eight-story store and office building. This property has been held by the present owners for over twenty-three years.

Felix Isman to Take Title.

Felix Isman, who is said to be acting for interests represented by Wolf Brothers, a Philadelphia firm of attorneys, is about to take title to the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, for which he signed a contract on Oct. 27, 1906.

The purchase price was then stated as $1,550,000. Title was to have passed on Jan. 1, 1908, but litigation over an alleged encroachment delayed the matter. Title will pass after a research.

Sale on West 85th Street.

Arthur W. Corse has sold for Emma Hillier three frame dwellings, 150, 152, and 154 West Eighty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 feet wide by about 59 feet in depth. Also for George Lynde, a gore in the rear of the above plot, 25 by 43. The Hillier property has not changed hands for over fifty years, and is the last unimproved plot in this high-class Street.

Deals in Loft Zone.

Martha A. Montgomery, Mary E. Clark, and William Dressler have sold 113, 115, and 117 West Seventeenth Street, three story-buildings, on plot 60 by 92.

W. R. Mason has sold for Mrs. Otto Zanker 233 West Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 100.5, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Jacob Becker has sold the four-story dwelling 235 West Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 18.6 by 100.5.

Buying Dwellings for Occupancy.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Louis F. Rothschild to a client, for occupancy, the four-story, high-stoop, brownstone-front dwelling 125 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

Dr. Howard Taylor has bought 32 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Harlem Tenements in Demand.

W. H. Mayer has sold 337 East 100th Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Heller & Sussman have sold for Louis Giffen to Goodfriend Brothers, investors, the five-and-a-half-story tenement, with four stores, at 18 East 114th Street.

Builders Buy Heights Parcel.

The Crotona Construction Company has purchased from Daniel B. Freedman the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 174th Street, a plot 100 by 100. The new owners will erect on the site a six-story elevator apartment house, with accommodations for forty-four families.

There will be stores on the ground floor of the structure. E. H. Ludlow & Co. negotiated the sale. Several similar structures have been planned for plots in this vicinity during the past thirty days.

Bronx Sales.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold eight lots on the west side of Perry Avenue, north of Bedford Park Boulevard, for the estate of John A. Amundson, to George D. Kingston, a builder, who will improve the entire plot; also, a plot of three lots, 75 by 140, on the north side of East 236th Street, west of Webster Avenue, for Bruckner Brothers.

Walker & Berger have resold for George Sallinger four lots on the north side of Fourth Street, 250 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, to Edward McCarthy, for improvement.

Dennis Carraher has sold to Leo Levinson the three-story building 784 East 180th Street, on lot 25 by 88.

Kurz & Uren have sold for Fred Hager 628 East 163d Street.

Brooklyn Sales.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have sold for George Williamson to a client, for investment, the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, a plot 150 by 150.

The T. B. Ackerson Company, with John F. James & Sons, sold to Wesley C. Bush eight lots, 160 by 100, on Bedford Avenue, near Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Mr. Bush will begin at once to improve the property with high-class apartments.

Benjamin O. Pallin has sold for John H. Bardes the three-story brick flat and store 1,433 Nostrand Avenue, to an investor.

Gen. Thomas Home Resold.

Mrs. Mary W. Tyler has purchased, through Christian Lykke of New Rochelle, the Gen. Thomas Homestead, located at the corner of Lincoln and Harrison Avenues, Rye, N. Y., consisting of fifty-five acres of land. This property was acquired by the owner, Max Marx, in December last, at the partition sale of A. T. Stewart.

Dr. Chapin Buys Pinecrest Acreage.

Wallace T. Chapin, Ph. D., the publisher and ex-football man of Princeton, has bought an acreage section at Pinecrest-on-the-Hudson. He expects to have a house finished in the early Fall. It will crown a bluff and as nearly as possible represent an old Norman castle. Mr. Chapin has been taking notes abroad with the expectation of making this castle one of the picture spots on the Hudson River.

Suburban Sales.

John T. Lovett of Little Silver has purchased Dr. Benjamin F. King's farm on the road leading from Rumson Road to the Little Silver station. The sale price is given as $15,000.

Benjamin Berkenfield has purchased a large plot of ground at Deal, N. J., and has broken ground for a new Summer home to cost $50,000.

The Brown Realty Company has bought from W. R. Foreman his estate, consisting of twenty acres with dwelling, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. E. Smith was broker of the transaction. The Brown Realty Company has also bought the Hotel Moniton, a fifty-room structure on Champlain Avenue at Liberty, N. Y.

Rockaway "Flatiron" Corner Sold.

Harry G. Heyson, President of the First National Bank of Far Rockaway, has purchased the triangular plot and two-story frame building known as the "Flatiron" corner at Far Rockaway. The property has a frontage of 109 feet on Central Avenue and the same frontage on the depot plaza, tapering from 4 feet to 53 feet at its greatest depth. Mr. Heyson intends to raze the present buildings and to erect a five-story granite and brick building, the first floor of which will be used by the First National Bank.

Recent Buyers.

Harry J. Douglas is the buyer of the dwelling 9 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently by the Squire estate. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers.

William Sherwood is the purchaser of the five-story flat 170 West Ninety-seventh Street, sold recently.

The Kaywood Realty Company is the buyer of 133 West Twenty-fifth Street, sold recently by Jacob Mandelbaum. The buyers control 129 and 131, adjoining, giving them a plot 75 by 98.9.

Big Warehouse on First Avenue.

Plans have been filed for a seven-story cold storage warehouse to be built at a cost of $250,000 from designs by L. Levy, architect, at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Forty-sixth Street for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company with a frontage of 100.7½ feet and a depth of 162.1 feet.

Fort Washington Flats.

Plans have been filed for two five-story flats to be built from plans by George R. Euell, architect, on 170th Street west of Fort Washington Avenue for the Cliff Construction Company, of which John Lever is President. Each will be 50 feet front and 83 feet deep, and contain suites for twenty-one families. The total cost will be $90,000.

Remodel Astor Building.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the lower part of the salesroom building owned by William Waldorf Astor at 7 East Thirty-fifth Street, the improvements being made from designs by Carl F. Biele, architect, for W. H. Plummer as lessee.

Lecture on Jamaica Bay Improvement.

William D. Ford of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission will deliver an illustrated lecture on Jamaica Bay in Brownsville the latter part of the month. Mr. Ford will endeavor to show with lantern slides what the shores of the bay will look like when improved, and will compare it to Hamburg and other European ports.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison St, 239, n s, 145.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis Pades, $36,000.

Prospect Av, 1,024, e s, 65 ft n of 165th St, 22.10x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George Bruning, $6,500.

10th St, 412 and 414, s s, 193 ft e of Avenue C, 49x92.3, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to Levy & Starr, $44,840.

100th St, 183 and 185, n s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale, adjourned to March 18.

By Samuel Marx.

Avenue B, 224 and 226, w s, 68.11 ft s of 14th St, 43.2x95, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Joseph Larchan, $66,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

55th St, 409 West, for a two-story brick office and store, 30x37; C. S. McKune, Scarsdale, N. Y., owner; Browne & Almiritz, architects; cost, $1,500.

170th St, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, for two five-story brick flats, 50x83; Cliff Construction Co., 605 West 177th St., owner; Euell & Euell, architects; cost, $90,000.

1st Av, s e corner of 46th St, for a seven-story brick warehouse, 100.7x162.1; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., premises, owner; L. Levy, architect; cost, $250,000.

Randall Av, s s, 50 ft w of Wilder Av, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 20x32; Anton Larsen, 3,008 Perry Av., owner; Walter H. C. Horman, architect; cost, $3,000.

Concourse, w s, 250 ft n of 191st St, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 42.4x54.10; Francis Keil, 401 East 163d St., owner; Charles A. Lupparian, architect; cost, $8,000.

Castle Hill Av, e s, 163 ft 7¼ in s of Park Av, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24.6x45; Frank Pistornio, 75 Baxter St., owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $8,000.

Stephens Av, w s, 250 ft s of Cornell Av, for a one-story frame shooting gallery, 17x35; Clinton Stephens, premises, lessee; M. E. Kingwell, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

AVENUE C, 297, w s, 20x66; Louis Kirsch to Annie Faber, $1.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 222 and 223, map of J. S. Wood at Williamsbridge, 50x91.6; Marco Mancini to Empire State Surety Co., $1.

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 78th to 79th St, 204.4x101.8; Joseph W. Sandford and others to Alfred V. Barnes and another, all title, $100.

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 78th to 79th St, 204.4x101.8; Emily Sandford to Alfred V. Barnes and another, all title, $52,083.

BROOME ST, 457 and 459, s s, 50.8x irregular; Arthur G. F. Moser to Thomas L. Raynolds, trustee, (mtg $88,000,) $1.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6; Amelia Martoccia to Louis Noschese, 1-3 part, $100.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6; Louis Noschese to Margaret V. O'Neill, $100.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6; Louis Noschese to Amelia Martoccia, 1-3 part, (mtg $14,131,) $1.

BRIGGS AV, n s, part of Lot 215, map of J. S. Wood, Williamsbridge; Mariantonia V. Garofano to the Empire State Surety Company, (mtg $3,200;) $1.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 197th St, 25x93.9; Frederick Stubenvoll to Catharine E. Heide, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

CEDAR AV, e s, about 190 ft n of Sedgwick Av, 25x100; Morris Heights Realty Co. to Philip Traut, $100.

CENTRAL AV, e s, 200 ft n of 3d St, 125x100; Elm Realty Co. to Ethalia Realty Co., (mtg $18,500,) $100.

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 900 ft n of 122d St, 25x100; Grace T., wife of Warren M. Van Norden, to Edith T. Bates, $1.

JEFFERSON ST, 88, w s, 12.5x69; Benjamin Emmerman to Morris Kulok, (mtg $7,500,) $1.

JEFFERSON ST, 88, w s, 12.5x69; Morris Kulok to Isaac Emmerman, $1.

LENOX AV, 22, e s, 33.11 ft n of 111th St, 33.6x100; Eva Hoffman to Amelia Uhlig, $100.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x85; Alfred V. Barnes and another to Mayer L. Halff, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x85; Alfred V. Barnes and another to Mayer L. Halff, (mtg $200,000,) $100.

LOTS 82 and 83, Map 1,412 of 107 lots, Bronx; Crotona Realty Co. to George C. and Albert E. Wheeler, $100.

LOTS 18 to 21, Block 9, Pelham Bay Park, foreclosure; Louis B. Hasbrouck to L. Napoleon Levy, $400.

LOTS 10, 11, 125, and 126, map of Bailey estate, Bronx; Frank H. Davis to William Forger, (mtg $3,815;) $1.

LOTS 84 and 85, Map 1,412 of 107 lots in Bronx; Crotona Realty Co. to Katherine Maeder, $100.

LOTS 105 and 107, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day, Crotona Realty Co. to William J. Ludwig, $100.

LOTS 7 to 10, map of Century Investing Co; Apartment Co. to James Eben, (mtg $39,000,) $1.

LYON AV, n s, 80 ft w of Parker Av, 25x100, Westchester; Lizzie Sallinger to John J. Fischer, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

MERCER ST, 237, w s, 25x100; Clayton G. Landis to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

PART of Lot 203, map (No. 828) of Dater estate, runs along east line of Lots 184 and 185, 21x21.5, with right of way over strip to Prospect Av; Annie Coffey to Mary Logan, $1.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of 156th St, 21x106.9x21x107.5; Joseph A. Pierce to Annie Coffey, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, at w s of Fox St, 55x irregular; William Simpson to James Butler, Incorporated, (mtg $19,500,) $100.

1ST AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 100th St, 40x100; Sender Jarmulowsky to Realty Transfer Co., $1.

2D AV, n w corner of 9th St, 39.6x105; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen, (mtg $100,000,) $100.

2D AV, 1,867, w s, 25x100; Johanna Fauth to F. Dornberger Realty Co. (mtg $29,500,) $1.

2D AV, 1,867, w s, 25x100; F. Dornberger Realty Co. to Wilhelmina Glering, ½ part, (mtg $20,500,) $100.

2D AV, w s, 756 ft s of 118th St, 25.2x110, foreclosure; James A. Foley, referee, to L. S. Bernheimer, $12,000.

3D AV, e s, 20 ft e of Avenue D, 100x103, Unionport; Pincus Harrison to William F. Angus, (mtg $2,500,) $100.

3D AV, 1,895, e s, 25.3x100; Hyman Bloom to Jacob Oshinsky, $100.

4TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue C, 100x108, Unionport; John J. Fischer to Jere J. McCarthy, $100.

6TH AV, 804, e s, 18.9x75; Alfred V. Barnes and another to Mayer L. Halff, (mtg $32,000,) $100.

7TH ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Avenue C, 22.8x90.10; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann, $100.

9TH AV, n e corner of 53d St, 25.4x94.10; John McKenna to Kate McKenna, $100.

11TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 4th St, 25x56; George Jeremiah to Annie B. Goddard of Philadelphia, ¼ part, $1.

11TH ST, 31 and 33 West, n s, 31.10x103.3; G. Sumner Cammack and another to Oberlin Realty Co., (mtg $60,000,) $100.

14TH ST, 603 and 605 East, n s, 43.7x103.3; Adolf Kagel and others to Charles F. David, (mtg $51,750,) $100.

14TH ST, 328 and 330 East, s s, 45x103.3; Nathan Groberg to Morris Salzman of Brooklyn, quitclaim, (mtg $75,750,) $100.

26TH ST, 151 East, s s, 25x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Millie Segal, $100.

31ST ST, 104 East, s s, 24x98.9; Thomas W. Duncan to Josephine E. Daly, $100.

34TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of 3d Av, 18.6x98.9; Thomas W. Duncan to Josephine E. Dale, $100.

36TH ST, 261 West, n s, 16.10x98.9; James B. Walker to Clifton G. Marshall, $100.

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x98.9; Westown Realty Co. to Clarence J. Carroll, (mtg $29,000,) $100.

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x98.9; Clarence J. Carroll to Joseph J. Murphy, (mtg $37,000,) $100.

64TH ST, 141 West, n s, 17.6x100.5; Eli M. Cohen to Eugenia Wolf, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

91ST ST, s s, 123 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Philip J. Reitmayer to May Reitmayer, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

91ST ST, 76 East, s s, 19.8x100.8; Joseph I. Teichman and others to Lillian Sims, $28,000.

103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Luella Newcombe to Mary Ehrmann, (mtg $44,600,) $100.

105TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 27.6x75.11; Thomas W. Duncan to Josephine E. Dale, $100.

112TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125.4x irregular; Edward J. Moloughney and others to Kaw Realty Co., $100.

118TH ST, 61 East, n s, 30x100.11; Bessie Kaplan, administratrix, to Ely Kaplan, $1.

126TH ST, 313 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; William R. Wood to Hampar O. Ambrookian, $1.

130TH ST, 313 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; George W. Wood to Hampar O. Ambrookian, $1.

139TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; Morris Schlossman to Moritz Schwartz, (mtg $35,000,) $1.

167TH ST, 709 and 711 East, n s, 27x70; Francesco Nicoletti to Maria L. Nicoletti, $1.

181ST ST, w s, at s s of Lot 31, map of Rebecca Bassford, runs n e along street 254.9x w to e s of Tiebout Av, being part of Lots 36, 37, and 38, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine at Fordham, (Map 315, Westchester County,) foreclosure; George M. Welch referee, to Ronald K. Brown, $15,000.

227TH ST, n s, part of east ½ of Lot 343, map of Wakefield; George H. Janes to Frank Stigberg, (mtg $3,656,) $100.

235TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; William Tagliober to Howard Construction Co., (mtg $5,000,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

BARNES, Alfred V., and Harriet B. Newberry to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Broadway, n e corner of 78th St, 204.4 ft to 79th St, x101.8x204.4 to 78th St x103.10, due, &c., as per bond.....$500,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to James B. Kirkbetmer; Webster Av, w s, 229 ft n of 180th St, 50x100.1x53.11x100, due March 10, 1911, 6%.....$6,500

CARROLL, Clarence J., to Westown Realty Co.; 37th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x98.9, prior mtg —, 2 years, 5½%.....$8,000

COHEN, Maurice, to E. A. Kerbs; 149th St, 248 and 250 West, s s, 40x99.11, 5 years, 4½%.....$35,000

CORVAN, Thomas G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 53d St, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 40x to 54th St, due Nov. 1, 1913, 4½%.....$20,000

DE BASSAVE, Maria T. A., to Congregational Home Missionary Society; 94th St, 143 West, n s, 20x100.8, due as per bond.....$16,000

DEVERMANN, George A., to Herbert S. Ogden and others, executors; Chatterton Av, n s, 355 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108, due June 1, 1913, 5½%.....$3,000

DEVERMANN, Charles E., to Ancony Eliot and another, trustees; Chatterton Av, n s, 380 ft w of Avenue D, 25x108, due Aug. 1, 1913, 5½%.....$3,000

DEVERMANN, Charles, to Lillie A. Fink; Chatterton Av, n s, 330 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108 due July 1, 1913, 5½%.....$3,000

DUNBAR, Anne G., to Frank T. Warburton; Front St, 246, n s, 11x69.4, prior mtg $3,500, due as per bond.....$3,000

EMMERMAN, Isaac, to Morris Kulok and another; Jefferson St, 86, w s, 11.10x69x12.5x69, prior mtg $5,500, due April 1, 1913, 6%.....$1,500

EMMERMAN, Isaac, to Sol Weill; Jefferson St, 86, w s, 11.10x69x12.5x69, 3 years, 5½%.....$5,500

F. DORNBERGER REALTY CO. to Johanna Fauth, executor; 2d Av, 1,867, w s, 25x100, prior mtg $—, 3 years, 6%.....$6,500

FRANK, Kate, to Benjamin Frank; Ludlow St, 19, w s, 10x87, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6%.....$7,000

FRANK, Kate, to Samuel A. Isaacs, executor; Ludlow St, 19, w s, 19x87, 5 years.....$22,000

GAS BILL REDUCING CO. to Caroline A. Wilson; 124th St, 129 East, n s, 25x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond.....$5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Herman, and another to Catherine A. Stevens; Avenue D, s e corner of 7th St, 45.4x75, 5 years, 4½%.....$51,000

GREGG, James, to James Everards' Breweries; Pleasant Av, 440, s w corner of 123d St, —x—, leasehold, demand, 6%.....$6,500

GRUEN, Fanny, to Benjamin J. Weil; 2d Av, n w corner of 9th St, 39.6x105, due March 31, 1912, 6%.....$20,000

HEIDE, Catharine E., to James Murray, Jr.; Briggs Av, w s, 50 ft s of 197th St, 25x93.3 years.....$3,000

JAMES BUTLER, Inc., to William Simpson; Westchester Av, n w s, at w s of Fox St, 55x—, due as per bond.....$19,500

KAW REALTY CO. to E. J. Moloughney; 112th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x—, 2 years, 6%.....$100,000

KAW REALTY CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 112th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11, demand, 6%.....$150,000

KAW REALTY CO. to City Mortgage Co.; 112th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125.4x83.6x88.7x75, demand, 6%.....$150,000

KNAPP, Arnold, to Scholle Brothers; 54th St, 10 East, s s, 19x100.5, 5 years, 4%.....$35,000

LUDWIG, William J., to Crotona Realty Co.; Lots 105 to 107, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day, 3 years.....$3,000

MAEDER, Katherine, to Crotona Realty Co.; Lots 84 and 85, Map 1,412 of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day, due March 15, 1913.....$5,600

McCAHILL, Agnes, and another to Daniel W. McCahill; 82d St, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6%.....$4,000

MITRAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Josephine B. Marshall; 116th St, 11 and 13 West, n s, 61x100.11, 5 years.....$45,000

MURPHY, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bowery, w s, 56.8 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, prior mtg $15,000, due Oct. 11, 1912, 4½%.....$3,000

NEVILLE, Ann, to Edward J. Murphy, Jr.; 114th St, 124, s s, 280 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, 3 years, 4½%.....$11,000

NOSCHESE, Louis, to Adele Kneeland, executrix; Belmont Av, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6, 3 years, 6%.....$11,000

NUMBER 1,405 BROADWAY CO. to Bankers' Trust Co., as trustee; Broadway, s w corner of 42d St, 51.3x99.11x49.4x86.2, leasehold, 15 years, 6%.....$400,000

O'NEILL, Margaret V., to Louis Noschese; Belmont Av, n w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6, 1 year, 6%.....$1,000

PENFIELD, William W., to John Hyslop; Carpenter Av, w s, 400 ft s of 240th St, 38x100, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

PENFIELD, William W., to Bronx Investment Co.; Carpenter Av, e s, 438 ft s of 240th St, 38x100, 3 years, 6%.....$3,000

POFF, Thomas H., to Adeline A. Kelly; 236th St, n e corner of Verlo Av, 194.7x—, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6%.....$1,800

PRIEST, Augusta H., to New York Savings Bank; 94th St, n s, 528 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.8, due as per bond.....$10,000

PRIEST, Augusta H., to John Webber; 94th St, n s, 528 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.8, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6%.....$2,000

RODGERS, John C., to E. Hilson; 148th St, 409 West, n s, 20x99.11, 3 years.....$16,000

SCHMIDT, Otto, to Dollar Savings Bank; 157th St, n e s, 224.3 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, due June 1, 1913.....$5,000

SIMS, Lillian, to Joseph Merillon, trustee; 91st St, s s, 82.2 ft w of Park Av, 19.8x100.8, due, &c., as per bond.....$14,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, to Clayton G. Landis; Mercer St, 237, w s, 25x100, 2 years, 6%.....$5,000

STOCKTON, Richard, to Mary Ryan; 73d St, 166 West, s s, 18.8x102.6, 3 years.....$18,000

TRAUT, Philip, to Morris Heights Realty Co.; Cedar Av, e s, 190 ft n from a point 11.7 ft e from monument, 25x90, due, &c., as per bond.....$250

WEINBERG, Herman, to Milton M. Blumenthal; 117th St, 211 East, n s, 25x100.10, 2 years.....$1,200

WEIL, Markus, to Albert M. Baumann; Dry Dock St, s w corner of 12th St, 75x84, prior mtg $18,000, 4 years, 6%.....$4,000

WHEELER, George C., to Crotona Realty Co.; Lots 82 and 83, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day, due March 15, 1911, 6%.$7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON ST, 85; Paul Grillo against Samuel Tarshis, owner, (renewal,) $850.

39TH ST, 439 West; Paul Grillo against estate of Mary F. McLaughlin, owner; James E. McLarney, trustee, contractor, (renewal,) $2,735.

116TH ST, 109 and 111 East; Max Schlesinger against Herman B. Grossman, owner and contractor, $2,653.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,313 to 1,323; John Rendall against Boston Road Realty and Garage Co., owner and contractor, $2,200.

3D AV, Lexington Av, 68th and 69th Sts, entire block; Nathaniel Wise Co. against New York Foundling Asylum, owner; M. W. Forney Co., contractor, $436.

115TH ST, 629 West; De Ruyter Van Orden against Alcazar Realty Co., owner and contractor, $676.

LENOX AV, 48 and 50; John F. Cronin against Low & Gordon, owners; Gordon & Stein Contracting Co., contractor, $35.

87TH ST, 520 East; George Kreuter Plumbing Co. against heir at law of Ellen Kavanaugh, owner; Thomas and Roger Kavanaugh, contractors, $190.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BASSETT AV, 114; Raffaele Maiango against Pietro Glissin and others, Jan. 25, 1910, $75.

McDONALD ST, n s, 300 ft e of Eastchester Road; Patrick J. Twomey against Benedikta Gunderson and others, Feb. 11, 1910, $123.

BASSETT AV, w s, 246.2 ft s of McDonald St; Patrick J. Twomey against Benedikta Gunderson and others, Feb. 10, 1910, $400.

BASSETT AV, 114; Giuseppe Vetrano against Gunderson Brothers and others, Feb. 2, 1910, $372.

BASSETT AV, w s, 246 ft s of McDonald St; Laurent Peirier against Benedicte S. Gundersen and others, Feb. 14, 1910, $65.

119TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Hyman Low against M. Sachs and others, Feb. 23, 1910, $12.

UNION AV, 827; Abendroth Brothers against Gold Hill Realty Co. and others, Feb. 18, 1910, $361.

144TH ST, 520 West; Robert Griffin Co. against Young Realty Construction Co., Dec. 1, 1909, $815.

1ST ST, 99; John Rogers against Nathan Freedman, Sept. 16, 1908, $61.

1ST ST, 99; John Rogers against Nathan Freedman; Sept. 9, 1909, $61.

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100x50; State Bank against Edward Frank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

ROBBINS AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of 152d St, 50x105; George Kaplan against Ignatz Rosenzweig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fischer & Levy.

146TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x99.11; City Real Estate Co. against Rae Ginsberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

54TH ST, s s, 420 ft e of 10th Av, 3 inches x 100; Rudolph Wallach against Nicholas G. Kortright and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Bridges & Lustgarten.

THOMPSON ST, 58; Argelo Lognetl and others against Micola Calgano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Astarita.

108TH ST, 219 and 221 East; John Mullican and others against Oscar Oestreicher and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Wetherhorn & Link.

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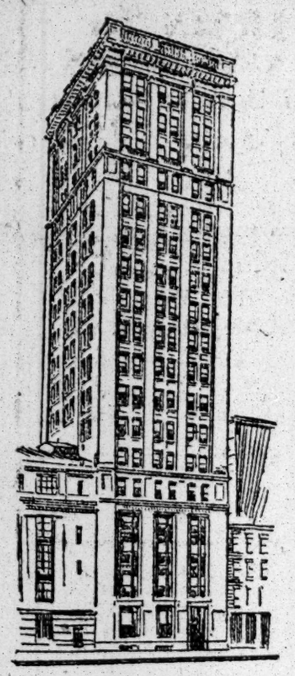

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New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Min'tonka, Mar. 12, 10:30 AM | Min'apolis, Mar. 26
Minnewaska, Mar. 19, 1 PM | Min'haha, Apl. 9

Red Star Line From Pier 59, N. R., 11 AM

ANTWERP DOVER LONDON PARIS
*Vaderland .....Mar. 12
*Zeeland .....Mar. 19
Kroonland .....April 2
NEW MAMMOTH S. S.
LAPLAND, March 26
Glass-enclosed Promenade, Verandah Cafe, Lounge, Elevator, Orchestra, Shop, Wireless, etc.
*Antwerp only.

White Star Line From Piers 60 & 61, N. R.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Holyhead—Liverpool.
Baltic, March 19, noon | Cedric, March 26
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Adriatic Mar. 12 10 AM | Oceanic.....Mar. 26
†St. Louis Mar 19 10 AM | †Philadelphia....Apr 2
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE **MEDITERRANEAN**
Via Azores, Madeira, Algiers & Gibraltar.
Cretic.....Mar. 12 | Canopic.....Mar. 24
Celtic.....Mar 16 | Romanic.....Apr. 2
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE
FROM New York and Boston
To The **Mediterranean**
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers
LARGEST STEAMER IN THE TRADE
CELTIC March 16, 2.00 P.M.
CRETIC ..... March 12; April 16
CANOPIC ..... March 26;
ROMANIC ..... April 2; May 14
9 BROADWAY. NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Caledonia, Mar. 12, 9 A.M. Furnessia Mar. 26, 9 A. M.
California, Mar. 19, 2 P. M. | Columbia Apr. 2, noon
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS. 17-19 Broadway.

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,
(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
(Old Bay Line).
Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every weekday at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne

Ryndam	Mar. 22, 9 AM	New Amsterdam	Apr. 5
Potsdam	Mar. 29, 9 AM	Noordam	Apr. 12

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:18 | Sun sets..6:06 | Moon sets..7.23

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:17	8:42	2:06	2:29
Governors Island	8:39	9:02	2:37	3:00
Hell Gate	10:29	10:52	4:12	4:35

Arrived—Friday, March 11.

SS Provence, Havre, March 5.
SS Montevideo, Cadiz, Feb. 28.
SS Crown of Grenada, Trinidad, March 5.
SS Provence, Havre, March 5.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, March 8.
SS Suwanee, Tampico, March 3.
SS Secalia, Jucaro, March 2.
SS Taexan, Puerto Mexico, March 3.
SS Harry Luckenbach, Porto Rico, March 4.
SS Matanzas, Tampico, March 4.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, March 5.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 8.
SS Nueces, Jacksonville, March 7.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, March 10.
SS Pawnee, Philadelpaia, March 10.
SS El Paso, Galveston, March 5.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	11:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	——
Perugia, Naples	——	——
Caledonia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canadia, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Clement, Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

SS Quintin, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Coppename, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Dungeness	Para	Feb. 24
Iroquois	London	Feb. 22
New York City	Swansea	Feb. 23
Bayamo	Santiago	Mar. 3
Themistocles	Gibraltar	Feb. 27
Carrientes	Santos	Feb. 18
Sicilian Prince	Rotterdam	Mar. 1
Floride	Havre	Feb. 26
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 28
Campania	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Hughenden	St. Lucia	Mar. 9
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Gascogne	Havre	Mar. 5
Darmstadt	Bremen	Feb. 28
Duca di Genova	Naples	Mar. 2
Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Birma	Libau	Mar. 1
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 7
St. Oswald	St. Lucia	Mar. 5
Metapan	Colon	Mar. 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Mar. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Minnewaska	Southampton	Mar. 5
Amerika	Hamburg	Mar. 5
California	Glasgow	Mar. 5
Saxonia	Gibraltar	Mar. 3
Scandia	Naples	Feb. 25
Florida	Naples	Feb. 24
Marina	Antwerp	Feb. 28
Carolina	San Juan	Mar. 9
Proteus	New Orleans	Mar. 9
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 8

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Amerika, incoming from Hamburg, was reported 1,180 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:15 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, at noon Monday.

SS Provence, incoming from Havre, was reported 196 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier, if not delayed, this morning.

SS Philadelphia, outgoing, was reported 316 miles west of the Lizard at 6:30 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth this afternoon.

By United Wireless.

SS City of Macon, Savannah, passed Cape Lookout at 3:20 P. M. March 11.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, 330 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 7:15 A. M.

SS Larrimer, Port Arthur, 390 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8:30 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, March 11.
SS Winnebago, at Algiers, March 7.
SS Aros Castle, at Delagoa Bay, March 10.
SS Den of Crombie, at Melbourne, March 12.
SS Kattenturm, at Fremantle, March 11.
SS Dorothy, at Valparaiso, March 9.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Naples, March 10.
SS Oceana, from Genoa, March 8.
SS Sirius, from Hamburg, March 9.
SS Rabenfels, from Calcutta, March 8.

Passed.

SS America, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Kroonland, New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea.....Mar. 17	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Teucer.....Mar. 18	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Maitai...Mar. 20	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Southern disturbance was central Friday night over Georgia, and during the last twenty-four hours it caused rain from the East Gulf States and rain or snow through the South and Middle Atlantic States, except New York. Rain and snow are reported from the lake region. In all other districts the weather remained fair during the last twenty-four hours.

Temperatures continue below normal in the East and South, with freezing Friday morning into Tennessee and North Carolina and frost into Texas and Louisiana.

There has been a further rise in temperature over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the Pacific States, and in these districts the readings are generally 10 to 30 degrees above normal.

There will be scattered rains Saturday in the South and Middle Atlantic States, followed by partly cloudy weather Sunday, and the temperature will rise Sunday in these districts. Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate easterly; South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate easterly winds and unsettled weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair in north, unsettled in south portions Saturday; Sunday, probably fair; moderate east and southeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled and probably rain Saturday; Sunday, partly cloudy, with rising tem

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

71—Daniel F. Blake, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., appellant, vs. William Openhym & Sons.—Mandate granted.

137—Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Los Angeles.—Argument continued for defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

138—Al Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. The Satte of Arkansas.—Argument for the plaintiff in error and submitted for the defendant in error.

Day call for Monday: Nos. 725, 747 (and 751, 752, 753, 754, 757, 767, 775, 784, 785, 796, 797, 800, 816, and 819.)

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Bertha J. Carleton, respondent, vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, impleaded, appellant.—Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Emilie Snyder, appellant, vs. the New York Press Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Harry Fredericks, appellant, vs. Henry Kreuder, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, P. J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Miller, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Richard A. Springs et al., respondents, vs. David W. James, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Bert Adams, appellant, vs. Adolph Schwartz, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Ellis Pettis, appellant, vs. Adolph Schwartz, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Samuel J. Stiebel et al., respondents, vs. John Grosberg, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Charlotte F. Madden, appellant, vs. George H. Gaston, as executor, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Walter B. Manny, respondent, vs. Daniel T. Wilson, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller and Clarke, JJ. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Ely J. Reiser.—Order reversed to extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant Reiser, and report of referee modified, and as modified confirmed with costs as stated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. James G. Collins, respondent, vs. John F. Ahearn, as President, &c., and George P. Scannell, defendant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

People ex rel. James G. Collins, respondent, vs. John F. Ahearn, as President, &c., and George F. Scannell, defendants.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Percival L. Harden, respondent, vs. William T. Evans, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Thomas Garrett, respondent, vs. National Fireproofing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Isaac Dincin, appellant, vs. Samuel Colcord, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Adam J. Hafner, respondent, vs. Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Russell Thayer, respondent, vs. Grant B. Schley et al., impleaded, &c., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

William A. Rosenbaum, appellant-respondent, vs. Samuel J. Stiebel et al., respondents-appellants.—Judgment affirmed on opinion of the referee. Order filed.

Marie Dresch, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. John G. Elliott, individually and as executor, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Moses F. Dennis, as executor, &c., of Van Wyck Horton, deceased.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael Pirolo, respondent, vs. Eugene E. Hinkle et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Louis Goldsticker et al., individually, and as executor, &c., et al., appellants, vs. David L. Phillips et al., respondents. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Welch Lumber Company, respondent, vs. Norfolk & Western Railway Company, appellant. —Determination affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

New York Telephone Company, plaintiff, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company, defendant.—Judgment for plaintiff, as directed in opinion, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Addie M. Hunt, respondent, vs. the Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Concord Construction Company, respondent, vs. Guthrie B. Plante et al., appellants, impleaded with the John Pinches Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Miller, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Miller, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Jacob Podalsky and another, respondents, vs. John B. Ireland, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

James J. Devitt, respondent, vs. John Lane, appellent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Asphalt Construction Company, respondent, vs. De Witt C. Bouker, Jr., and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Leo Frank and another, respondents, vs. William Bernard, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Herbert T. Foote, respondent, vs. Henry W. Todd, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah A. Draper, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company et al., appellants.—As to Subway Company, judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. As to Interborough Company, judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery to $15,000, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. Each allowance stricken out. Opinion per curiam. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting as to Interborough Company, and voting for reversal.) Settle order on notice.

Robert H. Greene, respondent, vs. Charles K. Fanhauser, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Miller and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Mary Downes, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Israel Friedman, appellant, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard V. Mattison, Jr., respondent, vs. Agnes C. Mattison, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles F. De Casanova and another, appellants, vs. Van Fossen Bugg Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Felix H. Levy et al., respondents, vs. Albert Jaeckle, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff stipulates to modify judgment as stated in opinion, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Anna J. Kruger, by guardian, appellant, vs. Henry Kruger, defendant.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinion by Miller, J. Settle order on notice.

Charles O. Wright, appellant, vs. Northern Assurance Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Stein Gray Drug Company, appellant vs. H. Michaelson Company, respondent.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry B. Reibstein, respondent, vs. William A. Stenz, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered to the sum of $469 25, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Couch Patents Company, appellant, vs. Barnett Barman, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Thomas Machinaski, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Sarah B. Totten, deceased.—Decree reversed and proceedings remitted to Surrogates' Court as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Fanny Forschirm, respondent, vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, appellant.—Determination, judgment, and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Miller and Clarke, JJ., (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

George Morgan, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Morris Freudenheim et al., respondents, vs. Selig Dinter et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William B. Bird et al., respondents, vs. The Casein Company of America, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Scott, J., dissenting on the ground that the contract was severable. Order filed.

The Alden Speare's Sons Company, respondent, vs. The Casein Company of America, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Marie L. Harrison, as executrix, &c., respondent, vs. Hartford Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rolland M. Bickerstaff, respondent, vs. Frank L. Perley, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Miller and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Augustus W. Oppenhym and others, respondents, vs. Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lawrence F. Hogan, appellant, vs. The Board of Education of the City of New York, respondent.—Determination affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Miller, J. Order filed.

Mildred Cohen, appellant, vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Dowling and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Conrad R. Schmitt, as testamentary trustee, &c., of Albert Geisler, deceased.—Decree, so far as appealed from, reversed and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate for further action in accordance with opinion, with costs to appellant to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Dennis H. McBride, respondent, vs. Illinois National Bank, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Bernard J. Ford, appellant, vs. Joseph Stern et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Morits Kepes, respondent, vs. Joseph Green, appellant.—Judgment modified by deducting therefrom $183.36, together with the interest thereon, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel. Wood D. Loudoun, relator, vs. John P. Mitchel et al., as Commissioners, respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Samuel Gerst, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

John M. Stewart, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. Fortunato D'Onofrio, appellant—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar Stewart, respondent, vs. Fortunato D'Onofrio, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emma E. Nestell, appellant, vs. Charles H. Hart et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Emma E. Nestell, appellant, vs. Charles H. Hart et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ferdinand R. Minrath, as trustee, &c., respondent, vs. James M. Gifford, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondents, who appeared separately and filed briefs, on opinion of the court below. Order filed.

James A. Gearty, respondent-appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant-respondent.—Order reversed and application to set aside certificate granted, without costs. Orders denying new trial affirmed. Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs to plaintiff. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

J. Frederick Hoefle, appellant, vs. Annie Hallanan, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Bernhard Vogel, vs. Simon Nachemson; Minnie Sable, respondent; Jennie Nachemson, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order directed as indicated in opinion. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Bernhard Vogel, vs. Simon Nachemson et al.; Minnie Sable, defendant-appellant; Jennie Nachemson, defendant-respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles J. Brooks, appellant, vs. Radich Asbestos Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Max Hallheimer, appellant, vs. Morris Bloch et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion and, as so modified, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Frank Rando, appellant, vs. The National Park Bank of New York, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Pasquale Principe.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Gertrude D. Hawes, respondent, vs. Oliver J. Wells, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Daniel Caslin, an infant, respondent, vs. Reed & Barton Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Francis Vail.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Gustavus A. Rogers, appellant, vs. Jacob P. Adler, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate order for examination granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Louise B. W. Ladew, as executrix, &c., respondent, vs. Arthur H. Sleigh, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Josephine W. Taylor, appellant, vs. Alice W. Emmet et al., appellants, impleaded, with Joseph C. Whitney et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Dowling and McLaughlin, JJ. Order filed.

Robert F. Tysen, appellant, vs. Fay L. Tysen, defendant; Joseph H. Benrimo, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Clarke, JJ. (McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Eva K. Conion, appellant, vs. Mary A. Kelly et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to be paid by receiver as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Boudinot Keith.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Stanley Fashion Company, appellant, vs. Nicholas Bussendorffer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Banner Fashion Company, appellant, vs. Nicholas Bussendorffer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Walter W. Miller, respondent, vs. Charles E. Campbell, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

District No. 1, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, vs. Sarah Goldstein, respondent, impleaded, with Dwight W. De Motte as Trustee, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Irving E. Raymond, as President, &c., respondent, vs. Burnett Y. Tiffany, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Mary Fagan for the sale of real property, &c.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Nathan Wang, appellant, vs. Lubliner United Brothers, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for alternative writ granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Thomas Lavin, an infant, appellant, vs. James C. Fargo, as President, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Francis P. Coughlin.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Kalman Gottlieb, respondent, vs. Fanny Horowitz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Fanny Clarke, as administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. New York Contracting Company, P. T., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Eugene F. Kachel, respondent, vs. Charles Stutz, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Alice Smith, respondent, vs. Alfred H. Smith et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Rene Parnageon, defendant; re Emil Bartolicius, appellant.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Alphonse Durand, defendant; re Emil Bartolicius, appellant.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People vs. Chauncey B. Bradley; People vs. Michael Merinda.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted. Orders filed.

William G. Mulligan vs. Louis Sieferd, as administrator.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jacob Podalsky and another, respondents, vs. Fortunato D'Onofrio; Oscar Stewart vs. Fortunato D'Onofrio.—Motions denied. Orders filed.

John Wollenhagen vs. Jacob D. Butler.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Irving E. Raymond, as President, &c., vs. Burnett Y. Tiffany.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Simon Engel vs. Maryland Casualty Company.—Application for leave to appeal from Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Cornelius C. Coakley vs. "George" L. Rickard, &c.; matter of Edward Brenen, as incompetent person; matter of Abraham Germansky vs. Louis Guterman; matter of Abraham Germansky vs. Louis Guterman.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Solomon L. Pakas vs. Walter J. Clarke.—Motions denied. Orders filed.

Walter C. Carr et al. vs. Horatio G. Kimball et al.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Emily Helter, an infant, vs. Adrian H. Joline et al., as receivers; Charles Lehman-Charley vs. Herman De Selding; Lewis M. Isaacs et al. vs. Haines Realty Corporation; Oscar Hamerstein vs. New York Press Company; Charles F. Muller et al., as surviving executors, vs. Jacob Brodie et al.; Charles F. Muller et al., vs. Louis Silverman, impleaded, &c.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Nene van T. Fenn et al. vs. W. M. Ostrander, Inc., et al.—Motion granted on condition that the moving party give a bond to pay the costs and disbursements of the reference, and the costs on appeal if the order be affirmed or the complaint dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Nathan D. Stern, an attorney.—Proceedings dismissed. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Isadore L. Pascal, an attorney.—Proceedings dismissed. Settle order on notice.

Matter of John Gifuni, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Matter of Herbert F. Andrews, an attorney.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Marie E. Schwartz vs. Henry Kayser.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate. Patrick Curtin.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dayton, J.—Hill v. Cooley—Lewis J. Conlan.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Shappert v. Messer—Arthur D. Knox. Mayer v. Machiz—Michael J. Mulqueen. Chapin v. Ormiston—Alexander Thain. Monagham v. Bauschat—William A. McQuaid. Hillman v. Sarkin—John F. O'Ryan. Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Meyers—John E. Duffy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Walter Reed v. Julius Alexander—Richard F. Murphy. Max Vogel v. Fannie Gottlieb—Lawrence Cohen.

CITY COURT—Finelite, J.—Leo B. Meyer v. George Beihoff—Joseph D. Edelson. Thomas H. Persse v. Robert Grau—Samuel A. Langfier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MORRIS KAPLAN.—Morris Kaplan, clothing cutter, of 62 East 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,885 and assets of $314 in accounts.

RICH & TRUAX.—Judge Hough has appointed John Gruenberg receiver in bankruptcy for Rich & Truax, Incorporated, tailors, of 71 Cortlandt Street. The liabilities are $4,000 and the assets $500.

FLOYD M. STAGE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Floyd M. Stage, druggist, 2,510 Broadway, show liabilities of $4,403 and assets of $1,180, consisting of stock, $1,150, and accounts, $30. Among the creditors are E. W. Mabie, $1,490, and William L. Peters, $691 rent.

MORRIS GERSTENFELD.—Morris Gerstenfeld, cloak manufacturer of 30 West Fifteenth Street, has made a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, and Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy, filed on Nov. 16. The liabilities were $15,000.

HARRY MERMELSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Mermelstein, retail dealer in jewelry, of 851 Fox Street, by Max Hofmann, a creditor, for $1,284. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $750, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $1,000.

WILLIAM N. BARLOW.—William N. Barlow, also known as William Nash, living in Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,800 and no assets. The creditors are Daniel L. Cady, $1,500 on a note; L. L. Fletcher, Yonkers, $300 loan, and three lawyers for legal services, amounts not given.

WALTER GLYN.—Walter Glyn, living at 2,134 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,685 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1893 for loans and merchandise. Among the creditors are Emil Mommer, $5,448; Joseph B. Brown, $3,077; Chatham National Bank, $870, and the estate of W. H. Riley, $1,193.

PARIS SKIRT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Joslovitz, manufacturer of skirts under the trade style of the Paris Skirt Company, at 21 East Twenty-first Street, by Isaac Steinhaus for these creditors: Isidor Hammer & Son, $433; Cohen & Bloom, $264, and Bluhm & Franklin, $111. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,000, and transferred merchandise to the value of $1,000. Judge Hough appointed Jesse Watson receiver, with a bond of $2,000. It was stated that liabilities are $15,000 and the assets $4,000 in stock and machinery.

ABRAHAM ROSENSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Abraham Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in toys and stationery at 85 Bowery, show liabilities of $29,334 and assets of $26,700, consisting of stock and fixtures, $10,000; accounts, $7,000; cash in bank, $1,200, and equity in real estate $5,500, at 66 East 102d Street, which is mortgaged for $25,500. Among the creditors are the City of New York, $1,200 taxes; George Borgefeldt & Co., $9,955; E. A. Bonnels & Co., Boston, $2,007; Hardware Manufacturing Company, $1,202, and Strauss, Hass & Co., $1,148.

T. B. PEDDIE & CO.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Frederick F. Guild of Newark ancillary receiver for the property in this State of T. B. Peddie & Co. (corporation,) manufacturers of trunks and bags, whose salesrooms are at 368 Broadway, this city, and factory at Newark, with a bond of $32,000, on the application of David R. Sawaal, a creditor. Mr. Guild had previously been appointed receiver in New Jersey. The assets here are about $16,000, consisting of stock, $10,000, and accounts, 6,000. It is a New Jersey corporation. The business was started thirty-seven years ago. On Dec. 2, 1901, it was incorporated with a capital stock of $225,000.

MORRISON ROGERS.—Morrison Rogers, restaurant keeper, of 801 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 4 with liabilities of $58,339 and assets of $27,986, has obtained an extension from his creditors, and his attorney, H. T. E. Beardsley, obtained an order from Judge Holt yesterday dismissing the bankruptcy proceedings. Mr. Beardsley said that the creditors had not only permitted Mr. Rogers to resume business, but had contributed $5,000 cash capital to run the business. Maurice P. Davidson, representing many of the creditors and also the trustees, said that the creditors have appointed three trustees, Herbert C. Wasserman, and John W. Buckle, to receive a mortgage on the property as security for scrip to be issued to creditors, which is to be paid at intervals out of the profits of the business, and the creditors contributed cash to the extent of 10 per cent. of their claims to finance the business. There are 110 creditors.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abbott, Charles F.—W. C. Demorest, $258.
Anderson, Bengt—A. C. & H. M. Hall Roalty Co., $305.
Byers, Raymond B.—American Radiator Co., $437.
Berardini, Michael—Tenement House Department, $284.
Berghorn, William—M. Stern, $130.
Same—A. Stern, $519.
Same—J. Stern et al., $519.
Beekman, Benjamin, et al.—A. Bernhard et al., $1,049.
Bischoff, Ernest W., et al.—Church E. Gates & Co., $752.
Biss, Ernest, et al.—M. N. Clement, $1,000.
Bokeffy, Arnim, et al.—M. N. Clement, $1,000.
Bond, Ida M.—R. M. Kalloch, $101.
Berliner, Julius, et al.—C. Lawler, $527.
Barbate, Luigi, et al.—Senator Construction Co. et al., $142.
Bernardo, Vincenzo, et al.—Same, $142.
Cohen, Samuel, (not summoned) et al.—M. Zimmerman Co., $126.
Dilloff, Isidor, et al.—A. Bernhard et al., $1,049.
De Brackeleer, Edmund—V. Cerabone Construction Co., $552.
De Bellis, Giovanni A., et al.—D. Briganti et al., $115.
Ernst, Charles J.—F. J. Lawson Co., $310.
Epstein, Jacob—E. Kahan, $141.
Fischer, Alexander L.—A. Bagarozy, $154.
Friscia, Alfonso, et al.—A. Blum, Jr., Sons, $153.
Green, Louise B.—T. F. Brennan et al., $506.
Gunderson, Benedikte S.—Thomas B. Bowne & Son Co., $218.
Goldberg, Solomon—L. Koblitz, $118.
Goldstein, Max—Otis Elevator Co., $310.
Gerhardt, William—F. Kafferman, $123.
Greenberg, Max, (not summoned,) et al.—A. C. Lawler, $527.
Goddard, Horace M.—J. Schanz, $344.
Gilliberty, Frank P., et al.—H. Wabst, $164.
Gates, Joseph A.—B. H. Foss, $108.
Houck, Leland W.—S. E. Dittman, $208.
Hull, Amanda M.—J. M. Parker, Jr., $208.
Hoefler, Hugo F., et al.—Church E. Gates & Co., $752.
Haas, Frederick C., et al.—J. Pohlen, $500.
Hatfield, Joshua—M. Sorace, $4,658.
Jiminez, Arthur L.—W. J. Broffett, $119.
Kahn, Montifiore G.—Gorham Co., $149.
Kirkpatrck, Alonzo A.—J. Schanz, $281.
Koen, Abraham R., et al.—L. Achtenberg, $355.
Kehoe, George—B. H. Foss, $108.
Kashinsky, Morris, or Kashin—M. Davidson, $203.
Kashinsky, Wolf, (not summoned,) et al.—Same, $208.
Kashinsky, Morris, or Kashin—M. Davidson, $126.
La Cognina, Crozio, (not summoned,) et al.—A. Franzone, $259.
Leffingwell, William H.—L. Vinton, $264.
Manheimer, Henry—I. L. Lipschutz, $166.
Morris, Isidore, et al.—Taft Co., $295.
Mittleman, Samuel, et al.—M. Solomon, $388.
Mettee, Freeborn G.—Sound Realty Co., $146.
Morrell, Clarence P.—A. Powell et al., $315.
Mandiberg, Davis, et al.—M. Zimmerman Co., $429.
Marinsh, Michael—H. Wittner, $1,001.
Mann, Henry G.—J. R. Greason et al., $103.
Mongo, James G., et al.—D. Briganti et al., $743.
McMahon, John T., et al.—F. De Luca et al., $226.
Same—Same, $334.
McKnight, Chauncey P.—L. S. McKnight, costs, $125.
Nast, Amelia L.—S. Munves et al., $140.
Nadler, Benjamin, et al.—Playmate Toy Mfg. Co., $121.
Oates, Earle S.—C. C. Sibley et al., $875.
O'Reilly, George J.—Gorham Co., $204.
Pearlstein, Sidney, et al.—Taft Co., $295.
Furssell, Louise—E. Waterhouse et al., $105.
Polstein, Isaac, et al.—J. Schenken, $502.
Raives, Samuel, et al.—A. Bernhard et al., $1,049.
Reynolds, James, et al.—F. De Luca et al. $226.
Same—Same, $334.
Rosenblum, Hayman, et al.—J. Schenkin, $502.
Runkel, Maurice, et al.—Church E. Gates & Co., $752.
Romano, Giuseppe, et al.—A. Blum, Jr., Sons, $153.
Rinaldi, Michele, et al.—D. Briganti et al., $743.
Simonds, Alfred—J. F. Austin, costs, $114.
Sachter, David, et al.—M. Solomon, $388.
Schattman, Jacob—Buckley-Newhall Co., $125.
Switzer, Frank I.—E. Hamilton, $196.
Solomon, Max—N. B. Levy et al., $115.
Suydam, John A.—A. V. Suydam, $1,746.
Spaeth, Frederick—E. Woiff, $1,185.
Schwenk, Samuel K.—Southern Holding Co., $240.
Schwartz, Christian, et al.—J. Pohlen, $500.
Same—M. Steiner et al., $125.
Sax, Philip, et al.—Playmate Toy Mfg. Co., $121.
Stretton, William G.—B. H. Foss, $108.
Texler, Abraham, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Tumminelli, Paolo, et al.—A. Franzone, $259.
Vitale, Paolo, (not summoned,) et al.—A. Franzone, $259.
Woodbury, Cora, et al.—C. P. Foutain, $184.
Wasser, Herman, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Whiting, Fred L.—Bowker Fertilizer Co., $378.
Weisser, Clara M., A. Eiser, $459.
Terk's Pharmacy—J. L. Woldenberg, $199.
New York City R. R. Co.—I. Fliegelman, $337.
Robert Fried Construction Co.—American Forge and Iron Co., $310.
Harstin & Co.—M. Wittman, $169.
United States Legal Corporation—Metropolitan Hotel Supply Co., $341.
Tidewater Fire Insurance Co. of Cambridge, Md.—L. H. Holton, $3,162.
New York Last Co.—E. Newhall, $440.
Prudential Finance Co.—City of New York, $473.
Pottsville Development Co.—Same, $165.
Paris Fine Art Publishing Co.—Same, $379.
Pedro Madrone Co.—Same $109.
Philadelphia Pitt Balance Dorr Co.—Same, $149.
Powell & Martin Co.—Same, $127.
Louis J. Parr Co.—Same, $135.
Peerless Tube Co.—Same, $120.
F. A. Crapo Co.—C. Spielmann et al., $348.
Independent Engineering Co.—J. M. Lindsley, $150.
Gotham Contracting Co.—M. W. Alley et al., $358.
Lavecchia Construction Co. et al.—H. Wabst, $164.
Senator Construction Co.—Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., $113.
South American Gold Co.—L. Vinton, $264.
Calumet Construction Co.—William P. Collins Co., $331.
Polstein Realty and Construction Co. et al.—J. Schenkin, $502.
Alexander Co.—H. T. Cronk, $1,187.
Schencke Piano Co.—C. M. Bernadac, $9,641.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Auerbach, Robert—C. Curie, Feb. 26, 1910, $115.
Same—Same, Feb. 18, 1909, $557.
Boese, Henry W.—B. F. Griffiths et al., June 21, 1909, $21,638.
Dworkowutz, Sam and Sarah, et al.—I. Greenstein, Sept. 8, 1909, $519.
Shapiro, Hyman, et al.—I. Greenstein, Sept. 8, 1909, $519.
Ehrich, Jules S.—Press Pub. Co., April 10, 1900, $1,382.
Consolidated Gas Co.—F. V. Smith Contracting Co., Feb. 16, 1910, $5,252.
Emmerman, Benjamin, et al.—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., June 29, 1908, $550.
Fisher, Louis M.—Twelfth Ward Bank, Nov. 4, 1909, $925.
Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. et al.—C. M. Child et al., Feb. 19, 1910, $7,148.
Silberman, Samuel et al.—C. M. Child et al., Feb. 19, 1910, $7,148.
Graewsky, Lasar—I. Eisenstein et al., June 15, 1908, $204.
Levy, Benjamin A.—C. Welde, April 24, 1902, $110.
Lynch, Mary V.—L. Diepenbrock, Feb. 25, 1910, $1,224.
Oppenheim, Albert and Benjamin—S. Ferber, April 20, 1909, $228.
Quimby, Frederick J.—P. Shortland, Oct. 1, 1907, $517.
Rohkohl, Frederick—J. Schmidt, May 25, 1909, $819.
Russ, Herman—W. Simon, June 24, 1909, $437.
Rosenthal, Abraham, et al.—F. Herrmann, Oct. 21, 1909, $101.
Muller, Adolph S., et al.—F. Herrmann, Oct. 21, 1909, $101.
Rosener, Charles—W. L. Stout, Sept. 10, 1902, $185.
Salzman, Harris and Kalman—H. Schlesinger, Nov. 27, 1908, $394.
Von Deesten, Fred or Frederick—J. Moje, March 8, 1910, $750.
Williams, John T.—J. C. Fisk, May 3, 1904, $14,334.
Meller, Abraham, et al.—L. Widerker et al., May 16, 1908, $594.
Same—Same, May 12, 1908, $1,054.
Podolsky, David, et al.—Same, May 16, 1908, $594.
Same—M. Schwartz, May 12, 1908, $1,054.
Mulligan, Agnes K. and William G.—C. H. Barson et al., (reversed,) Jan. 13, 1909, $4,008.

Live Poultry Inquiry Ends.

The Grand Jury finished yesterday its investigation of the live poultry trade of this city. An adjournment was taken until a week from Monday, during which time, it is understood, the District Attorney will look up certain points of law involved in the Donnelly anti-monopoly act which, it was charged by William Grant Brown, some middlemen in the trade have violated.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—First Lieut. J. E. Abbot, Signal Corps, to Department of California.

Major S. H. Wadhams, Medical Corps, to Fort Slocum, New York.

First Lieut. W. O. Howell, Medical Reserve Corps, to Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

First Lieut. P. H. Ottosen, Coast Artillery Corps, assigned to 150th Company.

Major O. C. Harney, Ordnance Department, to Fort Monroe, Va., to deliver a lecture before advanced class at coast artillery school on the subject of the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—TWO CERTIFICATES, NUMBERED respectively 16174 and 16175, each Certificate for 100 shares of the Common Stock of the United States Rubber Company; each dated August 15, 1907. Said Certificates standing in the name of Arthur H. Watson. Finder of the same will please return them to the undersigned. ARTHUR H. WATSON,
Care Greene, Anthony & Co.,
Providence, R. I.

LOST OR STOLEN—100 shares Wisconsin Central Railway Company Common Stock Voting Trust Certificate numbered 3,234, the transfer of which has been stopped. Return to Clinton R. Weeden, Administrator, Providence, R. I.

LOST—On Friday morning, near Manhattan Opera House, a small gold watch attached to platinum and pearl chain. Thirty dollars reward if returned to Schumann's jewelry store, Broadway and 22d St. No questions asked.

LOST—Thursday morning, a large, flat Elgin open-faced gold watch, silver and gold link short chain and fob in shape of scarab made of blue stone. Reward will be paid if returned to 20 East 41st St. Mrs. N.

LOST—On Thursday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in neighborhood 14th St. and Broadway, or on Columbus Av., between 70th and 74th Sts., diamond bar pin. Liberal reward if returned to 53 West 74th St.

LOST—Between Hotel Wolcott, 35th, and 5th Av., lady's gold open-face watch, with monogram, "H. E. S.," silver fob. For reward and identification return to Hotel Wolcott.

LOST—Antique gold pin, pearl setting, hair locket on back, on Irish lace jabot, Wednesday afternoon, lower 5th Av. or cross streets; reward. Kellogg, 12 Charles St.

LOST—A gold locket, Memusa head on one side, with small diamonds; initials "D. C." on the reversed; inscription and photo inside; reward, $10. 30 West 73d St.

LOST—On Friday, between 10:30 and 12:30 noon, gold watch, pearl brooch attached, 127th St. Subway, Altman's; reward. B 149 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Thursday, lady's open face gold watch; monogram "E. S. D."; between East 86th St. and West 85th St.; reward. 1,131 Madison Av.

LOST—Mink fur muff Thursday afternoon, March 10, between 302 West 79th St. and 79th St. Subway. Reward when returned to 28 5th Av.

LOST—Liberal reward; one diamond, on Pennsylvania 10 o'clock limited from Washington, Tuesday, March 8; no questions asked. S., 80 Madison Av.

LOST—On Feb. 26, Hudson Theatre or between Times Square and West 91st St., gold bead necklace; liberal reward. B 152 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold bracelet, with monogram "A. H.," between Brooklyn Bridge and Cortlandt St. ferry; reward. Krafft, 14 Essex St., Brooklyn.

LOST—March 4, purse containing $85 to $100, between Everard Bath and Hotel Earlington. Finder return to Hotel Earlington. Reward.

LOST—On Tuesday, lady's blue enamel open face watch, valued as keepsake; liberal reward; no questions. Telephone 4424—River.

LOST.—Hudson sable neckpiece, Thursday, March 10, near Park Av. and 63d St. Liberal reward. B 164 Times, Times Square.

LOST—In uptown 8th Av. car at 72d St., memorandum book. No questions asked if returned to Mrs. Halsted, 1 West 72d St.

LOST—On Tuesday, 10:30 A. M., on 3d Av. and 125th St. car, moleskin muff; reward if finder returns same. 131 West 94th St.

LOST.—Gold watch, marked M. B. V. A., on Broadway and Fort Lee Ferry car; reward. Nahmens, 262 West 125th St.

$10 REWARD for gold ring lost March 10; garnet in filligree setting. Address Ring, 167 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Friday night, 8:45, Madison Avenue, black triangular net veil, lace border; reward. Stirling, 1,925 7th Ave.

LOST.—From 118th to 124th St., a gold-rimmed lorgnette. Reward if returned to Mason, 207 West 55th St.

LOST—Gold watch, "A. L. B."; keepsake. Kindly return to A. L. B., 163 East 33d St.

LOST—Rhinestone crescent, taxi, 47 East 60th, 204 West 86th; reward. 47 East 60th.

LOST—Piece of opal and garnet chain; liberal reward. Moore, 833 Madison Av.

LOST.—Gold scroll locket. Reward. 23 East 74th St.

$150 REWARD for gold mesh bag containing cards and some money, lost March 8, between 40th St. and Fifth Av. and 54th St. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—165th St. and College Av., small fox terrier; black head, spot on back; answers to name of Dandy; reward. Cooper, 1,039 College Av.

LOST—Toy French poodle; finder please return; reward, and no questions asked. Mrs. Davidson, 220 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Strayed from 35 East 67th St., a sable and white collie. Reward on return to above address; no questions asked.

LOST—Brindle bulldog, white face, blue collar; reward. Return to F. M. Welsh, 117 West 79th St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Monogram watch fob in De Siebenthal's, 369 West 45th St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, Stenographers, Law Stenographers, Salesmen, Superior Office Help, furnished free of charge. Universal Exchange, 1 West 34th St. 'Phone 4470 Murray Hill.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, typewriters, or office assistants, furnished free. Wright Agency, 335 Broadway. 973 Franklin.

COST CLERKS, male, (2,) 25 years, experienced on stock ledgers, manufacturing, and railroad work.
Managers—Male, 30 years, $25; experienced in taking charge of men and girls; manufacturing line.
Office Boys, (8)—16 to 18 years; bright, neat; $5 to $6.
National Employment Exchange, 47 W. 42d St.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert, multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; private family; first-class reference; $20. Totten's Employment Bureau, 873 6th Av., near 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Private family; first-class reference; $25. Totten's Employment Bureau, 873 6th Av., near 49th St.

DUNCAN'S HELP EXCHANGE, 250 West 133d.—Reliable colored help; investigated references. Telephone Morningside—5078.

GENERAL HOUSE GIRL.—Private family; must have first-class reference; apartment; $25. Totten's Employment Bureau, 873 6th Av., near 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Fine work; private family; must have first-class reference; $35. Totten's Employment Bureau, 873 6th Av., near 49th St.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d t. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ARTIST'S MODEL.—Medium height. Apply 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Suite 2,122, 10 to 11.

BY THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, a young woman, between 25 and 30, for responsible clerical position in out-of-town office. Requirements: Neat penmanship, some experience on Remington typewriter, (stenography unnecessary,) and good reference. Ask for Mr. Risdon.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS, experienced, wanted; highest wages paid; good hours. Apply Hudson's, 78 Watts St.

COOK.—A good cook in a private family; wages $35; references. Box B 28 Times, Times Square.

DRESSMAKERS, waist and skirt finishers; also improvers; good salary; long season. Bowman, 36 West 61st St., city.

FORELADY WANTED BY BINDERY DOING HIGH-CLASS ART CALENDAR WORK; GIVE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. ALSO STATE SALARY DESIRED. B 162 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

GIRLS WANTED to pack candy; highest wages paid; good hours. Apply Hudson's, 78 Watts St.

NURSE GIRL, 16-18 years; afternoons; good wages. Walsh, 7 West 65th. 'Phone 3428 Columbus.

WANTED—Girls for addressing (Underwood typewriter) in the office of a large manufacturing concern; good chances for advancement; salary $5 per week. Address Madison, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family; wages, $35 per month; references required. Z 165 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKBINDERS.
BOOKBINDERS.
MALE HELP WANTED.—Experienced, first-class forwarders and coverers on large quarto work, sewed on raised bands, laced in boards, tight backs, in full sheep and other leathers. Steady work and good, liberal piece prices paid. None but skilled workmen familiar with this class of work need apply. Address at once H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; total abstainer; permanent position with private family; country, Summer; New York, Winter; $100 a month. Address, stating references, B 161 Times, Times Square.

COMPETENT JIG DESIGNERS wanted on automatic machinery. American Machine & Foundry Co., 346 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COMPOSITOR wanted at once for card machine; must be first-class. Apply 1,489 B'way.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Electric light fixtures; draughtsman experienced in making shop drawings; must have experience and state references and salary expected. Address "Manufacturer," Box 174 Times Downtown.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE offers exceptional opportunity for advancement to an energetic young man (American) well educated and a good correspondent. Z 101 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Coffees and teas; wanted an experienced man in this line to cover the hotel and restaurant trade in this city; to such a man ample opportunity and liberal terms will be given; state experience in reply. Address S. Allen, 45 West 34th St.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come and see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

MEN wanted to prepare for Railway Mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 249 M. Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dry goods salesman to solicit the department stores, city and near-by States. Middle, 377 Broadway.

SILKS.
R. H. MACY & CO.
require experienced, competent salesmen for their silk department. Apply at office of General Manager.

Wanted—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $63. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 100 West 424 St., 101 Park Row, New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or 288 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—COMMISSION HOUSE
BY A BOSTON IMPORTER OF
TEAS AND COFFEES,
to place throughout Greater New York long established brands of package goods; any firm or individual with established relations with the best retail grocery trade desiring such a connection, who can give satisfactory references may address Tea & Coffee, B 103 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An A1 wall plaster salesman to cover Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; must be thoroughly acquainted with trade and conditions in this territory; splendid opening for a competent man; none but experienced wall plaster salesmen need apply. Box A 67 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By banking and brokerage concern to manage stock sales department, party of some financial stability, who can command trade; salary and large income for right party; state full particulars, references; experience not essential. B 159 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Managing clerk; salary $30 to $40 a week; must be experienced and have good record. B 151 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Store salesman in wholesale hardware house. Apply John Chatillon & Sons, 89 Cliff St.

$100.00 WILL BE PAID by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CARETAKER.—By respectable German woman care of private house for Summer; reference. Suchminsky, 400 East 89th St.

COOK.—Good German cook wishes place where her husband, who is employed during day, can share her room. Runkel, 245 East 58th St.

COOK, $25; laundress, $22; houseworker, $15. Flaherty's Bureau, 435 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

FILE CLERK and office worker, four years' experience, anxious for permanent position; $8-$9. J. W., 552 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American gentlewoman, 35, desires immediate engagement as managing housekeeper; exceptional reference. G., 68 Thomas St., Newark.

SEVERAL YOUNG GIRLS desire positions in offices; good penmanship, accurate at figures, and some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St.

STENOGRAPHER, six months' experience, desires position where faithful and competent discharge of duties will gain advancement; excellent references; $8. Recommended, 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six months' experience, desires position where faithful and competent discharge of duties will gain advancement; excellent references; $8. Miss Edith, T 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; competent to hold difficult position; accustomed to taking technical dictation and attending to office details; unquestionable references; $15. Miss L., 194 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For position requiring limited experience; correct spelling; transcriptions; references. Manhattanite, 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent education, business ability; understands office detail; thoroughly experienced. Miss Donald, T 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced stenographer; educated young woman; permanent position; salary moderate. B., 9 East 107th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, well educated, capable, wishes permanent position. Robson, 548 West 156th St.

YOUNG LADY, 16, desires position in office or as stock girl; would prefer to work on Sundays instead of Saturdays; has had experience and can give reference. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St., city.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

SOLE AGENCY for all United States, with capital, for an A1 proposition. American Patent Chair Co., 77 Sackett St., Jersey City.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Am a middle-aged man, good appearance, quiet, but aggressive, good salesman, conversant English, German, French, understand no particular line, but have good adaptability; would like to connect with good concern in trustworthy capacity; am first-class accountant and office manager; would work on commission basis or give trial. Address O. D., 297 West 137th St.

ACCOUNTING.—Two competent men employed by Wall Street bank desire evening work; books opened and closed; kept part time, &c.; familiar with foreign exchange business; charges moderate; A1 references. Address Z 103 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; opens, closes, balances, disentangles, audits books; $5 monthly; kept part time accurately. Accountant, 51 John St. 'Phone 2327 John.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN desires position in office; prefers to work on Sundays instead of Saturdays. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 27, neat, reliable, accurate, offers services; $12; unquestionable references. B 144 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited; systems installed, corporations organized; collection accounts; advantageous arrangements; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2471—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—By assistant bookkeeper, aged 20; present position having no prospects wishes to connect with a firm where strict attention to business will be appreciated; best of references. B 66 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. L. Deery, 230 West 27th St., City.

BOY (17) wishes position where advancement is assured to an earnest worker, honest, reliable, and neat; can furnish best of reference. Bernard Moskowitz, 568 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

BOY of 17 desires position as shipping clerk, with chance for advancement. Address F. B., Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson St.

CARETAKER on a gentleman's estate, either city or country; can do carpentering and painting or work of any kind. James A. Roberts, 333 West 27th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, small family, 10 years' experience high-class cars, seeks position on country estate year round; finest service given for good living wages. Excelsior, B 82 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, wants position with gentleman for the Summer only; well acquainted with all roads. Tourist, B 81 Times, Times Square.

DETECTIVE seeks work by day or week, shadowing, investigating. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly reliable; 20 years' experience in the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, under glass and open; American; married, no family; excellent references. Chas. Parnell, Floral Park, N. Y.

MASSEUR.—Skillful; Carlsbad; experience; good references. Grusat, 503 East 78th St.

MECHANIC, electrician, experimenter, Austrian, young, willing, wishes position with an aeronautical concern as aviator or mechanic. T. Roman, 493 East 168th St.

SALESMEN.—OVER 70,000 MERCHANTS ARE NOW USING TOLEDO SPRINGLESS COMPUTING SCALES; WE EMPLOY OVER 200 SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN; TWO VACANT TERRITORIES IN THIS DISTRICT TO BE FILLED; FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-GRADE SPECIALTY SALESMEN; FIDELITY BOND REQUIRED. APPLY SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, 251 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man desires position where merit is appreciated and advanced; can assist with books; references. B 95 Times, Times Sq.

WATCHMAN.—Man wants position as night watchman; does not drink, smoke, or chew; has a reference. Murray, 2,091 3d Av.

YOUR ATTENTION,
PLEASE.
Some business house needs me, but who? Real salesman, 28, well educated, experienced, accurate, trustworthy. Sell anything from needle to steam engine; now employed but seeking betterment; an interview, please. Y 104 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER, desiring change, would take position with responsible business house as clerk. B 79 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG LAWYER, university graduate, wants position; deep thinker; interview solicited. B 89 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN wants position with business house where there is chance for advancement according to ability; two years' clerical experience in country bank; college graduate; salary no object to start; not afraid to master the details and of close application. B 147 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 26, would like to connect with reliable manufacturing concern; has been formerly employed for 10 years with a children's dress concern as inside salesman and general man; best of reference. Z 105 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, colored, wishes night work, elevator switchboard; anything. Janitor, 48 West 131st St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington, (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 814 West 50th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel., 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th.—Bond, $1,000; guarantees colored help. 1119 Harlem.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, (11th.)—Well-furnished front parlor; other rooms; good board; table guests.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Double room; running water; telephone; good table.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large room; private bath; couple, three gentlemen; unexcelled table; table guests.

40TH ST., 361 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; moderate price; excellent table. Morrison.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; homelike; telephone; excellent board; $7.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms, comfortably furnished; table guests accommodated; references. Telephone 6666—Col.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sunny third story front room; private bath; room telephone; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second and third floor front, suitable for three young men or ladies; first class, refined house; superior board; table guests solicited; home comfort; reasonable.

72D, 166 WEST. — Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; ample closet room; other large and small rooms; superior cuisine; good service; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; all conveniences; phone, "L," Subway; superior table; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST. — Pleasant, medium room, suitable two; southern exposure; table boarders; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; parlor dining room; table board; references.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Rooms, with good board; home cooking specialty; parlor dining room.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; everything new; office and reception room for physician; board optional; references.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; small room; excellent table; business people; telephone.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private large, small rooms; modern comfort; cuisine Francaise; few accommodated; references.

123D ST., 2,053 7TH AV.—Airy, well-furnished rooms; steam, 'phone; substantial board; moderate; references.

125TH ST., 5 WEST.—Young men; room, board; steam heat; privilege gym.; $4.50-$5.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Room with or without board; reference.

149TH ST., 542-546 WEST, near Broadway Subway.—Healthiest, prettiest section in city; "The Audubon," high-grade rooms and board; large, pleasant room, $17 for two; another, $15; smaller room, $7; every comfort; parlor dining; dining rooms, reception parlor, private telephones; booklet on request.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone, 792—Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

21ST ST., 153 WEST.—Pleasant square room, hall room; just renovated; gentlemen only; private family.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms, large closets, running water, bath; conveniences; $5-$6 weekly.

37TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

37TH ST., 22 WEST.—Suite, with bath; also single room; breakfast in room if desired.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 282 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rooms, large and small, near Hotel Astor; quiet home.

55TH, 360 WEST.—Large, cozy room; running water; bath; 'phone; select; one, two gentlemen.

56TH ST., 367 WEST.—Large, well furnished parlor, all conveniences, suitable physician or dentist; reasonable rates; near Subway and elevated.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, baths; cleanliness; "Carlysle"; restaurant; $20-$60 monthly; English attendance.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; front rooms; private family; independent entrance; board. Kemp.

61ST, 16 WEST.—Large, independent parlor suite, bath, running water; all conveniences; references. Maronier.

64TH ST., 10 WEST.—Nice parlor and bedroom; steam heat; bathroom adjoining; private entrance; for one or two business men or students. Czermak.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—A beautiful, large room; private bath, shower; dressing room; handsomely furnished, in private residence; good attendance; most select location; near Park; $15 weekly; breakfast served.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Several elegantly furnished rooms; parlor floor; private house.

70TH, 122 WEST. — Furnished room, bath; parquet floor; southern exposure; gentlemen.

72D ST., 168 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, extra large, with private bath; also square. 8257—Columbus.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, electric light, parquet floor, private bath, telephone; references required.

80TH ST., WEST.—Beautiful, luxuriously furnished light rooms; exclusive private residence; near Subway, "L," Park; all conveniences; moderate. Telephone 7514 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations; high-class private home; references; 'phone 7063 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house, medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; furnishings entirely new; references.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet, well appointed home; breakfast optional; back parlor suitable for physician; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; light, pleasant; all conveniences; private house; "L," Subway.

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71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second and third floor front, suitable for three young men or ladies; first class, refined house; superior board; table guests solicited; home comfort; reasonable.

72D, 166 WEST. — Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; ample closet room; other large and small rooms; superior cuisine; good service; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; all conveniences; phone, "L," Subway; superior table; references.

77TH ST., 104 WEST. — Pleasant, medium room, suitable two; southern exposure; table boarders; references.

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82D ST., 74 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; everything new; office and reception room for physician; board optional; references.

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149TH ST., 542-546 WEST, near Broadway Subway.—Healthiest, prettiest section in city; "The Audubon," high-grade rooms and board; large, pleasant room, $17 for two; another, $15; smaller room, $7; every comfort; parlor dining; dining rooms, reception parlor, private telephones; booklet on request.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone, 792—Bryant.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms, view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board can be had at above address.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Nice large front room; good table; location unsurpassed; table board.

68TH ST., 321 EAST.—Large room; closet, bath, running water; private house.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Lady offers sunny double room, running water, excellent table; references required.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor rooms and bath; appointments and board excellent; elevator.

89TH ST., 1,345 Lexington Av.—Rooms, board; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; all conveniences. Gross.

BETHSHAN.
(House of Rest.)
N. E. Cor. East 172d St. and Bryant Av., Bronx. Eight minutes from Freeman St. Subway Station.
A QUIET CHRISTIAN HOME FOR TIRED PEOPLE.
Fine view of the Sound. Southern exposure. Twelve blocks south of Bronx Zoological Park. Transients accommodated.
RATES REASONABLE.

IRVING PLACE, 71. — Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Two rooms; good location; near stations and golf club; excellent table. 14 Walnut Crescent. Tel. 301J.

Country Board.

20c. a line 1 time; 7 times 15c. a line a day; 30 times 10c. a line a day.

LADY having attractive Summer home, White Mountains, will take 4 guests into her family of 2, $12.50 weekly each; references. Rickey, 9 S. Munn Av., East Orange, New Jersey.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

21ST ST., 153 WEST.—Pleasant square room, hall room; just renovated; gentlemen only; private family.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall rooms, large closets, running water, bath; conveniences; $5-$6 weekly.

37TH ST., 48 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

37TH ST., 22 WEST.—Suite, with bath; also single room; breakfast in room if desired.

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56TH ST., 367 WEST.—Large, well furnished parlor, all conveniences, suitable physician or dentist; reasonable rates; near Subway and elevated.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, baths; cleanliness; "Carlysle"; restaurant; $20-$60 monthly; English attendance.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite; front rooms; private family; independent entrance; board. Kemp.

61ST, 16 WEST.—Large, independent parlor suite, bath, running water; all conveniences; references. Maronier.

64TH ST., 10 WEST.—Nice parlor and bedroom; steam heat; bathroom adjoining; private entrance; for one or two business men or students. Czermak.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—A beautiful, large room; private bath, shower; dressing room; handsomely furnished, in private residence; good attendance; most select location; near Park; $15 weekly; breakfast served.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Several elegantly furnished rooms; parlor floor; private house.

70TH, 122 WEST. — Furnished room, bath; parquet floor; southern exposure; gentlemen.

72D ST., 168 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, extra large, with private bath; also square. 8257—Columbus.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, electric light, parquet floor, private bath, telephone; references required.

80TH ST., WEST.—Beautiful, luxuriously furnished light rooms; exclusive private residence; near Subway, "L," Park; all conveniences; moderate. Telephone 7514 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' superior accommodations; high-class private home; references; 'phone 7063 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house, medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; furnishings entirely new; references.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet, well appointed home; breakfast optional; back parlor suitable for physician; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; light, pleasant; all conveniences; private house; "L," Subway.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Medium, sunny room; dressing room; running water; also small; phone; references.

82D ST., WEST END AV.—Beautiful corner suite, (five windows;) exclusive apartment; references. Hart. 9711—River.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Light, airy, exquisitely furnished large and small rooms; cleanliness; references; reasonable.

82D ST., 1 WEST.—Large room; refined home; gentlemen, married couple; references. Telephone 4566—Riverside. Gage.

83D, 57 WEST.—Desirable; warm; sunny; large, small; abundant hot water; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 54 WEST.—Delightful, large room, suitable one or two; private house; telephone.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Well-furnished large front; also smaller room, adjoining bath; conveniences. Anderson.

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium size room; telephone; reference. Hubman.

88TH ST., 570, West End Av.—In private house, handsomely furnished front room, dressing room, and bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7906—Riverside.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, dressing room attached; private bath; telephone; conveniences.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Well-furnished room; board optional; private family; conveniences.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, also small room; near elevated. Henderson.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; private house; breakfast; 'phone; reasonable.

104TH ST., 71 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; elevated station at corner. Scofield.

104TH ST., 143 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor, convenient "L" and Subway. Osborne.

111TH ST., 119 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; all prices; bath; Subway; 'phone. Miss Buckley.

111TH ST., 520 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; telephone; elevator; breakfast optional; convenient Subway. Apartment 56.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Sunny, warm room, unexpectedly vacant; lady; telephone; bath; references; $8. Wilford.

121ST, 203 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two; conveniences; telephone; quiet house.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Summer rates; front, attractive, modern rooms; telephone, elevator; board optional. Miller.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room,

IRVING SCHOOLGIRLS HAVE GOT THAT FUND

As to Who Moved the Estimate Board to This Generosity, Ask the Red-Haired Girls.

SURE THEIR SPELL DID IT

They Sat by a Telephone Thinking and Thinking and Soon the Glad News Came—Now School Assured.

Whether it was due to the spells put upon it by the auburn-haired schoolgirls or not, the Board of Estimate did appropriate yesterday the remaining $531,000 of the $1,131,000 asked for by the Board of Education for the completion and equipment of the new Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place and Seventeenth Street. The increase will allow an addition of two stories to the building, raising it from six to eight.

Ex-President McGowan of the Aldermen, now a member of the Board of Education, appeared to urge the appropriation.

"All of the present buildings are in very bad condition," said he. "Many of them have been condemned. One is flanked by two saloons, one of which maintains a 'Ladies' Café,' to which a certain class resorts. All this is a great danger to the morals of the school children. These saloons were there before the law prohibiting them from doing business within 200 feet of a church or school was passed, and we can't get rid of them. This is the only High School on the east side south of 113th Street, and the matter should not be delayed any longer."

The $531,000 recommended by the Controller, was voted unanimously.

The Washington Irving girls do most firmly believe that it was through the auburn-haired mascots put on the job of "spelling" the Board of Education some time ago that the Board of Estimate reached this decision. Knowing that the school matter was to come up about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the mascots began working at 10:45.

Miss Minnie Green, who is the mascot in chief, having the most truly Titianlike locks, called together all her fellow-mascots, a dozen or more maidens with red-gold tresses, took them to a room apart, where they could concentrate, and there, with crossed fingers and wrinkled brows, they gave their thoughts to the Board of Estimate. Their concentrated forces were nearly exhausted when, a little after 11 o'clock, the telephone bell rang. It was answered by the chief mascot.

"Who is it?" she asked faintly.

"It's McGowan," came the answer in reassuring tones. "Tell the Washington Irving girls that the Board of Estimate is going to give them their new building.

It was Patrick McGowan, who has been long a friend of the school and the proposed new building.

The news was barely started through the school when there was another ring at the telephone and another man's voice said:

"This is Frank D. Wilsey. Tell the girls they are going to get their new building at last."

The news had reached every girl in the building, and excitement was running riot when the outside door opened and two breathless women, Mrs. Belle de Rivera, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Harry Hastings, both of them good friends of the school, entered. They had been on hand to see what the board was going to do to get the Washington Irving girls out of the dark, unsanitary building they now occupy, and had not waited to telephone, but had come up to enjoy the fun of seeing how the news was received.

"Girls, you've got it," cried Mrs. Hastings.

"The Board of Estimate is going to give you the money," said Mrs. de Rivera, but before they could more than gasp out the words the girls had grabbed them, and this was one time when hugs and kisses came into public life in a way that every one present seemed to think was all right.

Everybody talked, everybody laughed, and a few almost cried. One of the girls heard a hand organ outside, and ran out and brought in a most astonished grinder, who for an hour or more wound out tunes as he had never done before while the girls sang and danced to the accompaniment.

In the afternoon Mr. McGowan went up to the school to tell the girls all the particulars, and while he is a great favorite in the Twelfth Street building, he never had such a reception before. The girls gave rousing cheers for him, for every one connected with the getting of the money not forgetting the Board of Estimate, and they waved big daisies at their visitor. To the members of the board they sent telegrams, one to each man. They read:

"Three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight thanks for all your help.

("Signed.)

"Washington Irving High School Girls."

KER SUIT ENDS A ROMANCE.

Artist Husband and Wife Went Through Hardships Together to Success.

The news from Stamford, Conn., that William Balfour Ker, the New York artist, is being sued for divorce by his wife, Mrs. Mary Sigsbee Ker, a daughter of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, recalled yesterday the romance of their courtship.

Mr. Ker's father was a Washington banker, and wished his son to succeed him. The young man, then about 21, preferred to be an artist, and entered as a student at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. There he met and fell in love with Mary Sigsbee, then a slim, dark-eyed girl of 19. They were married secretly, and then the bridegroom sailed for Paris to make a name for himself.

On his return here after studying abroad the marriage was made public. The young couple started housekeeping in one room, which had to answer the purpose of studio and living apartments. They jested with their friends about its shortcomings.

When things looked their blackest for the young artists some of Mr. Ker's work caught the fancy of purchasers. They went back to Paris to live. The husband rapidly made a reputation for himself as an illustrator, and his wife began to be known for her clever drawing of toys, especially of dolls. The royalties on her books came steadily in, and after five years abroad Mr. and Mrs. Ker returned to this country, where a son was soon born to them.

Recently Mrs. Ker has been studying painting in oils.

Deserted His Bride on Wedding Day.

Ella Molly Peebles has begun an action in the Supreme Court to annul her marriage of June 1, 1904, to John Harold Peebles, when she was 17 and he 18. Justice Gerard signed an order yesterday permitting the service of the complaint on Peebles by publication. He has not been seen since the marriage, which he was forced to contract by Emil C. Klesow, brother of the bride.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.	Loss.
2:15—141 Norfolk St.; Jacob Zimmer	$150
8:10—752 Broadway; Braid, Star & Co.	$50
9:35—114 Avenue C; Mary Seltzer	$35
10:05—211 East 60th St.; M. Schoen	$50
10:35—227 West 35th St.; Thomas & Atkinson	Slight
P.M.	
12:25—187 Allen St.; H. Arionowitch	$5
12:40—235 East 11th St.; I. Greenbaum	$10
1:55—55 Columbia St.; S. Heller	$100
2:00—3,660 Olinville Av., the Bronx; P. Cummings	$20
2:45—224 East 25th St.; A. Ludwig	Trifling
2:55—104 Forsyth St.; Sarah Reidman	$800
4:45—1,044 1st Av.; Strasburger & Co.	Trifling
5:55—2,182 Lexington Av.; M. Gerschman	$50
6:15—217 East 20th St.; J. Cenzarlo	$50
6:55—2 East 115th St.; A. Schlachter	$50
7:30—8 Ludlow St.; Morris Kossossky	$25
7:35—417 East 91st St.; East River Lumber Company	Trifling
8:10—330 East 44th St.; M. Sylvester	$20
8:40—Cross Drive and 104th St., Central Park; A. Green	$2,000
9:02—1725 Weeks Av.; Owen Mott	$250
9:10—286 Brook Av.; Abraham Bass	$10
9:30—84 East 3d St.; Moses Liebowitz	$5
9:30—24 West 20th St.; Westervelt Mfg. Co.	$1,000

GAVE LAND IN PARK AS BAIL.

"Straw" Bondsman's Lawyer Says He Has a Delusion That He Owns It.

It slipped out yesterday through the sentence of George Waldron, a civil war veteran, to nine months on Blackwell's Island by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court, that the United States Attorney's office a year ago was imposed upon to the extent of accepting real estate in the middle of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, as security for the bail of George Munroe, alias "Portland Fatty," according to the police a notorious yeggman. The Federal authorities are now looking for Waldron's confederate in the scheme, a lawyer who, according to Waldron's confession, acted as a go-between in a deal whereby $250 was to be paid for providing straw bail for Munroe's release.

Munroe, who is wanted, say the police, in Vermont and several other States for safe blowing and Post Office robberies, was picked up here in the Spring of 1909 and held for transfer to Vermont. The Government was particularly anxious to land the man safely for the reason, the police say, that he had served several terms in Canada and in Western States for safe blowing and similar crimes, and was known to be a desperate character. Waldron appeared to bail Munroe, and offered property at "776 Fourteenth Avenue," Brooklyn, which was accepted, and Munroe was released to appear for trial in the Federal Courts in Vermont.

Munroe never showed up for trial, and an investigation of the "property" proved that it was located well out in the middle of Prospect Park. A search was made for Waldron, which eventually traced him to a New Jersey prison, where he was serving a seven months' term for giving straw bail for a man accused in Newark of murder. When this sentence expired Waldron was arrested and brought into this jurisdiction.

In court yesterday his lawyer interposed the ingenious defense that his client was obsessed by a delusion that he owned Prospect Park when he offered the property for bail. But Judge Holt was not sympathetic.

SUSTAINS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Court Formally Decides It Is Not a Bucket Shop, as D. W. James Charged.

The New York Cotton Exchange was absolved from the charge of being a bucket shop, brought against it by David W. James of Blakely, Ga., by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion handed down yesterday. The court affirms judgment against James for $48,672 in favor of Richard A. Springs, William D. Martin, and Eli B. Springs, constituting the cotton brokerage firm of Springs & Co.

"Summarily stated," the opinion reads, "the defense is that the Cotton Exchange is a bucket shop and that the matters set forth (sales of cotton) were gambling transactions upon which there can be no recovery."

The Exchange is pronounced "a market for dealings in actual cotton, for the delivery and receipt of actual cotton and not an association or agency solely for the purpose of wagering and speculating on the fluctuations in prices of cotton. . . . It would be as idle to insist on an actual delivery between members of the Exchange as it would be to compel banks to cart to each other's banking houses the actual money called for by the several checks received by each upon the other."

Edward G. Whitaker, the referee in the case, whose report the court affirmed, held that the correspondence between the plaintiffs and defendant "simply shows that the defendant was speculating or hedging, both of which are legal."

PACKERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

Prosecutor Garven to Try the Men Before the Corporations.

William D. Edwards, representing Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and the National Packing Company, indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury for conspiring to raise the price of foodstuffs, appeared in Special Sessions, Jersey City, yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty, reserving the privilege to retract the plea if he so desired to enter a motion to quash the indictment.

Prosecutor Garven declared that he would not move the cases against these corporations for trial until after he had disposed of the trials of the individual packers who have been indicted on similar charges.

Mr. Garven expects that Supreme Court Justice Swayze will make known to-day his opinion relative to the application for an order to compel the indicted packing companies to produce their minutes and records of stockholders' and Directors' meetings in this State.

MARKET NEEDS REPAIRS.

City Asked to Improve Conditions for Washington Standholders.

A petition signed by more than 125 merchants doing business in Washington Market has been forwarded to Controller Prendergast putting before him certain facts with respect to the condition of the market, which, they say, make it a menace to public health. They urge him to bring the matter before the Board of Estimate at once. The petition says:

As one approaches the market at first sight you see broken windows. Those that are not broken are covered with dust and grime of years and years' accumulation. A shed covers the sidewalk stands, which is rotted with rust, not having been painted since the market was built. In most places it is torn apart and repaired with barrel staves, old boxes, and pieces of old canvas.

The sidewalk itself around the market is broken in most places, and together with the slippery stone steps into the market, and the ungainly doors at the entrance, makes it difficult to even enter the building.

The floor is broken and rotted in many places, which frequently makes it necessary to place strips of wood over the holes to prevent people from falling. The walls have not been painted or dusted since the market was erected, in 1884, and the accumulation of dust and cobwebs is almost unbelievable. The cold-storage pipes, which have not been used for over twenty years, are a nest for rats and vermin, which are a continual pest to the standholders. The lighting is the most crude imaginable. About every twenty-five feet a single gas light is the only provision for furnishing light. On the whole, we have a weird and dirty looking place to exhibit to out-of-town strangers as New York's largest market.

The document then goes on to point out the things which the merchants think should be done by the city. They include repainting, relighting, and replumbing.

LABORER GETS $200 REWARD.

Italian Picked Up Mrs. Talmage's $5,000 Bracelet.

Mrs. Edward T. H. Talmage, who lives at the Hotel Gotham, yesterday recovered a sapphire and diamond flexible link bracelet valued at $5,000 which she lost on March 4, and for the recovery of which she offered through THE TIMES a reward of $200. The bracelet was returned yesterday by an Italian laborer, who was paid the reward.

FEAR LAKEWOOD GIRL MAY BE A PRISONER

Detectives Search Houses in a Nearby Hamlet for Miss Bloodgood, Now 3 Days Away.

REPORTED SEEN IN ORANGE

Police Fail to Confirm Rumor—Lake Carasaljo to be Drained Again —Bloodhounds Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 11.—With the close of the third day since the flight of Miss Helen A. Bloodgood, the 26-year-old daughter of William Bloodgood of New York, who had rented the Leslie Fort cottage here to allow his daughter to convalesce from an attack of neurasthenia, from which she had been suffering since about the Christmas holidays, the question of the girl's whereabouts is as unsettled as ever. Not a trace of her has been found.

Mrs. Bloodgood is on the eve of a nervous breakdown induced by the excitement and suspense of the last seventy-two hours, and the girl's father shows the strain he has been under since his hurried return here Wednesday morning. Since then he has been busy night and day directing a thorough and systematic search for some clue of the whereabouts of his missing child.

Dynamite will be used at daylight tomorrow to bring the girl's body to the surface of Lake Carasaljo should it be entwined in the meshes of weeds at the bottom.

Bloodhounds traced the girl yesterday to the vicinity of Maxin, a hamlet about eleven miles from here on the road to Asbury Park. The theory was advanced to-day that the girl had been able to persuade some of the residents of this section to secrete her, and detectives invaded the locality armed with search warrants.

They suspected that some of the residents of the hamlet first might have given shelter to the girl, and then, because of her wealth, have determined to hold her for a ransom. Several of the suspected houses were searched before noon, against the protests of their occupants, but the search revealed no trace of the girl.

The fact that Miss Bloodgood, clad only in her night robe and without foot covering, as she was when she disappeared, never could have covered any considerable distance, and must therefore, if she is still alive, have obtained clothing and shoes somewhere, has caused those who are directing the search for her to discount the value of using hounds to trail her, and the animals were not used in the hunt to-day.

Lake Carasaljo will be drained off again to-morrow, more completely than was done yesterday, providing the explosion of dynamite fails to bring the body to the surface. If it is established that the body is not there redoubled exertions will be made to search the woods and undergrowth of all the country for miles around, with a larger force of men than yet has been employed. A small regiment of men to-day beat the woods for several miles around the home of Miss Bloodgood, but found no trace of the girl.

A telegram received here to-day from East Orange, N. J., stated that a young woman answering the description of the missing girl had been seen there this morning, and the police authorities of that place were asked at once to investigate. Late this evening no confirmation of the report had been received.

Thousands of circulars, containing a picture of the young woman, have been sent to all towns and cities of the State, and the distracted parents are hoping against hope that some clue may be obtained as a result.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood deny the report that there may be a romance connected with the disappearance of the young woman. They say she had no suitors.

THINKS SHE WAS ON HIS TRAIN.

Asbury Park Conductor Carried an Odd Girl to Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 11.—Lewis Romeis of Point Pleasant, conductor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey train which left here for New York at 8 o'clock this morning, said to-night that he believes he had Helen Bloodgood, the missing heiress, on his train to-day.

Romeis says his attention was attracted to a young woman passenger by her nervous manner. She was biting her finger nails, and complained that the car was overheated. She finally became so agitated that he led her to a rear car, which was unoccupied. She remained there till the train reached Jersey City.

When she left the train Romeis said he attempted to follow her, but lost her in the crowd at the Jersey City terminal. Romeis says the young woman resembled published pictures of the missing heiress.

George Hampton, the ticket agent here, remembers selling a ticket to New York this morning to a young woman who appeared greatly agitated, but he could not describe her. He believes she wore a veil.

GOLD MEDAL FOR RIDDER.

One Also Given to Col. Sackett by the Hudson-Fulton Commission.

As a token of their appreciation of the work done by Herman Ridder, Acting President, and Col. Henry W. Sackett, Secretary of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, the members and Trustees of the commission yesterday presented a handsome Alaskan gold medal and a set of illuminated resolutions to each. A bronze medal was struck for Chester Beach, the sculptor. Replicas of the medals, in bronze and mounted in frames, to be placed in the libraries of the recipients, were also presented.

On one side are the heads of Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton; the reverse represents a woman holding the Half Moon in her right hand and Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont in the left.

Among the members of the commission whose names were signed to the resolutions were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gen. Horace Porter, Timothy L. Woodruff, James Speyer, Jacob H. Schiff, J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. John Jacob Astor, Seth Low, Dr. George F. Kunz, George J. Gould, Arthur C. James, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, James M. Beck, Joseph H. Choate, Stuyvesant Fish, Levi P. Morton, R. Fulton Cutting, Howard Carroll, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, W. R. Wilcox, August Belmont, and Cornelius K. G. Billings.

HEGEMAN & Co DRUGGISTS

200 Broadway. 21 Park Row. B'way & Bleecker St. B'way & 42d St., Times Bldg. 80th St. & Broadway. 86th St. & Broadway. 101st St. & Broadway. 112th St. & Third Ave. 125th St. & Seventh Ave. 125th St. & Lenox Ave. 125th St. & Eighth Ave. 136th St. & Broadway. 149th St. & Third Ave. 155th St. & Amsterdam Ave. 180th St. & St. Nicholas Ave. Tremont & Washington Aves. 644 Fulton St., Brooklyn. 1095 Broadway, Brooklyn. Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y. 171 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

QUALITY counts for more than price in drug buying.
Our GOODS are BEST and our PRICES LOWEST. A combination found ONLY in HEGEMAN DRUG STORES.
We have given absolute SATISFACTION for 83 YEARS.
Prudent buyers throng our stores daily for every sort of drug store product.

UTOPIA VIOLET TOILET WATER AND PERFUME.
Equal in FRAGRANCE, RICHNESS and natural DELICACY to great masses of FRESH FLOWERS.
More lasting than imported VIOLETS.
UTOPIA VIOLET PERFUME, 50c and 75c a bottle.
UTOPIA VIOLET TOILET WATER, 50c, 90c, $1.50 a bottle.

A Hegeman Store is within easy reach of every home.
'Phone Orders Promptly Delivered.

QUALITY QUALITY

TO BAR SMOKING AUTOS.

Aldermen Urged to Adopt Resolution Forbidding Them.

A distinguished assemblage of men and women gathered in the Aldermanic chamber at City Hall yesterday afternoon to urge the Aldermen's Law Committee to approve the proposed ordinance to prevent the escape of excessive smoke and odors from automobiles. Such an ordinance is now in force with relation to the parks of the city. All the speakers yesterday, many of them women, told of the inconvenience and annoyance of the smoke and odors from automobiles in the streets. Here is the proposed ordinance:

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1—No person shall run a motor vehicle in the streets or highways of the City of New York which emits from the exhaust or muffler thereof offensive quantities of smoke, gas, or other disagreeable odors.

Sec. 2—Any violations of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a minor offense, and upon conviction thereof before a city Magistrate, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10, or by imprisonment in the city prison, or by both; but no such imprisonment, however, shall exceed a term of five days.

Sec. 3—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Nicoll was the first speaker. He declared that he had investigated the matter thoroughly and had been told that the escape of excessive smoke and odors is wholly due to the carelessness of the chauffeur. Herbert G. Andrews, representing the Long Island Automobile Club, confirmed the Alderman's statement.

is displacing the unsanitary common soap cake—which every intelligent person abhors—because it furnishes each user individual hygienically clean soap.

A turn of the handle shaves off fine, flaky granules from a concealed cylinder of soap. No dirt, no waist, no danger or disease germs. Slightly, easily attached—the Modern Soap Dish

SOLD ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Soapator and box of assorted soaps sent anywhere, carriage prepaid, for $5.00

GRANULATOR SOAP CO., 3 W. 29th St., New York

WEDS GIRL IN CHORUS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—John Wesley Gaines, Jr., 24 years old, son of the former Congressman from Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Alexandria A. Oetzel, a member of the chorus of Hanlon's "Superba," playing at Hamilton, Ohio, were married in that city this afternoon. Their courtship of three weeks began when the show was playing in Nashville, and since then young Gaines has been trailing the young woman through Kentucky and Southern Ohio.

Gaines said he would leave to-night for Nashville to acquaint his father with the wedding and ask forgiveness. Mrs. Gaines will continue the season with "Superba," following which the couple will go West, where Gaines will practice law. He is a graduate of Cumberland University.

Young's Hats

Spring styles now ready

Young's Hats "STYLE BETTER MADE"

Derby & Soft Hats....$3.00 & $4.00

JAMES YOUNG Inc.

REORGANIZED

Highest class Men's Clothing at lowest prices.

38 NEW ST.

(One Block Below Wall St.)

Special sale of surplus stock at ½ real values.

Your chance to obtain a TOPCOAT or CRAVENETTE—including Silk lined—$30.00 value otherwhere—our price $15.00.

Spring and Medium Weight Suits, including Silk Lined. $20.00 to $40.00 values otherwhere—our price $10.00 to $22.50.

FULL DRESS & TUX EDO SUITS A SPECIALTY, $17.50 AND UP.

All garments altered to fit exactly and pressed FREE OF CHARGE for ONE YEAR.

JAMES YOUNG (Inc.) 38 NEW ST.

Half block from Wall St. Subway

SPECIAL SALE

Wallach's Hats

240 Broadway.
603 Broadway.
1195 Broadway.
238-242 Bowery.
647 Eighth Avenue.
3d Avenue and 122d St.
246 W. 125th St.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

COME in to-day,—our New Hats are here and never have we seen better.

Every one of them meets to the fullest extent our high ideal of Style, of Quality and of Value.

Your Spring Hat is among them—Come and get it to-day—

Wallach Hats, $3.00 and $2.00

Stetson Hats, $3.50 and $5.00

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave. Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)

1195 Broadway, Just Below 29th St.

Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit and Overcoat in New York, now, $16.50.

WE have sold out all our lower priced lines of Winter Suits except a few which remain in our up-town store, and this is the final "Clean Up."

This "End of the Season Opportunity" offers most extraordinary values, and considering the fact that the price of woollens has advanced far beyond that of last year these values are really superlative. $16.50

There are not many Overcoats left, but you may be lucky enough to find yours here at $16.50.

GRAYWOOD

One of the "strapped seamed" Red-Man Brand that, because of superior fitting and wearing qualities, is rapidly displacing the older 2-for-25 cent brands.

EARL & WILSON.

Makers of the famous Fuld E & W Mark Collars and Shirts.

To Men Who Know

W&H SHOPS

★42d at 5th Ave.
★1185 Broadway
757 Broadway
369 Broadway
146 Broadway
130 Nassau St.
58 Nassau St.
14 Wall St.
20 Cortlandt St.
★Open Evenings.

OUR clothing activities will not be allowed to overshadow our Furnishings. Our reputation for Haberdashery values will be jealously guarded and our pre-eminence in the Haberdashery field maintained.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to Men Who Know

THE NEW THEATRE

Central Park West. 62-63 Sts. Tel. 3800 Col.
Non-Subscription Performances
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Seats in All Parts of the House.
Tickets For All Performances, Two Weeks in Advance, Ordered by Mail or Telephone, Will Be Delivered by Messenger to Any Address in Manhattan.

Shakespeare's Charming Comedy,
TWELFTH NIGHT
THE WITCH
A drama of the witchcraft period.

To-day, 2.....Twelfth Night
To-night, 8:30.....The Witch
NEXT WEEK.
Mon., (Premier,) Tues. & Wed. Evgs. & Wed. Mat., Sister Beatrice and Act IV. of Brand; Thurs. Mat., (Opera), Werther and Div't. Pavlowa and Mordkin; Thurs. Evg., The Witch; Fri. Evg., (Opera), Il Barbiere di Siviglia and Div't. Pavlowa and Mordkin. Sat. Mat., Twelfth Night; Sat. Evg., The Nigger.
Prices: Drama, $2 to 50c; Opera, $5 to $1.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.

HIPPODROME
Entire Block, 6th Ave. 43rd-44th Sts.
Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8, 25c. to $1.50.
A Trip to Japan (of Jewels) Ballet (Inside the Earth) 10 New Circus Acts

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.

Broadway Thea. B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes

BIJOU B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:20.
CYRIL SCOTT IN THE LOTTERY MAN

HACKETT Theatre, 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:30.
THE TURNING POINT By Preston Gibson.

Lew Fields HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
BLANCHE RING in THE YANKEE GIRL

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
Next Wk MAXINE ELLIOTT in The Inferior Sex
The Last Night

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY

COMEDY 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30.
MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD.

WEST END 125th. West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
LEW DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS.
Next Week—Irving—The Affinity—Hackney.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat., at 1:45, Double Bill: Werther. Mmes. Farrar, Gluck; MM. Clement, Gilly, Pini-Corsi. Dereaux, Bourgeois. Cond., Tango. Followed by Act I. of Coppelia, with Mlle. Pavlowa, M. Mordkin and Entire Corps de Ballet.
To-night, at 8, Germania. Mmes: Destinn, Hellane, Sparkes; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. Evg., Grand Concert at Popular Prices.
Verdi's Requiem Mass.
Under the Direction of Mr. ARTURO TOSCANINI. Soloists: Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Martin, Witherspoon. Entire Metrop. Opera Chorus of 200 Voices. Orchestra of 133 Musicians.
NEXT WEEK: Monday Evening.....Faust
Tues. Aft. at 2, Special Mat. at Pop. Prices. Double Bill: Hansel und Gretel and Entire Ballet Coppelia, with Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
Tues. Evg., Special Performance Legal Aid Society. Aida. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Cond., Toscanini; and Divertissement, Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
Wed. Evg., Double Bill: Barbiere di Siviglia and Act I. Ballet Coppelia, with Pavlowa and Mordkin.
Thurs. Evg., Pique Dame. Fri. Evg., Double Bill: First Performance of Grand Opera in English by an American Composer: Frederick Converse's opera, The Pipe of Desire. Preceded by Pagliacci. Sat. Aft., Tannhaeuser. Sat. Evg., La Gioconda.
Good Friday, March 25, Special Matinee at 11:30, Parsifal (Last Time). Tickets now on sale.
AT THE NEW THEATRE.
Next Week: Thurs. Mat., Werther and Divertissement. Pavlowa and Mordkin. Fri. Evg., Barbiere di Siviglia and Divertissement, Pavlowa and Mordkin.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Mon. Evg., March 14, Il Barbiere di Siviglia. Mlle. de Hidalgo; MM. Bonci, Forsell, Pini-Corsi, de Segurola. Cond., Tanara. Followed by Divertissement, Mlle. Pavlowa and M. Mordkin.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
To-day Mat. at 2, RIGOLETTO (last time), Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. Orville Harrold (debut as the Duke), MM. Sammarco, Scott, etc. To-night at 8 (pop. prices), CARMEN, Mlle. Cavalieri, Miranda, Trentini, Gentle, MM. Devries, Crabbe, Gilibert.
SUNDAY, 8:30, (Popular Prices), BUSONI
Also Mlle. Inez Jolivet, violiniste; Mme. Mazarin, Mlle. Miranda, Mme. Duchene; MM. Devries, Dufranne, Gilibert; entire Manhattan Chorus and Orchestra.
NEXT WEEK: LAST BUT ONE. Mon., SALOME. Wed., PELLEAS and MELISANDE. Fri., DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT & CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Sat. Aft., TALES OF HOFFMANN. Sat. Evg., (pop. prices), NAVARRAISE & PAGLIACCI.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Last Matinee TO-DAY at 3
WULLNER C. V. ROS at the Piano.
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"A portrayal of which any actress should be proud."—Sun.
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READ NEXT SUNDAY'S HERALD.
THE BEGINNING OF THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE.
BY CHARLES FROHMAN.

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HATTIE WILLIAMS and all Star Cast in the 3 act farce THE GIRL HE COULDN'T LEAVE BEHIND HIM.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30.
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BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT

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WM. COLLIER in his greatest success A LUCKY STAR

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FRANCIS WILSON and 3 times as funny,"
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WITH BEST CAST OF 100 EVER SEEN

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WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

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It's Naughty, But It's Nice.
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3RD MONTH H. B. WARNER IN ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE

GARDEN Then. 27th & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15.
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"THE RIVALS," Sheridan's famous comedy.
Next Week—FOUR CLASSIC PLAYS.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3 at the NEW THEATRE,
Mme. Bloomfield Zeisler, Soloist.
Festival Overture, Leopold Damrosch; Unfinished Symphony, Schubert; Concerto for Piano, Moskowski; Prelude, "Meistersinger," Wagner.
Next Tuesday Eve., March 15, at 8:15, at CARNEGIE HALL.
Damrosch Silver Jubilee
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Seats 50 cts. to $2; Boxes $12, $15, at 1 W. 34th & Box Offices of New Theatre & Carnegie Hall.

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BELASCO Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
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A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, F. R. G. S., Illustrated Lecture Photographing AFRICA'S LIVE GAME
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MATINEE TO-DAY, 3 P. M.
BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 W. 44th St.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c., at Box Office. Management Lee Keedick.

Mendelssohn Hall, Mon. Aft., Mar. 14, at 2:30
JOINT RECITAL BY
ARTURO TIBALDI Violinist. | CHARLES GILIBERT Baritone.
Tickets $2, $1.50, $1, 75c., at box office and R. E. Johnston's office, St. James Building, B'way and 26th St. Tel. 608-609 Madison Sq

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910. 16 PAGES.

GRAY.

By JANE FORBES-MOSSE.

(Translated by Miss H. Friedericha.)

GOWNS of soft gray I now will wear.
Like willow trees all silvery fair;
My lover, he loves gray.
Like clematis, with silky down,
Which lend the dew-sprent hedge a crown;
My lover, he loves gray.

Wrapped in a dream, I watch where slow
Within the fire the wood-sparks glow:
My love, thou art away—
The soft gray ashes fall and shift,
Through silent spaces smoke-clouds drift,
And I, too, I love gray.

I think of pearls, where gray lights dream,
Of alders, where the mist-veils gleam;
My love, thou art away—
Of gray-haired men of high renown,
Whose faded locks were hazel brown,
And I, too, I love gray.

The little gray moth turns its flight
Into the room, allured by light:
My lover, he loves gray.
O little moth, we are like thee,
We all fly round a light we see
In swamp or Milky Way.

—From "Contemporary German Poetry." London, The Walter Scott Publishing Co., Ltd.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AN ITEM FROM ICELAND.

One ordinarily does not look for items of literary news from Iceland, but by way of London comes the announcement of the death at Reykjavik of the historian Tal Talson Melstad, at the advanced age of 97. He founded and edited several papers in Iceland, and during his long career as teacher and educator he strove unceasingly to arouse interest in Icelandic education and to promote historical research. Of his various works the most important is a "History of the North."

VIRGINIA AN ISLAND.

Readers of "The Virginians" may remember how Sir Miles Warrington imagined Virginia to be an island, and how he conjectured that Madam Esmond took the spirit out of his brother "when she got him in her island. Virginia is an island. Ain't it an island?" (Chapter XLIII.)

Commenting upon the above, a correspondent, in a letter to a London literary weekly, says: "I find among the Colonial papers preserved at the Public Record Office a letter from William Popple, Secretary to the Board of Trade in 1700, to Josias Burchett, Secretary to the Admiralty, calling his attention to 'some verbal slips' in the forms proposed by the Admiralty for the obtaining of passes by ships engaged in the plantation trade. And among these slips he mentions that 'Virginia is called an Island,' (Board of Trade, Plantations General, 35, Page 269.) This may be merely a coincidence of fact and fancy. Or is it not, perhaps, more probable that this slip caused amusement at the time and was related as a good story by a subsequent generation?"

PUBLISHERS THEN AND NOW.

In an interesting reminiscent article, appearing in a recent issue of The Publishers' Weekly, Mr. Henry Holt drew a contrast between conditions as they existed in the publishing business during the early part of his career and as they exist to-day. As a result of this contrast Mr. Holt declared: "I see little in the present conditions of the trade that gives me very much satisfaction or hope. * * * But, take it all in all, my main hope for the future is that things must move; and as they cannot get very much lower than they are at present, possibly there may be a return, if even a forced one, toward the old spirit of co-operation, self-restraint, and self-respect." In a subsequent number of The Weekly a correspondent, who signs himself "A Hopeful Brother Publisher," takes issue with Mr. Holt as to the latter's characterization of the "good old times" that have passed away. "Mr. Holt," he writes, "has surely overdrawn the picture: it is not strictly true to the life of that time. Publishers were not as friendly, nor as generally considerate of each other's interests, I claim, as they are to-day. They were more and not less generous; they were even more suspicious and unwilling to give each other information which would help the general situation. Later the spirit improved and led to a more frequent coming together of the heads of the different businesses, as they do now in the general publishing associations." Certainly in a faithful picture either of the past or the present there are bound to be some dark spots, and one can only hope that the greatest number of these are to be found in the picture of the past.

MARIA McINTOSH COX.

The death of Mrs. Maria McIntosh Cox, author of "Household Thoughts," "Home Thoughts," "Jack Brereton," "Raymond Kershaw," and other stories, recalls the name of her kinswoman, Maria McIntosh, who died in 1878, having produced a long list of successful novels. One of these, "Charms and Countercharms," was regarded as agreeably wicked, inasmuch as the hero, Eustace, after inquiring as to the nature of the "thoughts that bring smiles and blushes, ma belle," discovering that they were of him, and marrying the thinker, the gentle and blameless Evelyn, ran away with a sumptuous widow, who wore a red velvet frock and was otherwise objectionable. Further, when the gentle Evelyn descended to forgiving Eustace he allowed her to travel with him under her maiden name and brought scandal upon her, and, in a general way, behaved like a brute, but this was attributable to the bad influence of the widow and the red velvet, and reconciliation came in the end. Reconciliation almost invariably came in the end in the fiction of those days. Mrs. Norton's "Stuart of Dunleath," about the only noteworthy exception, was thought injudicious.

SCIENTIST AND RELIGIONIST.

Time was when the researches of science, and the conclusions reached by scientists, were viewed with some alarm by those who were enrolled under the banner of orthodoxy. A mortal antagonism was supposed to exist between the two parties to the traditional controversy that could never be bridged over. Now, however, judging by recent and current books, from scientist and religionist, there seems to be a coming together, a sort of shaking of hands across the chasm, that suggests an abandonment of the old grounds of dispute. It is interesting to find this change of feeling voiced by so orthodox an authority as Dr. Newman Smyth, who, in a book on "Modern Belief in Immortality," promised for this month by the Scribners, welcomes "the new natural science" as a positive factor in the evolution of religious thought that "may lead out to a new spirituality." "It is not now too much to say," writes Dr. Smyth, "that modern science has pressed forward far enough to change its tone of denial, and to give forth a more reassuring note for religious faith and hope. Socrates might gather from recent researches into the structure of matter, and the possible relations of body and mind, fresh material for his argument for immortality. * * * Our natural sciences would not dismay Socrates; they might bring much one oil for him to change into the light of his immortal hope."

OUR INDIAN PROBLEM.

One is apt to forget or to ignore the fact, if fact it is, that there is such a thing as an Indian problem in this country. A race that has dwindled from an estimated population of 900,000 to 300,000 (the latter is the figure given by the Indian Office) scarcely seems a factor of sufficient importance to measure up to the gravity of a "problem." An exhaustive study of the subject, however, has been made by Francis E. Leupp, for four years Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose book "The Indian and His Problem" will be published by the Scribners this month, from which it appears that a wise and settled policy as to the treatment of these descendants of a traditionally vanishing race is a matter of real importance, an obligation that cannot well be waived. Mr. Leupp finds that "what we call the Indian problem is a human rather than a race question, and that its solution must be sought on common-sense rather than theoretical lines—in other words, by following the course of nature instead of concocting artificial devices to meet the demands of every special situation." To make the Indian a citizen—and not a ward—of the United States appears to be Mr. Leupp's solution of the matter, and in his analysis of the situation as it exists to-day and as it has been treated in the past, he is able to bring practical suggestions from his own experience that should go far toward simplifying a subject that, to say the least, has not always been handled with the humanity and forbearance that it would seem to deserve.

VEXED CENTRAL AMERICA

Mr. Frederick Palmer in a New Volume Presents a Timely Study of Conditions in Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

BRUTAL AND CORRUPT AUTOCRATS

With But Few Exceptions, the History of Our Southern Neighbors Is a Sickening Story of Misgovernment.

By FORBES LINDSAY.

SOMEWHAT tardily our people are beginning to be impressed by the fact that our commercial and political relations with the countries of Central America are constantly growing greater and closer. Out of this realization is naturally rising a desire for information regarding a region about which little is known by Americans in general. Strange to say, Mr. Palmer's book* is the only volume extant that tells of Central America as it exists to-day. That alone would stamp it as a valuable addition to the bibliography of travel. But it deserves the highest commendation as the product of a trained observer who has made a thoughtful study of his subject and treated it with a just impartiality very difficult to maintain under the impact of impressions calculated to arouse the indignation of an American. More effective material than that which came to the author's hand for the composition of a sensational volume it is hardly possible to conceive. As he says, "barbarities worse than those which have excited our indignation in Russia and Turkey exist," but it is greatly to his credit, as well as to the advantage of his readers, that he has pictured these conditions without any unnecessary use of yellow paint.

Mr. Palmer makes an explanation, something in the nature of an apology, for the inclusion of the four chapters on Mexico with which the book opens:

> There has been a surfeit of books on Mexico, every one adding to the store of information about the manners and customs of a picturesque neighbor; but too many, dealing with general conditions, have reflected the roseate view of the Diaz bureaucracy, which has been niggardly neither of expense nor pains in influencing American public opinion. One may safely say that no country has had a better press service.

The author's summary of Mexican conditions and his reflections upon the future of the country are both enlightening and interesting. Unlike many recent writers on the subject, he fully appreciates the serious significance of the growing spirit of "Mexico for the Mexicans" and the ever-increasing American-ophobia which "is not limited to the crowd alone, but permeates every class of Mexican society. * * * No Mexican doubts that we mean conquest in the end. The wiser ones reason that it is inevitable to our growth and our aggressive nature. The others take it for granted. Our protestations only confirm the conviction of our hypocrisy." In the improved well-being and increasing intelligence of the peon Mr. Palmer sees a potent element in "the rising patriotic sentiment which is the most vital and threatening political factor of the future."

Of the question, which daily grows more urgent, "What will become of Mexico when Diaz dies?" the author has to say:

> One of the critical moments of modern history will be here when the flag is at half-mast on Chapultepec, and one of the most fascinating of great Governmental and human problems will be offered for solution. * * * What if the army and the rurales fail to respond to the man installed at Chapultepec, if he should find that another leader had the troops with him, if uprisings began in all parts of the country? The stake is a kingdom with an income which only the King's moderation names.

Four chapters are devoted to Guatemala. The utter rottenness of the administration is described adequately but without exaggeration:

> It is a country of the gods, fit home for the aboriginal civilization of a continent. Had it had anything like a fair chance the German steamers that take well-to-do Americans on Winter cruises would pass by the islands of the Caribbean. Our tourists would be seeing the beauties of Lake Atitlan, taking horseback rides

*"CENTRAL AMERICA AND HER PROBLEMS. An Account of a Journey from the Rio Grande to Panama, with Introductory Chapters on Mexico and Her Relations to Her Neighbors. By Frederick Palmer, F. R. G. S. Map and Illustrations. One volume. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 343. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

on fine roads, lounging on the verandas of hotels in the delicious sunshine, or ascending the heights to catch a glimpse of the Pacific.

Of Estrada Cabrera, Mr. Palmer says: "He is forty-five, alert, suspicious of manner, with a strain of Indian blood evident in his features. When an officer in his household appeared rather suddenly in the doorway, his keen glance, the quick movement of his body in readiness for an emergency, the sharp call of inquiry with which he broke the flow of his talk, indicated a watchfulness which had become part of his existence." The assassination of his predecessor opened the way for Cabrera's occupancy of the Presidencia, and his own removal by the same summary method has more than once been attempted.

After reciting some illustrations of the fearful cruelties and hardships that are imposed upon the miserable Guatemalans of all classes by the tyrannical autocrat, their President, the author answers the question which naturally arises in the mind of the reader:

> Why do not these people sell their property? Why do not they leave Guatemala? They cannot sell their property without the consent of the officials, who refuse to issue a legal transfer. They cannot leave Guatemala except over jungle trails, and then only if undetected. Cabrera fears that if he let them go they would become engrados, who would agitate against him. Then why do not a hundred of the leading citizens band together and buy arms and start a revolution? The first answer is that the United States has supported the party in power, which is the official Government, regardless of its nature; and the second is that Cabrera has the leading citizens terrorized, as he has every one else. They suspect one another; co-ordination is impossible.

Salvador, "the smallest republic," is disposed of in one chapter. Notwithstanding her hitherto successful defense against her ancient enemy, Guatemala, Mr. Palmer believes that Salvador is doomed to lose her independence.

The secret of the Salvadoreans' relative happiness and content the author found when he "passed plot after plot of coffee ground as large as village squares, each owned and worked by some peasant proprietor."

But Salvador is being dragged down to the level of the worst Central American States.

> Conditions are growing worse, economically and politically. On the 700,000 quintals of coffee produced every year, each quintal has to pay a tax of 40 cents in gold. Sugar is free of export tax as yet, and a little of it is shipped to Europe and to Ecuador. Duties are heaviest of any country in the world, and are arranged on a system to encourage official favoritism in return for bribes. They are mostly according to weight with a pound of barbed wire paying almost as much as a pound of lace. On top of this is a special tax of 240 per cent. and still another bonos oro of 360 per cent. put on for war purposes. Flour which costs in San Francisco $6 a barrel, in Salvador costs about $12; a case of coal oil that costs $1 in New York costs $7 laid down in Salvador. No wonder the Salvadorean eats little bread; no wonder he goes to bed early.

Honduras is described as "the most backward country of them all," and Miguel Davila, its Chief Executive, as "the one clean-handed President in money matters in Central America." Also he is probably the most unhappy of this group of unconstitutional rulers. To the author he said:

> I go to bed every night without knowing what may happen in the morning. I have no one whom I can trust. I have to do all for myself. All I ask is to escape assassination and finish my term of office honorably. What hope of peace or development has Honduras, lying between Guatemala and Nicaragua? None, except by interference from the United States.

The sickening story of misgovernment and corruption runs on with a touch of monotony through the chapters on Nicaragua, and then we find relief in the description of "happy little Costa Rica."

> Costa Rica is the one country, from the Mexican to the Chilean borders, with a comparatively free press and free speech from the members of the opposition in Congress; the one country to which the Canal Zone doctors freely send convalescents for recuperation, and the one country (excepting Mexico) where you travel without a passport or official permission to enter and leave.

The peaceful and prosperous conditions in Costa Rica are not due, as is the case with Mexico, to the iron rule of a dictator. The temper of the people for generations has fostered these conditions. They have not had a revolution in forty years, but a short and sharp one would probably quickly follow any attempt of their President to act in violation of the law and the Constitution. Said a prominent citizen to Mr. Palmer:

> No, Sir. We aren't going to have any dictators in our country. Why, we have plenty of men who are smart enough to be President. Some of them are too smart. Now, if any Costa Rican President got what you call "fresh," all the planters would come riding into San José when they had the coffee crop in, and say: "That's enough of this dictator business!" We have done just that thing in Costa Rica before, and we would do it again, and the Presidents know it and it keeps them in order. But we have not had a revolution for over forty years. Revolutions are bad for business.

But with good Government, splendid climate, rich soil, and commercial prosperity, there remains a fly in the amber. The Costa Ricans, as individuals and as a nation, are extravagant. "Proud little Costa Rica, so scrupulous about her national honor, has been defaulting the interest on her national debt for many years." Not a few of the leading citizens blame the United Fruit Company for this condition, inasmuch as it induced the Government to enter upon the construction of a costly railroad with an inadequate revenue.

There is a chapter on "Coffee and Bananas," the chief products of the Central American countries. Other chapters deal with "Money and Finance," "The New Monroe Doctrine," "Moral Conditions," &c.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL.

THAT was a notable journey which Dr. William Edward Geil made from the shores of the Yellow Sea along the entire course of the Chinese Wall, mile by mile, to the mountains of Tibet. He tells the story of it in "The Great Wall of China," (Sturgis & Walton Company, $5.00,) a goodly volume of nearly 400 pages, and containing 100 full-page illustrations from photographs by the author. Dr. Geil seems to have been thoroughly absorbed in the subject of his book, both before his journey and during his progress, and in his own words, "to have thought Wall, eaten with the Wall, and slept with the Wall." In consequence he tells his story with a never-fading freshness of enthusiasm and a spontaneity of interest that are beguiling enough to make amends for some of his literary faults.

He made the journey by mule back with a party of native guides, and, although the straight distance between the two terminal tablets of the wall is only about 1,200 miles, he estimates that the length of the ruins, including spurs, arms, and loops, is over 2,500 miles. Even in its present state of dilapidation there probably remain 20,000 towers, each capable of accommodating 100 armed men, and 10,000 watch towers linked up with the Wall, and all, he thinks, capable of speedy fortification after moderate repair.

There is almost no detailed description of the appearance and construction of the monstrous ruins, the author apparently expecting his readers to be able to get more vivid ideas of these things from his photographs than they could from the text. These pictures show the Wall in all sorts of phases, in distant silhouette along the top of a mountain range, climbing precipitous heights, in nearby views showing its individual stones, in ruins, in long stretches of perfect repair, gateways, temples, towers. But he devotes much attention to its history and its background. The career and the character of its builder, the great Emperor Chin, lure him often and at length. From the natives along the route and from Chinese literature he gathers no end of legends and sayings and stories concerning the Emperor and his mighty monument. Did the laborers lag at their work their zeal was spurred by burying the lazy ones alive under its stones. The great rampart, in the conviction of the peasants along its line, seems to have sucked into itself some of the magic with which tradition has enveloped the speed of its growth and in their belief even the mortar from its walls still works wonderful cures upon human ailments.

Dr. Geil keeps prominent always a panoramic background of the activities and achievements of the civilized nations, although they had no connection with China, at the time of the building of the Wall, finding in the ideas and deeds of the Emperor Chin no little kinship with the ferment that was stirring the shores of the Mediterranean and Western Asia. He is interested also in the future of China, and speculates a good deal upon what will happen inside the empire and to the rest of the world when, presently, its millions stir and waken.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Geil's sense of literary dignity was not equal to his appreciation of the interests of his subject. In his desire to be unconventional he indulges in an intentional breeziness that frequently becomes offensive, and he appears to be quite unconscious of the banality that flaunts unrestrained through his pages.

Yvette Guilbert's Recollections.

To other autobiographies and biographies of theatrical celebrities will be added this Spring the recollections of Mlle. Yvette Guilbert.

LIFE AND TIMES OF LOPE DE VEGA

The Spanish Stage in the Days of the Prolific Playwright Carefully Portrayed by Prof. Rennert.*

LOPE DE VEGA wrote 1,500 plays, or is credited in history with the authorship of that many, and nobody disputes the record. Tirso de Molina and Luis Velez de Guevara wrote 400 apiece. Other Spanish dramatists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were equally prolific. Most of their plays have vanished, to be sure, but authentic records of the performance of many of them survive. Calderon is the only dramatist of Spain's Golden Age whose dramas were preserved. But the influence of the others can be traced in the dramatic literature of other countries. It is a fact that Spain had a theatre, a highly developed drama, and a multitude of histrions while the drama of France and England was in its earliest infancy. The secular stage of Spain, like that of the other countries, grew directly from the miracle plays and mysteries of the Church, devised to impress the common mind with the essential ideas of the Christian faith, the Incarnation, the Miracles, the Passion, the Resurrection.

In Spain the subjects of these religious plays often survived in secular pieces. It is curious to find the raising of Lazarus from the dead treated as the subject of a popular farce. The Spanish secular theatre found its first abiding place in the inn yards, like the theatres of England and France. But playhouses were soon built, and there were many of them. Painted scenery and properties were meagrely used. Boys were generally employed for the feminine rôles until the seventeenth century was well advanced. Yet there is ample proof that women were also employed on the Spanish stage in almost the earliest days. Probably they were disguised as boys when they were not acting. In a new German play by Dr. Hugo Salus, "Roemische Komoedie," Vittore, the supposed hero, is a woman christened Vittoria, who passes as a boy and acts girls' parts in the theatre. This is in accordance with early Italian legends. We believe there are no tales of women actors in England before the Restoration. There were, presumably, none in London. Yet there may have been women among the "boys" of the English strolling companies. In Spain the employment of women was well known and seems to have been winked at. In Italy it was prohibited by Papal decree.

The first permanent theatres in Madrid were the Corral de la Cruz (1579) and the Corral del Principe (1582.) These were almost contemporary, however, with the beginning of the theatre in England. Valencia may have had a corral as early as 1506. Valencia has always claimed to be the birthplace of the Spanish drama. There is a record of the performance there as early as April, 1394, of a secular tragedy called "L'hom enamorat y la fembra satisfeta," by Mosen Domingo Masco, counselor of King Juan I. Throughout the fifteenth century plays were common in Valencia. Prof. Rennert, however, is not inclined to attach much weight to the Valencian claims of priority in theatrical achievement.

The history of the secular stage in Spain practically begins with Lope de Rueda. He is the earliest distinguished author of comedia and head of a company of players. He was conspicuous as early as 1554. Lope de Vega proclaimed Rueda the first producer of Spanish comedia. This is to ignore the so-called comedia of Granada in the year Columbus discovered America, but the earliest plays were probably all of a sacred character. There were jugglers and mountebanks and strolling players in the middle of the fifteenth century, and splendid spectacles were acted in palaces long before that, but the records of them all have to do with personages of sacred literature. Rueda was writer as well as actor and manager, and almost unique in Spanish theatrical history in his combination of the three functions. Spanish playwrights were frequently their own managers, but they were rarely actors as well. Ruedo married Mariana, a singer and dancer, who had been attached to the suite of the Duke of Medinaceli, and, disguised as a boy, used to accompany him in all his travels. He died without paying her wages, and after her marriage to Lope de Rueda she sued the Duchess for back pay. The extant records of this lawsuit throw some light on the contemporary stage.

Rueda died in 1565. His contemporary, Bartolemè de Torres Nabarro, had written plays as early as 1517. Little is known of him, however, except that he wrote in verse instead of prose, and seems to have been a lesser genius than Rueda. Cervantes testifies to seeing Lope de Rueda in the flesh, to enjoying the performance of his crude farces when they were new. According to the author of "Don Quixote," all Rueda's properties were carried in a sack and consisted of "four white pelices trimmed with gilded leather and four beards and wigs, with four staffs, more or less." There was no theatrical machinery in those days, no trap doors, no military combats. The plays were conversations between shepherds and a shepherdess, interrupted by a negress, a ruffian, a fool, or a Biscayan, stage types which Lope portrayed with great success. As a historian of the Spanish stage, however, Cervantes has small repute. He saw Lope de Rueda. Nobody denies that.

Rueda and Torres Nabarro were presumably inspired by Italian dramas. Lope de Vega was inspired primarily by his two famous Spanish predecessors. He was almost exactly contemporary with Shakespeare. Like the greatest English poet, he was proud of his lyrical and epic poetry and took no pains to preserve his plays. Like Shakespeare, too, Lope received little or no encouragement from royalty. Lope said: "If any one should cavil about my comedias and think I wrote them for fame, undeceive them and tell him I wrote them for money." Shakespeare never said that, to be sure, but he certainly took no pains to revise his plays and publish them for posterity. Perhaps Bacon was Lope de Vega, too. Perhaps, if we could recover Lope's lost plays, some genius would find in them a Baconian cipher.

Musicians to the number of four or five were employed in the Spanish theatres. The violin, viola, oboe, and guitar were their favorite instruments. They sat on the stage, in the latter part of the sixteenth century and thenceforward, in full sight of the spectators. There is no substantial evidence that spectators were regularly admitted to the stage of Spanish theatres. The little testimony on this point is obscure and misleading. There has been much exaggeration as to the thronging of the stage by spectators in the English theatres.

Prof. Rennert has accumulated a vast fund of information relating to the development of the drama and its decline after 1650, the expenses of theatrical productions, the court plays, theatrical dancing and singing. He concerns himself incidentally with the contemporary advancement of the drama in other countries. His book, which is an admirable specimen of typography, is founded largely on the results of historical investigations since the era of Pellicer, whose "History of the Drama and Acting in Spain" was published in 1804. Prof. Rennert mentions among his authorities Sanchez-Arjona, Cotarelo, Restori, and Schack, and especially Cristobal Pérez, the result of whose examination of the archives of various Spanish cities for theatrical facts was published recently. There are fifteen chapters and an appendix which contains a remarkable list of Spanish actors and actresses, previously published in the Revue Hispanique in 1907, and since revised. This includes the names of nearly 2,000 who lived between 1560 and 1680, and with many of them biographical details are given. The appendix also includes the original casts of twenty-six Spanish comedias performed in the first half of the sixteenth century.

*THE SPANISH STAGE IN THE TIME OF LOPE DE VEGA. By Hugo Albert Rennert, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, pp. xiii.-356. New York: The Hispanic Society of America. $3 net.

Recorded Aerial Flights.

An authentic record of nearly 1,000 different aerial flights in the last four years, covering a distance of about 20,000 miles, is given in "Vehicles of the Air," a new book on aeronautics just published in London.

THE CADDISH HERO IN A TRAGIC TALE

Unsympathetic Characters in the "Tower of Ivory" Molded Into a Powerful Novel by Mrs. Atherton.

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

TO write a long novel which shall be almost entirely occupied in the delineation of a character with whom the reader is never for a moment in complete sympathy, and yet to hold that reader's interest to the end, is a feat of no small dimensions. This feat Mrs. Atherton has accomplished in her latest book, "Tower of Ivory," and she has accomplished it with an ease and thoroughness that constantly awake the admiration. The novel is a tour de force maintained through nearly five hundred pages, and reveals even more cleverness in the author than in any of its characters, albeit it is their possession or non-possession of this particular trait that makes for or against their importance in the story. For the book is not the story of human passions or sympathies or devotions, although the actions of the persons involved are the same in the end, as violent, as tragic, as absurd as though it were truly emotion that swayed them; it is the story of people who confine sensation and desire to the intellect, who, as it were, differentiate themselves and their brains, feverishly worshipping these and achieving emotion rather than analysis and at second hand, than directly, and so to say, personally.

Such a study of a modern—perhaps one might describe it as the modern—situation is assuredly immensely worth doing. Whether sympathy be for or against this method of meeting or experiencing life is beside the point. Of its truth in regard to a large percentage of society there can be no doubt; and the consummate clarity and cleverness of Mrs. Atherton's portrayal of it are amazing. Possibly some readers may cavil against accepting the cleverness of several of the women in the book because of their delusions on the subject of the hero's greatness. He is not in the least great, being indeed small in all his manifestations. But it is precisely the mistake that women such as these would be apt to make. Utterly obsessed as they are with brain-worship, with cleverness in contradistinction to wisdom, they naturally fall before Ordham, superficial though he be. Now and then, to be sure, they characterize him to a T, as where Margarethe says:

> He is astonishingly developed mentally, but a more lazy, lymphatic, self-indulgent, supine creature I never met in my life * * * it will be others that will lead him, drive him, to the goal. He'll never lift a finger for himself.

Their mistake, of course, was in supposing that, the way once cleared, the creature could be other than he was. Blinded by his mentality, which consisted largely in a green-ripe understanding of life, a cynical acceptance of its pleasures and a sullen rage against its inconveniences, a knowledge of modern literature, and a somewhat daring habit of speech, blinded by these trivial but glittering attributes, which the hero turns this way and that in the light of admiring eyes, the hero-worshippers never noticed the dusty tracks left by his feet of clay.

The book is written from the outside; that is, it is observation of the thing rather than the thing itself which we get. Life is, as it were, lifted on the point of a needle and held up to view; you are not taken and led bodily into its strifes and mysteries. The contact between reader and character is not direct, they are separated by a film of ice none the less distinctly felt that it cannot be seen. The story is in fact contained in an atmosphere difficult to describe; pellucidly clear, chill, with a certain radiance, yet not to be breathed, to be lived upon.

The heroine is more difficult than Ordham to appraise, as she has been more difficult to portray. Much of the book is concerned with depicting her triumphs as a great Wagnerian singer and actress, and the whole of it produces more the effect of a performance of life than of life itself.

The story is that of a woman of genius with a past of no uncertain darkness, who falls in love, long after having exhausted the dregs of passion, with a young, self-satisfied Englishman of no particular moment, whom she imagines to be a great man, of her devotion to this boy, her attempts to help him toward the fulfilling of his conceivad possibilities, and of her final self-immolation in this same attempt. The story is cast in all the color and movement of European life, rich with Court trappings and romantic with the figure of the mad Bavarian King, amusing, too, with its many German and English figures and the intrigues and cabals of throne and greenroom. London and the English country are also included in the background, which is sufficiently various. There are several inimitable character sketches, the one of Ordham's mother, Lady Bridgminster, for instance, being one of the novel's triumphs. She had, in her youth, been painted by Rossetti, and this portrait "had perhaps contributed as much as any cause to Lady Bridgminster's fatal desire to express so much more than she could conceive." This fatal desire is not, however, confined to the lady alone. It more or less affects all the other characters except possibly Margarethe, who more nearly than the rest approaches sincerity.

The two American women, and especially Mrs. Cutting, are drawn with an infinite number of shades and touches of which not one is irrelevant or unnecessary. They are masterpieces. The older woman's utter artificiality, the super-artificiality of an imitation orchid of satin and cloth-of-silver, could not have been more perfectly conveyed than it has been in Mrs. Atherton's subtle and coldly wise manner. The comedy of her and her daughter's and Lady Bridgminster's plot to capture Ordham is treated with a brilliant lightness that only at the last reveals the ugly brutality and sordidness of the whole affair. The tragedy that follows is if possible more sordid, while the gradual but complete revelation of Ordham's caddishness is accomplished with so consummate a cleverness as to leave the reader almost in doubt of the intention.

Step by step his character has been elucidated, and inexorable as all the processes of nature are the crumbling and degeneration of whatever good may once have inspired him. From the early, deft lies of his social life, the slow death, in his careless existence, of the faintest sense of honor or responsibility, to the murderous rages at whatever stood in the path of his present desire or imagined need, on to the end, when, his young wife dead with her child, as much by his own act as though he had shot her, he sees the great singer commit suicide in all the picturesque surroundings of Brunhilde's death scene, we have, drawn with the most incisive delicacy, one of those products of an old line who, close to the degenerate, are perhaps more difficult to appreciate, in the confined sense of the word, than any out and out scoundrel. There is not accredited to this young Englishman a single noble or sincere impulse, a solitary act of generosity or fineness worthy the name, such as he does indulge in, revealing his entire selfishness more even than his openly ugly actions. Yet there is about him a fictitious charm, an apparent openheartedness and a sensitiveness to praise or blame that always win regard, and he passes through the story in trimuph, helped along by whoever comes in contact with him, and oblivious to the end of his complete rottenness. Such a portrait is an achievement, and it is difficult to think of any other writer who could have done it so well as Mrs. Atherton has in this book.

As for the descriptive pages, such as the drive through the mountains behind the mad king's flying horses, the glimpses of the various cities, the houses that frame the different women, as well as the supplementary characters, all these witness to Mrs. Atherton's extraordinary felicity of phrase and artistic conciseness. Such sentences as the following, taken at haphazard, yield the reader the high pleasure of perfect workmanship:

> "The serious quest of her life was the son-in-law, who should make her one with the aristocracy she had selected as the best this world had precipitated," or "The centuries that had made him invariably come to his rescue when suddenly placed in positions that shift the ballast of older men of less persistent breeding," or this brief description, "She gave a garden party soon after the squares and gardens of Munich had burst into the vivid young greens of Spring," or, again, this summing up of a disturbed temper, "The handshake and smile, the challenging glance at herself, caused the depths of the desperate woman to swarm with fighting devils, rushing on their armors and polishing their blades." Such a style is not easily come by, and the wit it clothes is as keen and tempered as polished steel.

As the dissecting table helps on the study and knowledge of physiology, so books of this sort assist in the clearer comprehension of life. But they need to be written with all the literary art and intellectual poise so eminently possessed by Mrs. Atherton to win the reader to real enjoyment. And it is the manner not the matter of "Tower of Ivory" that will cause it to be enjoyed as well as discussed.

*TOWER OF IVORY. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

NEW SALESMANSHIP.

WHOEVER takes up Charles Lindgren's book, "The New Salesmanship," (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.50) will instantly be put upon the inquiry—he will wish to know, first of all, what sort of thing the author is designating with his title. Examination of the book will convince the intelligent reader that there isn't any "new salesmanship," and probably will suggest to him that Mr. Lindgren is a good deal of a twaddler.

The gentleman says he has been a successful salesman of large experience, and that being a reasonable statement, nobody who does not know to the contrary will be disposed to sniff at it. The inclination to sniff will come, however, when one is asked to believe that the gentleman has succeeded because, being a philosopher, psychologist, physiologist, phrenologist, physiognomist, hypnotist, and several other kinds of scientist, he has gone at his merchants and shopkeepers with an irresistible equipment and made them his own with neatness and dispatch, whether they would or not.

We probably shall come very near the truth if we rate Mr. Lindgren as just an ordinary, everyday commercial traveler, about on a par with the average man in his line of work, and lay down the proposition that all he tells us of his achievements as a commercial scientist is just so much tommyrot. To other minds it would seem to be silly to accept Mr. Lindgren at his own valuation, and to regard his book seriously; it will be better to look upon his effusion as a literary curiosity of a very droll sort, and, if we take this attitude toward it, we shall find in it considerable excellent fun.

Every chapter is amusing. Take, for example, the one in which buyers are classified according to the author's experience. He sets down sixty-three classes, and gives specific directions for the handling of each. "The buyer who is always busy" is one of the labels, and the accompanying prescription says:

> Go for him. Be persistent. Attack his combativeness if necessary. If he has large mirthfulness, make him laugh. Touch his cautiousness, benevolence, conscientiousness, approbativeness, or imitation. Induce forgetfulness of his work. When you have done this, proceed systematically with your argument. If you are master of yourself and your proposition you can master him.

The buyer of large femininity, who, we are told, is dominated by parental love, conjugality, benevolence, approbativeness, cautiousness, compassion, human nature, and spirituality, must be handled in a different way. The prescription in his case is:

> Use an agreeable, insinuating voice and manner with this type, and you can gain their good-will. After their good-will is gained, they will feel inclined to favor you.

The "strongly masculine buyer" is one notable for firmness, combativeness, destructiveness, self-esteem, causality, constructiveness, and amativeness. The salesman is advised in treating with this man to be firm and fearless, and to hunt out the man's weak spot and go for it. "Every man has his weak spot," remarks Mr. Lindgren.

Another very amusing chapter deals with what are called "The Twenty Weapons of Attack," which the well-equipped commercial traveler takes with him when he goes out upon the road. One of the weapons is the voice, and in what Mr. Lindgren has to say about the voice, in the chapter in question and in another earlier chapter, he is delightfully funny, though unconsciously so. We regret we have not space to quote adequately from the remarks to which we refer.

Lady St. Helier's Memoirs.

Through an inadvertance the name of the New York publisher and agent for the sale of Lady St. Helier's interesting "Memoirs of Fifty Years" was given incorrectly in the issue of THE TIMES REVIEW of March 5. The book, published by Edwin Arnold, London, is sold in this country by Longmans, Green & Co., at $4.20 net.

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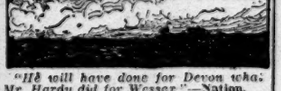

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THE LIFE STORY OF DR. YUNG WING

Some Interesting Disclosures of Old Time Official Corruption in China—Light on the Taiping Rebellion.

By KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI.

IT is perhaps one of the ironies of fate that a man who fails to secure advancement and success in life should often be nobler of character and greater in talent than a man who attains fame and fortune without encountering any serious obstacle. The life of the author of this book,* Yung Wing, is only one of the many exemplifications of this unfair treatment measured out to virtue and ability. To enjoy a smooth sailing in the rough seas of life one must often find it expedient to acquiesce in the compromises which are, after all, the foundation of our imperfect society. Yet to the idealist nothing is so distasteful as the very secret of success in the vulgar commerce of the world, and it is small wonder that Mr. Yung's ideals should make of him a man of disappointment. Entering into an official career in a country where the corruption of officialdom is such that every servant of the State is provided with a "solatium to encourage honesty" often ten times as large as his regular stipend, he found his convictions and practices diametrically opposed to the supineness and venality of his colleagues. He began his career with the ardor of a missionary and the enthusiasm of a patriot, and ended it with a mingled feeling of disgust and despair. His missionary spirit met only rebuff and ridicule, and his patriotic motives made of him a crank in the eyes of most mandarins. True, he succeeded by dint of sheer efficiency and ability in forcing himself into the recognition of the mandarinate, and was rewarded with a position of high honor and trust; yet his connection with his Government was severed under circumstances thoroughly characteristic of Chinese officialdom, which was rotten to the core. The significance of this book, then, lies in the sidelight it throws upon the spirit and practices prevailing among the mandarins rather than the life it chronicles.

Yung Wing was born of a humble family in 1828 in Southern China. When he was 7 years old his father placed him under the care of an English missionary. Some twelve years later an American missionary, when coming home from China, brought Yung with him to America and placed the boy in Monson Academy, at Monson, Mass. Having finished the studies in the academy, Yung entered Yale University, where he carried two first prizes in English composition. When he returned home to his mother the old woman asked him how much money his degree of A. B. conferred upon him. Imagine her disappointment when he told her that it conferred no money! Then began his struggle for employment. First he opened a law office in Hongkong, then became an interpreter in the Chinese customs office at Shanghai, but he was too proud "to associate himself with a pack of interpreters and inspectors, who were known to take bribes." Next he found employment as a clerk in an English firm in Shanghai. When another English house offered him a position as comprador he at once declined it, saying that as a graduate of Yale he could not think of disgracing his Alma Mater by accepting the compradorship, which, though lucrative, was associated with all that is menial. It was this pride, this scorn of compromise, which asserted itself again and again through his career and which made him unsuited to secure advancement in the public service of his country.

The most dramatic event in his life is his visit to the Taipings. That he was a dreamer and an idealist is indicated in this adventure. He thought that if the rebels were willing to organize a government along modern lines and inaugurate progressive measures necessary for the regeneration of China, he would cast his lot with them and render his service to their cause. He was driven to this desperate idea by the hopelessly corrupt condition of the Manchu Government, which he denounces in these severe terms:

> The whole official organization, from head to foot, was honeycombed and tainted by a system of bribery, which passed under the polite and generic term of "presents," similar in character to what is now known as "graft." Next comes the exploitation of the people by the officials, who found an inexhaustible field to build up their fortunes. Finally comes the inevitable and logical corollary to official bribery and exploitation, namely, that the whole administrative government was founded upon a gigantic system of fraud and falsehood.

But his visit to the camps of the rebels proved barren of any substantial result, for the Taipings were found neither capable nor willing to carry out the progressive measures he had formulated for them. The real beginning of Yung's political career was his acquaintance with Tsan Kwoh-fan, the great patriot and generalissimo who quelled the Taiping rebellion, which for fifteen years wrought devastation through the country, sacrificing untold treasures and millions of human lives. Yung found no difficulty in persuading Tsan to establish an arsenal, and as its corollary a mechanical training school, which was intended to be the entering wedge to the great scheme of educational reorganization he had long desired to carry into effect. Encouraged by this initial success, Yung submitted to the Peking Government plans for educational reform, which resulted in the organization of an educational commission, whose duty it was to select 120 students and send them abroad for education.

Yung was made one of the two Commissioners, and came to America intrusted with the supervision of the students sent to this country. But his progressive ideas with regard to the training of Chinese students were libelously misrepresented by his conservative colleagues, who all their lives "had been accustomed to see the springs of life energy and independence, candor, ingenuity, and open-heartedness all covered up and concealed, and in a great measure smothered and never allowed their full play."

The inevitable result was the abrupt termination of the educational mission, which, if continued, was bound to become a potent leaven in the rehabilitation of the decrepit empire. Disappointed, yet not discouraged, he made fresh efforts to save China from the quagmires of degeneration, but all his good influence was set at naught by corrupt or reactionary officials. Thus ended his career, which had scarcely begun.

One of the interesting features of this book is the author's impressions of the great statesmen of China with whom he came in contact. To him Tsan Kwoh-fan is one of the greatest men China has produced, and compared with him Li Hung-chang and Chang Chi-tung are but pigmies before a giant. In Li Hung-chang he found a man "of excitable and nervous temperament, capricious and impulsive, susceptible to flattery and praise. As a statesman he was far inferior to Tsan; as a striot and politican his character could not stand a moment before the searchlight of cold and impartial history." Of Chan Chi-tung he says: "There was a cold, supercilious air enveloping him, which at once put me on my guard." But in Tsan Kwoh-fan he saw a man who, amid the constant temptations attending his unbounded power and glory, "kept the escutcheon of his official career untarnished and left a name and character honored and revered for probity, patriotism, and purity."

The author tells his story in a delightfully unconventional manner. His narrative of his boyhood and his school days both at home and in America is rather tedious to follow, but the labor of perusing these somewhat dull pages is fully compensated by those fascinating chapters wherein he describes his thrilling adventures during the Taiping rebellion, his bold attempts in connection with the Chino-Japanese war, and his dealings with various mandarins and the court at Peking.

*MY LIFE IN CHINA AND AMERICA. By Yung Wing, A. B., LL. D., (Yale.) Pp. 226. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $2.

New Century Dictionary Volumes.

That a living language never stops growing is a law that finds ample and concrete corroboration from time to time by the revisions, consisting chiefly of numerous additional words, that our English dictionaries are subjected to in order to keep them fully abreast with contemporary usage in matters of vocabulary and definition. Such a revision has now been completed in the Century Dictionary, and the result, in the shape of two supplementary volumes to the original ten volumes, will shortly be published by the Century Company. These two new volumes are said to be modeled after the older ones and comprise 100,000 new words, new meanings of old words, and new encyclopedic articles, with 1,900 new pictorial illustrations, &c.

These supplementary volumes are offered first at a special price to the present owners of the Century Dictionary—said to be 200,000 in number—and after that will be sold at an advanced price as Volumes II. and XII. in the new sets of the dictionary. In the last edition of the present work in ten volumes, published in 1906, the publishers made this statement: "The first edition of the Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of the Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, and that of the Atlas in 1897. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition, (1906.)"

The additional two volumes now announced comprise the most extensive single revision made since the work was first published in 1891.

VICE PRESIDENT GARRET A. HOBART

A Pleasing Picture of the Statesman, Presented by the Rev. Dr. Magie in a New Volume.

IT is an exceptionally pleasing portraiture that is presented by the Rev. Dr. David Magie in his "Life of Garret Augustus Hobart, the Twenty-fourth Vice President of the United States," (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) It pictures a strong, able man who won wealth, distinction, and wide popularity and enjoyed a reputation for fair dealing, kindliness, generosity, and good nature that was as widespread as the circle of his manifold activities.

"To few men," remarks Dr. Magie, "has it been given—as it was given to Garret Augustus Hobart—to rise to eminence with so little envy or detraction; to succeed in large enterprises with so little strain of effort; to preserve in engrossing labors and anxious cares such unruffled serenity and sweetness of disposition; to fill so large a place in public affairs and so loving a place in the affections of friends and in the home life; to be so highly honored and to die in the fullness of his powers and influence so truly lamented. Surely his was an enviable lot in life."

This conception is that of a devoted pastor and a very close friend; but we doubt it would be necessary to discount it materially to make it generally acceptable in New Jersey, which was Mr. Hobart's home, and in the National capital, where the last work of his life was performed.

There is nothing exciting in the story Dr. Magie tells of his friend's career. Mr. Hobart grew up in a well-ordered home, was graduated from an excellent college, had the advantage of studying for his profession—that of a lawyer—with a well-equipped and successful practitioner, and, once established in his own office, made a wise decision with respect to the class of work to which he would devote himself. That was Mr. Hobart's foundation, and upon it he built steadily and well.

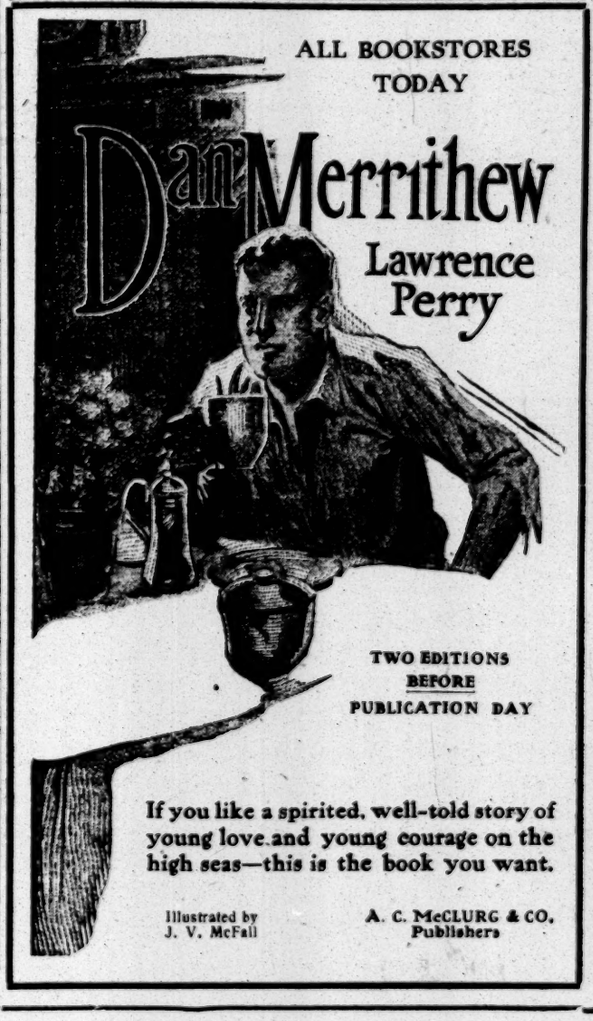
He took up with politics, he said, for recreation's sake; but without doubt he came in time to feel an inclination to round out his career with honorable public service. There were moments just prior to the convention that nominated him for the Vice Presidency during which he regretted he had allowed himself to be a candidate for the office; but on the whole he was attracted by the prospect held out to him, and was glad when he knew the people had indorsed his candidacy. He made an excellent Vice President, and very likely he would have been renominated with McKinley in 1900 if his life had been spared. He died in November, 1899, the sixth of our Vice Presidents to die in office and the fourth to die in the month of November.

His latest official act was to inform Gen. Alger that President McKinley desired him to resign from the office of Secretary of War. According to Dr. Magie's account of the affair, the President, having decided he must yield to the popular clamor for Gen. Alger's retirement, asked Secretary Hay to inform the General of the decision. Mr. Hay declined the task and Mr. Hobart, who was known as a warm personal friend of Gen. Alger, was requested to perform the unpleasant duty and reluctantly consented to do it. Gen. Alger went to Long Branch, where Mr. Hobart, already a dying man, was vainly endeavoring to build up his health, and there he heard the news that he must leave the Cabinet. To quote from Dr. Magie's narrative:

"The news was unexpected and was received with surprise and pain. When the Secretary left the house it was evident that his feelings had been deeply wounded. But the reflections of the night made him realize that the kindness of a friend had caused Mr. Hobart's acceptance of the painful duty. He returned in the morning, and, with feelings deeply stirred as he saw his true friend sitting on the piazza, and so evidently showing the effects of sickness, to the honor of his manhood, Gen. Alger ran and threw his arms about him and kissed him. The old friendship was restored and remained unbroken to the end."

PIERRE LOTI'S "EGYPT."

W. P. Baines has translated Pierre Loti's "La Mort de Philae" under the new title of "Egypt," (Duffield & Co., $2.50,) and the book appears in good style with eight full-page plates in color from paintings by A. Lamplough. No one has written about Egypt from the modern traveler's viewpoint more fascinatingly that Loti, and these vivid word pictures with their tinges of the weird, the horrible, or the pathetic have been turned exceptionally well into English by the translator. The illustrations do not have the intensity of coloring to which other artists have accustomed us in Egyptian scenes, but they succeed remarkably in giving the feeling of brilliant sunlight.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EQUAL SUFFRAGE UNDER THE TEST

The Actual Workings of the Law in Colorado Analyzed and Set Forth by Miss Sumner.

HERE we have, at last, a work of real worth on woman suffrage. There is nothing in it of theory or of argument. There are no guesses about what might be the effect of woman suffrage; just a plain, clear, and thorough statement of what actually has been the effect of woman suffrage.*

The fact that Dr. Sumner made her investigation into Colorado conditions for the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York predisposes the reader to expect that the book will show bias. But from cover to cover there is not a word that gives the least indication of the author's predilection. It might as well have been prepared for Mrs. Gilbert Jones's anti-suffrage society. The author sets down firmly and in cold blood facts that tell harder against woman suffrage than anything said against it by the theorists. It is the most thoroughly impartial book ever written on the subject.

It is difficult to imagine a political organization of men doing such a thing as the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League has done. Imagine a protective tariff league, for instance, publishing the report of an investigation in which damaging facts were given against the high tariff theory and in which there was not a sign of bias. Such a feat may suggest that women are fully as well fitted for the suffrage as men, to say the least. Of course it does not. It merely shows that Dr. Sumner and the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League are fitted for it.

The conclusion with which one arises from this book is that suffrage does not accomplish what its friends claim for it or what its enemies charge against it. Its foes charge that it will destroy the home, take woman out of her sphere, make her mannish, &c. In Colorado it has not. They assert that it will introduce sentimentalism in politics and that the hysterical mind of woman will destroy the balance created by that godlike poise with which men discuss political questions. In Colorado it has not.

The friends of woman suffrage claim that it will purify politics; that it will bring about innumerable reforms, and that under the pure influence of woman the millennium will come. In Colorado it has not.

Nothing very bad has happened and nothing tremendously good has happened. Things seem to be going on just about the same. Miss Sumner points to a number of progressive laws that have been enacted, but shows that the tendency in Colorado was progressive even before the enactment of the woman suffrage law. Politics has not been turned into a paradise, but a few improvements are traceable directly to the influence of the women. No "sentimental" or "hysterical" influence has thus far been observed, and the temperance reformers are not much better off than they were before.

Miss Sumner quotes one of her informants, a politician, as saying:

> In the last campaign women sold their influence and agreed to work for both parties for cash—highest price paid, $25; lowest, $5. I myself bought one woman for $10 where the Democrats had paid her $15, and we have her indorsement on the checks.

But the general tendency of the evidence is that suffrage has had no effect one way or the other on the moral character of the women. It would be interesting to know if the women thus bribed were not of the admittedly disreputable type.

As to the effect on the home, which is such a bugaboo in some quarters, there does not seem to be any. The theory that the men would have to mind the babies while the women vote receives this knockout blow from one of Miss Sumner's Denver informants:

> The mother trundles her baby past the voting place, leaves it in some convenient place while she puts her slip of paper in the box, and then goes on to the market or store. I never yet saw a mother neglect her children for politics.

In many quarters a good effect is noted in that the mothers consider public questions and discuss them freely with and before their children, thus educating them in subjects that in the past were never considered part of their training. "The mother will be patient and answer questions concerning politics which the father will put off," remarked one woman.

Women at the polls meet, not rough and unfamiliar persons, but their own neighbors and friends. "In political conventions they often exchange recipes for cooking egg-plant and choice information about the baby, the servant, and the dressmaker, just as they would at any other gathering." Mothers go to the polls with their fathers and sons. Many mothers have cast their first ballots with sons just arrived of age.

As to the argument that women will not take part in politics, vote or no vote, it appears that in Denver nearly the same number of women as of men attend caucuses and vote at primaries, though in the rest of the State less than one-tenth of the persons performing this political duty are women.

In theory women serve on juries equally with men, but it is not customary, partly because of the consideration that a housewife's duties cannot be postponed and partly because of the objection to locking men and women up together. A number of women have served in the Legislature, where their record has been fair, but not brilliant. They have averaged above the men as a whole in intelligence, but no one of them could be classed with the ablest of the men. The character of the bills offered by them was higher than the average of those offered by the men.

There have been many women office holders, and their record has been high. There is no record of a woman defaulter. No woman has shown herself grossly inefficient in office, and several have made brilliant records.

The expectation that equal suffrage would improve the salaries paid to women has not been fulfilled. The average wages, even of women teachers, are still decidedly lower than those of men. A number of important laws in the interest of women and children have been passed, but the tendency in Colorado was such that they would probably have been passed anyway. The most effective demonstration of the real virtues of woman suffrage was given when the bosses tried to get rid of Judge Lindsey of the famous Denver Juvenile Court, and the women turned in and re-elected him on an independent ticket by a big majority. It was important as giving an earnest of what they really can do if they choose. The temperance element has been disappointed to find that it cannot induce the women to fight for drastic anti-saloon laws—a humorous commentary on the expectation that women would be hysterical and impractical reformers in politics.

The Colorado experiment evidently teaches that the frantic fears expressed that women would become unsexed and mannish, or would prove a hysterical and emotional influence in politics are a joke. It also teaches that any hope of greatly bettering politics by introducing the "pure influence of womanhood" is an idle dream. Things are not vastly different from what they were. Thus the question is left simply in this form:

Has woman a natural right to vote, or at least a right equal to that of man?

*EQUAL SUFFRAGE: The Results of an Investigation in Colorado Made for the Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State. By Helen L. Sumner, Ph. D. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

"THE CARDINAL'S PAWN."

All the wickedness, the treachery, the inhumanity, the cold-blooded indifference to criminal methods, the scheming, the ambition, the picturesqueness, the beauty, and the adventure which we have learned to expect in novels of Italian life during the Renaissance are to be found in "The Cardinal's Pawn," (A. C. McClurg & Co., 75 cents,) by K. L. Montgomery. It is a romantic tale of Florence and Venice, the "pawn" of the title being a human one, a young girl of wit and courage and resource, whose adventures in the course of her efforts to save her brother from death at the hands of a wife who wishes him out of the way in order that she may become Grand Duchess of Florence form the main part of the tale. The Cardinal is Ferdinando, of the house of Medici, and he, as unscrupulous as any of his name, uses the girl to forward his own schemes. Altogether it is an exciting story of bare human hatreds and passions and unblushing infamies, and is full of the rich and glowing color of the material accessories of life in the time of the Renaissance.

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THE SHORT STORY AND ITS MASTERS

Two New Books Which Deal with the History, Development, and Technique of the Brief Narrative.

THE ever-increasing importance of the short story as a factor in our national intellectual life must be evident to any follower of modern literary tendencies. Various causes, apart from the merit of the form itself, have been assigned to account for its popularity; not the least significant of these is the theory that the great majority of readers is too hurried and too nervous to be capable of the sustained attention necessary for the enjoyment of long novels. The day of the "three-decker" is over, we hear. However this may be, the immense circulation of magazines proves that the American reading pubic finds interest and satisfaction in the short story. Two recent works* devoted to a consideration of this genre attest to the seriousness with which it is now regarded.

Dr. Canby's history of the development, in English, of this literary form is timely and suggestive. The book covers ground not especially new, but which has not been heretofore so specialized. Beginning with the very early religious stories, our author traces foreign influences and native efforts toward originality, concluding with an analysis of the contemporary form.

It was in the nature of things that early literary activity in England should be concerned with religious tales, and that inspiration should be gathered from Greek and Latin collections of anecdotes of the lives of the saints. In fifty pages Dr. Canby manages to present a fairly comprehensive résumé of the writers before Chaucer, whose work consisted mainly in translating French fabliaux and in arranging Graeco-Latin "exempla" for the use of the Church. The necessity for condensation renders these chapters less satisfactory than the remainder of the book, and it is to be regretted that the author did not give more consideration to this extremely interesting period.

In the work of the "Moral Gower" and Chaucer we find the first notable originality, as well as the first evidence of a conscious art molding short narrative into an approach to form. Of the former, Dr. Canby remarks:

> Scarcely ever long, almost free from digressions, with an easy, narrative style that carries the plot on a steady current, Gower's tales are faulty only as studies of character, and this defect they share with practically all mediaeval narrative outside of Chaucer. It is not the stories, but the framework in which they are inclosed, which makes us grumble over the "Confessio Amantis."

A judgment which will appeal to any one who has attempted to wrest amusement from Gower's seven very deadly sins. But Chaucer, full of the joy of life and awake to the beauty of the world, broke away from the ecclesiastical tradition, and,

> infected with the spirit of the earliest Renaissance, and flexible in mind as in style, is the great innovator, as Gower is the great conservative, of this story-telling generation.

It was Chaucer who first apprehended the spirit of the French contes à rire, and though he made use freely of the "exempla" and fabliaux of earlier times, as well as of the Italian novella, he remains the first Englishman to tell a tale for the sake of the tale itself. Our author's critical remarks on Chaucer are interesting, and it is, perhaps, due to a preoccupation with form that some of his judgments seem a trifle captious. In the fifteenth century we meet the "Gesta Romanorum," Lydgate, Occleve, and, in Scotland, Henryson and Dunbar.

It seems strange that greater stress is not here laid on the "Morte d'Arthur" and Froissart's chronicles, which receive only a casual mention. With the Renaissance, came Boccaccio, Bandello, and his French adapter, Belleforest; Castiglione, Margaret of Navarre, and a score of writers of novellas and contes. Fenton and Painter (or Paynter) introduced these new influences with various changes suited to the spacious days of Elizabeth, and Lyly became the father of Euphuism with Pettie and Greene as uncles, at least. The Elizabethan novella died of Euphuism. Congreve tried his hand at the short story, as did Aphra Behn, and those two insouciant blue-stockings, Mrs. Manley and Mrs. Haywood. Dryden's narratives in verse are too well known to call for comment. It is rather stretching the domain of the short story to include therein a great deal of the work of the essayists of the Queen Anne period, although the rise of The Tatler, The Spectator, and other periodicals gave an impetus to the writing of short narratives. The quasi-Oriental story came into vogue, and Addison and Dr. Johnson found congenial subjects. The short story of this time was "tightly bound to the service of a didactic criticism of manners," and even Hannah More used it to point a moral. The last years of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries were marked by a great output of short stories, mainly romantic and sentimental, with a dash of grimness. It was the age of the annual, and though there are, of course, some notable names to be considered, the majority of the writers are justly forgotten.

Of Washington Irving Dr. Canby says:

> In this romantic development he is the chief master of all this group of short story writers. There is no prose short story of this period which does not reveal inferiority, and often an abysmal inferiority, when tried by the touchstone of "Rip Van Winkle" or "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." * * * Amidst all the welter of pathetico-mystico slush which filled the periodicals of these years, an obscure American suddenly elevates the popular kind of short story into masterpieces which belong to our permanent literature.

The scene now shifts to America, and Poe comes to the front. From the detailed chapter we quote one paragraph:

> We would hail Poe first as a master of technique; as the great craftsman in English narrative, perhaps the most influential innovator since Richardson. The strong and still increasing flow of literary energy into the channels of the short story opened by his art is witness that he deserves the title.

It cannot seriously be disputed that Poe's short stories represent the only purely technical achievement which American literature may safely offer for comparison with the great literatures of the world. The chapter on Hawthorne is sane and sympathetic; Dr. Canby finds that he said more than Poe, if he said it less well.

> It is in his emphasis of a situation as a subject for a short narrative that Hawthorne's importance in the development of the modern short story chiefly lies. * * * It was his kind of work which widened the scope of the short story, which gave it play elsewhere than in tales of ratiocination and impressionistic terror. It was Hawthorne, far more truly than Poe, who first bent it toward a great usefulness, the uncovering of those brief, yet poignant, situations which interest us in modern life.

In the mid-century Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope, Mrs. Gaskell, and others in England failed to perceive the newly established tradition of the American short story. They wrote, in effect, short novels, tales lacking the essentials of the short story, as we now understand it. In America, Edward Everett Hale's masterpiece and Bret Harte's stories carry on the tradition, though a man now almost forgotten, Fitz-James O'Brien, came closer to the masters. Indeed, until Stevenson and Kipling, the laurels remained in this country. Aldrich, Cable, Stockton, Bunner, and Henry James (if we may venture to claim that cosmopolitan who is at home in every country save his own) understood and practiced the new form, varying it to meet the idiosyncrasies of personality. In 1877 Stevenson published "A Lodging for the Night," and introduced the impressionistic short story to England. It is strange that this discovery should have come so late.

> Perhaps there is something antipathetic to the British temperament in so restrained and graceful an art. The American masters, even Poe, have been very American, the French excessively French. But the chief tellers of the short story in England all betray a foreign tincture. Kipling is a colonial, Conrad a Slav, Maurice Hewlett Italianate. And Stevenson was a Francophile from his youth up.

After bestowing due praise on Kipling, especially in regard to "The Brushwood Boy" and "They," Dr. Canby adds:

> To be interesting, indeed, is the motto, the principle of modern journalism; and no one has more warmly adopted it than Rudyard Kipling. He is our best example of this modern institution raised to its highest power. He is the great journalist, and journalism is the pervading quality we have been seeking in his works. Focus, and so a good technique, is actually the result of this principle. * * * The journalist is one of the agents * * * for the expression of our Zeitgeist. He is born of the desire to seek out news of the human creature, news of his environment, his habits, his mind and soul. Thus, as a journalist, Kipling is about the business of the Zeitgeist. As a great journalist, he has raised journalism to the heights of literature.

Of Mrs. Wharton Dr. Canby says little, though that little brackets her with Henry James. Of Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman he remarks that "her means are always legitimate; sometimes they are also inadequate." The host of contemporary American writers of the short story is passed over, necessarily briefly, and without any comment upon the obvious fact that the average short narrative in this country is distinctly superior to the English product, though the same cannot, unfortunately, be said of novels.

In conclusion, Dr. Canby's book is important and interesting, though it suffers from the author's endeavor to compress his material into what would seem to be an unnecessary brevity. His style is never dull, and he succeeds in arousing in the reader a desire for a more full and compendious work on the subject. His judgments on modern authors and their work are informed with sanity and critical acumen.

The same cannot be said unreservedly of the opinions expressed by the Messrs. Dawson in the prefatory essays to their two volumes of collected short stories. While these editors' opinions are interesting, they seem at times to misplace emphases and to adhere to critical standards to which it is not always possible to render allegiance. The two essays cover, respectively, "The Evolution of the Short-Story" to the time of Poe, and "The Modern Short-Story." Perhaps the most striking sentence is this: "The true short story comes nearer to the domain of the dramatist than [to that of] the novelist; for it is in the truest sense a dramatic moment, which seizes us by its intensity, its swift dynamic, its direct appeal." The truth of this is so obvious—when once it is pointed out!—that an insistence upon it would have been of value to the writers, in their exposition of the difference between the technique of the modern short story and the novel.

The selections are for the most part well chosen. Defoe's remarkable story, "The Apparition of Mrs. Veal," opens the series, followed by James Hogg's "The Mysterious Bride." These tales are comparatively little known, and they are surprisingly modern in tone. Irving's "The Devil and Tom Walker," Hawthorne's "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment," and Dickens's "The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" are arbitrary selections, as is Stockton's "Story of Seven Devils." The same might be said of Poe's "The Purloined Letter" and Mark Twain's "A Dog's Tale." It would seem that each of these authors might have been represented more successfully by other selections. "Rab and His Friends" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" are, of course, inevitable. Hardy's "The Three Strangers" and Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night" are admirably chosen, but it is scarcely just to Mr. James to reproduce "Julia Bride." This, even according to the definition given by the editors, is not a short story; it is a novelette. "The Turn of the Screw," "The Altar of the Dead," or another of Mr. James's real short stories would have been better, it seems.

Ambrose Bierce, Conan Doyle, Margaret Deland, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, Gilbert Parker, Anthony Hope, Lloyd Osborne, Quiller-Couch, R. H. Davis, Jack London, and O. Henry are among the authors represented in the second volume. Maurice Hewlett's "Madonna of the Peach Tree" and other fine stories are passed over for "The Ruinous Face," but Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King" is satisfactorily typical. It is rather disconcerting to note the omission of any reference to Mrs. Wharton, and, lacking an example of her work, the selection seems incomplete.

It is probable that the Messrs. Dawson's book will be most valuable as a supplementary textbook for classes in literature, where its obvious defects in the eyes of the critic will be overbalanced by its value as a repository of stories not always readily accessible to student and teacher.

*THE SHORT STORY IN ENGLISH. By Henry Seidel Canby. One volume. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-386. Index. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1909. $1.60.

THE GREAT ENGLISH SHORT-STORY WRITERS. By William J. Dawson and Coningsby W. Dawson. Two volumes. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 316, 340. Introductory essays and notes. Indexes. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1910. $1 per volume.

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The Rise of the Race from Slavery Considered in a New Work by Booker T. Washington.

TRUE to his character of Great Pacificator between the races, white and black, Principal Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee in his latest book* strives as he has always done to foster the ambition of his own people without antagonizing their white neighbors. He never forgets his two separate audiences and the fact that what is intended to appeal especially to the negro will be read by the white man and—perhaps—very differently interpreted. It is a high tribute to his shrewdness that he is so generally accepted as the leader of his people. For it is his backing among the whites which gives him that leadership rather than the free suffrages of the negroes themselves.

In the present work, which is in two volumes and really contains little that is new—for the Principal of Tuskegee has long ago exhausted all the phases of his perennial subject which he thinks it wise to touch upon at this stage—the aim is to provide for the American negro, in his own eyes especially, a historic background which will extend beyond the slave ship, and, as Kipling says, lend him "right to pride." The method is to make the most of any signs of civilization among the various black races in Africa, to assemble from various writers on the African at home passages which exhibit him in an encouraging light as to morals, intellect, arts and crafts, or institutions, and thus by suggestion to substitute as the portrait of his ancestors in the American negro's mind the composite picture thus created for the naked savage of Darkest Africa, who now serves that purpose in the world's imagination and, as Dr. Washington confesses, the negro's own.

There is no effort to show that the actual ancestors of the American ex-slave are these exceptionally civilized black men. What Dr. Washington is after is to overcome the notion which the negro has absorbed in the white man's country—that a black skin is the sign of a backward race. He works on the idea so shrewdly, quotes from travelers, missionaries, even modern investigators, so selectively that it is easy to understand how the negro reader might rise from the book with a positive conviction of a real negro civilization, from which his ancestors were snatched into bondage.

Of course there was no such civilization, and equally of course Dr. Washington produces no real evidence of any, but the idea is implanted—and the idea means much. It was only the other day that Edgar Gardner Murphy pointed out that the insuperable thing which set the American negro apart from all his fellow-citizens of European origin was that Africa stood behind him—Africa as it is. If Africa can be made to seem less African, the gulf seems by so much to be narrowed.

Having thus provided the Afro-American with a distinctly African tradition acceptable to pride and precedent to his expatriation and life in slavery—given him, as it were, an international status not unlike that of the German-American or the Irish-American—Dr. Washington is at some pains to hearten his people further by showing that the white indentured servant of Colonial times was to all intents and purposes, while his indenture lasted, not less a slave than the African bondsman. Thus he seeks to destroy—for he understands (none better) the simplicity of his people—another idea firmly implanted in the ordinary negro's mind—viz., that slavery and a black skin have a necessary connection.

Note is made—with figures to enforce the point—that Rhode Island was the most active of the American colonies in the business of promoting African immigration by means of slave ships, and some account follows of how that traffic was carried on from 1619 till the last cargo—though the slave trade had long been forbidden—was landed at Mobile during the civil war. Then with a light and careful hand the Principal of Tuskegee reviews the history of slavery in America with a special eye to the enumeration of individual slaves and "free persons of color" who showed unusual ability and thrift. The list is both interesting and impressive; so is Dr. Washington's estimate of the property acquired by negroes before abolition. Here you are led to see the survival of the negro's native powers in the white man's country.

Dr. Washington is careful nevertheless to establish the black man's Americanism, insisting that the Southern plantation is a part of his background as truly his own as Africa itself. The text, too, touches discreetly upon Nat Turner and other leaders of servile insurrections, including some of John Brown's black followers, and points out that the negro hymns in slavery days frequently voiced unrebuked an aspiration for freedom which was not (though it took that form) the mere antithesis of the theological thralldom of sin.

As for the progress of the negro since the war between the States in education, in wealth, in morality, Dr. Washington has written so often and at such length that one need not go over the ground with him again here. Once more he marshals encouraging examples and statistics. He devotes some space, however, to showing that the negro's crime record has reached and passed its flood tide, and points out that the longer terms of imprisonment customary in the South serve to magnify the South's apparent proportion—and, therefore, the negro's share—in the statistical showing. Most such statistics deal with the prison population each year. Taking the annual record of commitments to jail instead as a basis, the South's proportion—and the negro's—is perceptibly reduced. It might have been added that fewer criminals, once indicted, escape conviction in the South, where the machinery of legal evasion is less elaborately developed. On the other hand, too, for many minor offenses against property the negro is rarely haled to court at all. Unless he pilfers from another negro who becomes the complainant, offenses of this sort are very apt to be overlooked until they become flagrant.

Incidentally Dr. Washington has something to say about the "tragedy of color," upon a supposed phase of which a very young playwright has recently built a melodrama which New York has been invited to regard as in some way typifying the real problem.

"Hardships and even injustice," says the Principal of Tuskegee, "when they concern the relations of people who are divided by creed, by class, or by race, are not exceptional. On the contrary, they are common, and every race which has struggled from a lower to a higher civilization has had to face these things. They have been a part of its education. Neither is there, so far as my experience goes, anything particularly tragic connected with the life of the negro except in the situation of those members of my race who, for one reason or another, have yielded to the temptation to make a secret of their lowly birth and appear before the world as something other than they are. I should say it was only when an individual suffers for his own folly rather than the mistakes of others that he is likely to become the hero of a tragedy. This is just as true of races."

*THE STORY OF THE NEGRO. The Rise of the Race from Slavery. By Booker T. Washington. In two volumes. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

"THE LIVING MUMMY."

A WILD tale is "The Living Mummy," by Ambrose Pratt, (the Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) It fairly out-Poes Poe in the region of weird impossibilities, with this difference—that while we cannot but believe in the Lady Ligeia, M. Valdemar, and any other mystery to which we are bidden by the master of thrills, we flatly refuse to concede a shudder to Ptahmes, son of Hap. In truth, Mr. Pratt so plies his readers with horrors that he comes to the point where extremes meet, and the narrative becomes heavy and tame by reason of its burden of sensation on sensation heaped. Nothing rings true; not even the behavior and speech of normal human beings under ordinary conditions.

The author has a facile invention, and his story is, upon the whole, well written, though we protest against the misuse of "ilk," while the shudder refused the living mummy meets the barbarism of "alfight."

Any one looking for an Egyptian atmosphere in the book will be disappointed. It holds simply the prestidigitator's succession of unaccountable events, and, as such, will probably find an uncritical and wondering audience.

A TRUE-LOVE STORY.

"Go Forth and Find," (Richard G. Badger, Boston,) by H. D. Pittman, is a story of true love, whose course for once ran smoothly along the happiest of ways and brought nothing but joy and content to its two lovers. It is the romance of two young people who began being lovers when they were babies and never were anything else. Their only difficulty lay in the poverty which befell the young man when he reached marrying age, and a goodly portion of the tale is taken up with the schemes and plans of the two whereby they can manage to make his small salary compass a pleasant home and a comfortable scale of living. It is a quiet, happy story, a little overdone, perhaps, in its expression of sentiment, but full of all that is best and most endearing in the relations between young lovers.

The "Mobled Queen" Interpreted.

Dr. Smythe Palmer, writing in The Oxford and Cambridge Review, advances a new interpretation to Shakespeare's reference to the "mobled Queen" of Hamlet. He holds that it means the "Mab-led Queen"—i.e., Fairy Street, Personified by enchantment like the Greek Aphrodite.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO QUAKERS

The Influence of the Sect Upon Social and Commercial History Considered by Mrs. Gummere.

SOME very interesting and important conclusions are stated—and unquestionably justified—in Amelia Mott Gummere's "The Quaker in the Forum," (the John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, $1.50.) The author undertakes to show in what way and to what extent Quakerism has made its impression upon the two great English-speaking nations of the world. Her view is that the chief impression is not to be observed in the theology and philosophy of England and America, but in the social history of the two countries, and to this view those who have lived in communities in which Quakers abound will be easily inclined.

It is quite true, as Mrs. Gummere remarks, that the unique feature of the Quaker's career is that he has "largely succeeded in living out his unwritten creed in a philosophy that has made belief a conduct of life and manifested to the world its practicability as a working theory." The Quaker does not lock up his Quakerism in his meeting house, but takes it with him as he goes about in his work and business, and everybody who meets him is brought under its influence and profits through the contact. The Quaker has stood always for honesty, purity, freedom, and democracy, and we of America are greatly indebted to him for it. If we delight to call our country the "land of the free and the home of the brave," we must not overlook the Quaker when we apportion our gratitude for our heritage.

To his influence, perhaps as much as to any other, we owe the fairly early establishment in America of liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. The history of New England contains the names of many noble men and women of the Quaker faith who suffered cruel punishment for their consciences' sake, at the behest of intolerant and brutal officials.

For example, in Dover, N. H., two Quakeresses who had dared stand up for their religion were tied to a post one cold November morning, and when they had been bared to the waist, were mercilessly flogged. They were then hitched to an ox cart and sent on through deep snow to Salisbury, their conductor bearing an order that they should be whipped there and then forwarded to another town, there to be whipped again, and so on until they should be out of the jurisdiction of the official who sentenced them.

Before long the women were back in Dover again, preaching as before, and again they were brutally punished and banished. But Dover never was purged of her Quakerism, and the time presently came when, without having yielded anything whatever to the demands of his persecutors, the Quaker had become a respected and influential factor in the town. He had won a victory for liberty, and the entire colony was the better for it then—and the country is the better for it now.

And so we may say that every victory the Quaker won in the Colonial days over official intolerance and tyranny—and they won a great many—was an imperishable gain to the American people.

Once on an equality with the other Colonists the Quaker used his influence in support of true democracy. He asked for a Government by the people, for equal political rights for all men, for just laws, and an honest and impartial administration. Mrs. Gummere shows that his influence in this direction was strongly felt, and in a number of instances she measures it for us by pointing out Governmental institutions and court procedures which she regards as of distinctly Quaker origin.

As a citizen the Quaker may not be rated as thoroughly perfect. He has at least one grave weakness in his absolute intolerance of war and his unalterable determination not to make a fighting man of himself. If we all were Quakers we would have to pay some military power to maintain our autonomy for us, and we would have humble pie on the table for every meal. And who pray would venture to guess what America would be like to-day if the Mayflower and all the other Colonial ships had brought over only Quakers?

But, of course, this sort of discussion is merely academic, for the country really has not suffered through the unmilitary disposition of the Quaker, and his unwillingness to be a soldier has not interfered with his usefulness. We all must agree with Mrs. Gummere when she says that "idealists though they are, the Quakers have been a wholesome leaven in political and commercial history."

French Publishers and the Flood.

The French publishing season, so thoroughly upset by the flood, will be troubled again for five or six weeks by the Parliamentary election, which is to take place in May. The flood ruined many important printing works in Paris and the provinces, and invaded the premises of several publishing firms.

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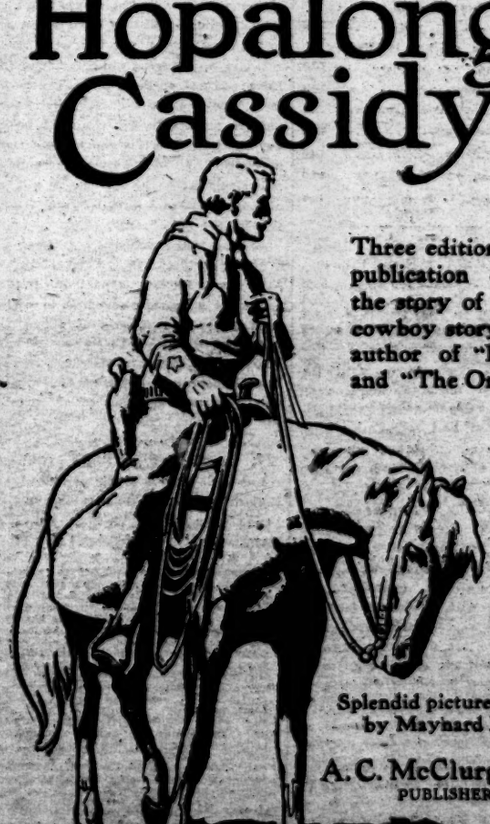

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
—OF—
BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, MARCH 12, 1910.

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VISCOUNT MORLEY.

THE world of English letters could not help wondering what would become of John Morley when his shoulders were laden with the work of the most difficult, vast, and dangerous department of the British Government, and, in a phrase once attributed to him, "kicked upstairs" to the House of Lords. We had known him as a brilliant and sometimes audacious writer, the biographer of Rousseau, Voltaire, Emerson, the radical Liberal who had early taken the positions to which Gladstone slowly advanced, above all the "House of Commons man" with profound faith in democratic principles and representative methods. He was not lacking in hard administrative experience, for he had twice been Secretary for Ireland, but a turbulent, somewhat alien people of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 presents no such problem as a congeries of completely alien, confused, disturbed, and mysterious peoples numbering 300,000,000.

With the success of Viscount Morley in his trying political task THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has only an indirect concern, but its readers cannot but be interested in the manner in which this familiar writer and scholar comports himself, in the working of his mind, trained in literary pursuits, and particularly in the degree to which these pursuits influence and direct the form in which he clothes his statements, arguments, and conclusions. These are phenomena inviting and repaying the critical attention of all lovers or practitioners of letters, all especially engaged in what, for lack of a better term, we call the intellectual life. Fortunately Viscount Morley has himself given us the opportunity for this enticing study in a little volume of "Indian Speeches." It is worth noting that these are published by a house, Macmillan & Co., which, with its branches in Bombay and Calcutta, is in its way an imperial institution and a striking instance of the scope of British activities.

The first impression made by the speeches, which are eight in number and cover the two years closing with last June, is that of the extreme simplicity, directness, and practical sense of the speaker. As if he had been trained not as a public orator or as a littérateur but as a keen business man accustomed to address himself as clearly and convincingly as possible to keenly interested auditors with no time to spare. "You," he says to the House of Commons, "and the democratic constituencies of this kingdom are the rulers of India. It is to you, therefore, that I come to render my account. Just let us see where we are. * * * The outcome, the final outcome, of British rule in India may be a profitable topic for the musings of meditative minds. But we are not here to muse. We have the duty of the day to perform, we have the tasks of tomorrow spread out before us." Again, "I hope that the Government of India, so long as I am connected with it and responsible for it to Parliament and to the country, will not be hurried by the impatient idealist. The impatient idealist—you know him, I know him. I like him. I have been one myself. He says, 'You admit that so and so is right; why don't you do it—why don't you do it now?' Whether he is an Indian idealist or a British idealist, I sympathize with him. Ah! gentlemen, how many of the most tragic miscarriages in human history have been due to the impatience of the idealist!" And still again, referring to the critics in India: "Some of them are angry with me. Why? Because I have not been able to give them the moon. I have got no moon, and if I had I would not part with it." This, as we have noted, is businesslike in the extreme; it is also a fruit of unusual gifts for and practice in the art of composition.

Another impression one gets—that of a man who thinks things out, who can hold his mind in control until the process is completed, who tries to grasp each phase and stage of his subject with just regard to the whole. That also is an element in the literary art broadly conceived and adequately executed. It involves and taxes the greatest of literary faculties, that of imagination, not merely reasoning but that creative force which vitalizes reasoning. Take a single passage that illustrates, though but partially, the searching play of Viscount Morley's imagination:

> Time has gone on with me, experience has widened. I have never lost my invincible faith that there is a better mind in all civilized communities, and that this better mind, if you can reach it, if statesmen in time can reach that better mind, can awaken it, can evoke it, can induce it to apply itself to practical purposes for the improvement of the conditions of such a community, they will earn the crown of beneficent fame, indeed. Nothing strikes me much more than this when I talk of the better mind of India—there are subtle elements, religious, spiritual, mystical, traditional, historical, in what we may call for the moment the Indian mind, which are very hard for the most candid and patient to grasp to realize in their full force. But our duty, and it is a splendid duty, is to try.

We have but indicated what may be got from Viscount Morley's "little sheaf" of speeches. Besides possessing the charm we have suggested they impart much indispensable information as to the Indian problem and the way in which Great Britain is grappling with it.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

Particulars of a Comprehensive Scheme for the Publication of New Novels at an Attractive Price.

LONDON, March 2.—You will be interested in full, early particulars of a great venture in the publication of the English novel. It is to be made by the house of Nelson, and as rumor told us, it has been in preparation for quite a while back. Necessarily, because it is the launching of a new literary ship, something built from the keel upward, not a mere adaptation of old things; in a word, here comes a large, systematic scheme of brand-new novels, ample in length and high in authorship, at two shillings net. Experiments in cheap new fiction, alike at this price and at half a crown, we have had in recent years. But they have been only feeling the way, and they have taken no abiding hold. Now the grand adventure is to be made on the grand scale by a firm which has already done much to "revolutionize" the trade in books at a popular price.

The Nelsons, like so many other British publishers, spring from the book-loving soil of Scotland. They occupy a corner building in Paternoster Row, but Edinburgh is still, as in the case of Blackwood, their chief headquarters. Up there, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat, is the Nelson printing works, a unique place for the making of books. It is equipped with a series of machinery, which enables books to be printed, bound, and delivered ready for the reader, with a dispatch as great as the prices of those books are small. There is a delightful story of an American who called at the factory, after doing the other "lions" of Edinburgh. "I hear," he said, "you have a book-making machine so swift and complete that one has only to whisper a favorite author into it, and out come his masterpieces." That was witty exaggeration, but it makes clear how the Nelsons, in two and a half years, have sold some 5,000,000 of their Sevenpenny Novels. This series prepared the way, made the path straight, and when April is with us Nelson's New Novels at Two Shillings will blossom into being.

"There is," says the firm, in so many words, "a big public for new novels at a reasonable price. As much is proved by the manner in which our seven-penny reprints have sold. They have shown that the English public will buy an old book in a pretty form, at a low price. The public will probably, therefore, buy a new book, in a prettier form, at an increased price on sevenpence. Practically there is no general English sale for a six-shilling novel, even by a popular writer. Nearly 90 per cent. of these novels are taken by the circulating libraries. Many people do not belong to libraries, do not like to wait their turn for a new book, and often want to possess the works of a favorite author. Still they will not, or cannot, pay four-and six-pence for a six-shilling novel. They look forward to a six-penny or seven-penny reprint, but they will probably buy at once if they have only to spend two shillings."

"Two shillings," say the Nelsons in so many more words, "is the largest piece of small change a man will part with readily. Half a crown is too much. There you begin with the bigger coins, but a florin is kept in the same pocket as six-pences and shillings. The popularity of two shillings as a price for novels was proved long ago in the days of the 'Yellow Backs.' We are applying an old popular price to books of the highest class. Our novels will be of the regular size—not pocket size—and bound in library style, with beautiful colored wrappers to catch the public eye. They will be a credit to any book shelf and we desire, with them, to make a new line of business for the bookseller. At present he sells very few novels—we hope to enable him to sell thousands. It is no good saying that this scheme of cheap publications has been tried in the past. It has never really been tried before. Publishers have issued dull books, or short books, in ugly bindings, at a price less than six shillings. No attempt has ever been made to produce new novels, by the best authors, in a consistently handsome form, at a third of the old price—volumes as comely in get-up, as fresh and vivid in contents as the best six-shilling novels.

That is the case for the Nelson Two-Shilling Novel, which, for its success in a commercial sense, will rely on the big numbers sold. One of the early stories in the Nelson Sevenpennies was Miss Macnaughton's charming Scotch story, "Christina Macnab." It had done moderately well in the six-shilling form, but nothing more; at seven pence it has run into a circulation of far over a hundred thousand copies. That one circumstance, out of many, the Nelsons think, is pretty good evidence of the potential market which awaits quite new novels at a figure possible for any reader. As to the literary quality, they call in the evidence of the novels they will publish this year, three in April and one every month after that, for they have found the system of regular periodical publication to answer admirably with their other cheap series. Here is the list—the first list of a two shillings' net library of new English novels, which certainly marks a milestone in the history of publishing:

"The Adventures of Mr. Polly," by H. G. Wells.
"The Second String," by Anthony Hope.
"Fortune," by J. C. Snaith.
"Daisy's Aunt," by E. F. Benson.
"The Other Side," by Horace A. Vachell.
"Sir George's Objection," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
"Prester John," by John Buchan.
"Lady Good-For-Nothing," by "Q."
"Panihers' Club," by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle.
"The Simpkins Plot," by G. A. Birmingham.
"Trepanned," by John Masefield.

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON, in paying tribute to his friend Gen. Lew Wallace at the recent unveiling of the latter's statue in Washington, said that the idea of "Ben-Hur" came to the author after a chance conversation in a railway carriage with Col. Ingersoll. Mr. Nicholson also described Gen. Wallace's method in writing: "He could write on his knee in a railway train or in an office beset by callers and never be disturbed. * * * I had many opportunities for observing him in various circumstances, and I never saw any lapse from that grave, beautiful courtesy which marked him."

Dr. Percival Lowell, author of "The Evolution of Worlds," &c., has returned to Boston from a little trip to the West, where he has been giving lectures at universities in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa on the work of the observatory at Flagstaff. Dr. Lowell reports that he found the scientific men of the West most interested in the new canals on Mars recently discovered in a region that hitherto did not have them.

Florence Morse Kingsley, author of "Those Brewster Children," &c., lives and works for the greater part of the year in an old-fashioned house on Staten Island. This house is, in a way, something of a landmark, and when bought by the Kingsleys fifteen years ago was known as the "old Jewett mansion." A previous tenant was Buffalo Bill. The house figures in many of Mrs. Kingsley's stories.

Romeyn Peck Hough, author of "The Handbook of the Trees," &c., is the man who prepared the exhibit from New York State to which the Grand Prix was awarded at the recent Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Features of this exhibit were a series of pictures showing the characteristics of leaves, fruits, barks, &c., and thin sections of various tree woods.

Katherine Cecil Thurston, author of "The Masquerader," &c., is described as "a thoughtful woman, very simple in her tastes, and loving country things." She is an especially good walker, and takes frequent tramps along the cliffs or over the fields in that part of Ireland which is her native home.

Katharine Tynan, author of the recent novel, "Peggy the Daughter," and various other works of fiction, began writing at the age of 17, and published her first volume, a book of verse, in 1885. Miss Tynan is generally ranked as an exponent of the novel of "the old-fashioned romantic school."

John Kendrick Bangs recently returned to New York from a lecture tour in the South and West, covering eighteen cities in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and other States to the number of half a dozen, all in the record-breaking space of three weeks.

Horace Traubel, editor of The Conservator, is completing the third volume of his biography of Walt Whitman. He is still living at Camden, N. J., where he met the "good grey poet" and made the plans for writing his life.

Alfred Williams, mining engineer, prospector, and an authority on early Alaska, now lives in New York, where he has just completed a series of stories for Short Stories.

Leroy Scott, author of "The Walking Delegate," is at work on a new novel of American life, which, when completed, will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Gerald Stanley Lee, author of "Inspired Millionaires," who lives on Mount Tom, was in New York last week.

Harriet T. Comstock has just completed her novel, "Joyce of the North Woods." Her last book was "Janet of the Dunes."

WANDERINGS IN THE CAMPAGNA.

A Delightful Excursion Personally Conducted by Rodolfo Lanciani, the Popularizer of Roman Antiquities, Through the Land of Horace, Hadrian, Cicero, Pliny the Younger, Nero, and Other Celebrities.

By CHARLES R. MOREY.

IT IS curiously appropriate that one of the advertisements of this delightful book* offers a specimen illustration which represents, not a scene in the Campagna, but one of the colonnaded streets of Palmyra. For "Wanderings in the Campagna" displays an irresponsibility in the selection and sequence of topics which is worthy of its title, and not the least element in its charm. We are introduced, for example, to the subject of villa life in the ancient Campagna and straightway diverted by a description of traveling in antiquity, at the end of which we find ourselves examining the remains found in the pass of the great St. Bernard, and learning much of ancient post-roads, mail service, telegraphy, and taverns. The villa of Hadrian reminds the writer of that of Zenobia near it, and the mention of Zenobia suggests sun-worship and a dozen pages on the relics of Syrian religious sects at Rome. The chapter called "The Land of Gregory the Great" owes its title to the fact that Gregory the Great granted to the Benedictines some lands in the region of Tivoli, through which the reader reasonably expects to be conducted, but he discovers when through that he has been interested—and deeply interested—in St. Eustachius, the Conti family, Roman earthquakes, and ancient oracles. Obviously, there is much to learn from this book besides the topography of the Campagna.

The "Wanderings" are divided into six chapters, each of which corresponds to a phase in the history of the Campagna, or to a district within its limits. Thus the first chapter, entitled "The Land of Saturn," discusses—if we ignore its digressions—the antiquity of Roman fever, the geological formation of the Campagna, its first inhabitants, the relation of the city to the plain, the relative population of the Campagna in ancient and modern times, and the history of its deforestation and gradual abandonment. Chapter II., "The Land of Horace," is largely occupied with the description of the Augustan personages who had villas about Tivoli, but also speaks of the remnants of Mæcenas's villa and tells us some interesting details in the history of the Villa d'Este. But the most obvious of the topographical questions suggested by the title, viz., the site of Horace's Sabine Farm, is relegated to a footnote at the end. "The Land of Hadrian" (Chapter III.) contains much valuable information regarding the excavation and spoliation of Hadrian's villa, identifies the country seat in which Zenobia was confined with the Villa Lolliorum, near Hadrian's estate, and treats of certain Antinous portraits and other monuments pertaining to that unfortunate youth. The chapter called "The Land of Gregory the Great" is chiefly devoted to the more or less extraneous topics which were mentioned above, but contains also a brief account of the Temple and Oracle of Fortuna at Præneste. Cicero and Cicero's Tusculan villa are, of course, the opening topics of "The Land of Cicero." Lanciani identifies the famous villa with the remains on the extreme point of the Colle delle Ginestre—two walls of reticulated masonry, and nothing more!" The abbey of Grottoferrata, Domenichino, and Cardinal Bessarion next occupy the writer, and the chapter ends with an account of the villas and villa builders of Frascati. The last chapter, "The Land of Pliny the Younger and the Land of Nero," takes us to Pliny's villa at Laurentium and describes the recently identified imperial game preserve, which is now strangely enough the shooting farm of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel III. "Nero's Land" includes the Latin coast to Antium and contains a number of interesting reflections on the character of Nero, his taste in sculpture, and the scarcity of original Greek statues in Italy.

Lanciani may be called the great "popularizer" of Roman antiquities. His success in this unique function has been great, and he owes it not only to his innate sense of what will and will not interest, but also to that imaginative attitude toward archæological data which is perhaps the particular gift of Italian scholars, and leads them to insist upon the positive rather than the negative evidence in any archæological problem. The holder of such a point of view is often disappointed in the ultimate soundness of his conclusions, but his views are always vastly more interesting than those of the plodders, and students of this class have usually been the "lucky" excavators. It was this kind of archæological optimism which led Schliemann to the discovery of Troy, and perhaps inspired Boni, when he was investigating the northeast corner of the Roman Forum, to tell his workmen to "look out for a black stone"—a prognosis which they promptly justified by uncovering the black marble pavement that marked the "Tomb of Romulus." But whatever may be the verdict as to the value of imagination in research, there can be no question as to its importance in making a readable book. The layman will interest himself in the exponent of probabilities, but never in the meticulous weigher of evidence. And no doubt the "popularizer" feels that he has a duty to perform in his function of entertainer as well as in that of instructor.

These reflections are suggested by many passages in the "Wanderings," notably perhaps the graphic account, marvelously developed out of infinitesimal data, of the fashionable Augustan coterie, whose "rendezvous was the cottage of Cynthia, located on the right bank of the river (Anio) on the Quintiliolo Road, near and under the suburban monastery of Sant' Antonio." We are introduced to Cynthia, the accomplished mistress of Propertius; to her "next-door neighbors," Quintilius Varus, and Catullus, (d. B. C. 54) and to a half-dozen others whom her list of visitors "must have included," and regaled with the material details of the eating and drinking and amusements of this brilliant circle, down to the ancient substitute for a teapot, supplied by the author by analogy with a "samovar" discovered at Terracina, which "must have come from the boudoir of a lady of high rank." A portrait statue found in the neighborhood "may have been a portrait of Cynthia herself." It has unfortunately been lost, but "there is a bust in the Borghese Museum which recalls her image most vividly." This is the portrait of a certain Petronia Musa, a poetess, as we learn from her epitaph, who lived in the reign of Trajan, about one hundred and fifty years from Cynthia's time. All this, in spite of the fact that the remains of Cynthia's villa have not been identified, and there is no portrait of her in existence!

This sort of imagining seems like an inverted pyramid to the scientific eye, but no doubt it helps the reader to an impression correct in its general outlines, and enables him to visualize the Campagna as it was in its days of greatest glory. The book, moreover, does not pretend to be a hand-book, or even a guide. It treats only a few of the districts included in the Campagna. An adequate book on the subject is, in fact, hardly possible at the present moment, and is not likely to be for some time to come. The investigation of the classical remains of the Campagna is now in the hands of the Italian, Tommasetti, and Dr. Ashby of the British School in Rome, who are patiently mapping out the ancient roads and crossroads and surveying the fragmentary monuments which fringe them on either side. They have a tremendous task before them, which will in all probability descend to the next generation. A "Description of the Campagna" with any claims to adequacy must wait until their task has advanced much farther toward completion.

Notwithstanding the necessarily superficial character of Lanciani's book it contains much that will interest the student. The proof of the desolate nature of the Maremma in ancient times is a noteworthy contribution to Campagna topography. The good reproduction and description of the new sarcophagus in the Museo delle Terme is welcome. There are some interesting, if ill-supported, identifications of villa sites. Students will also be glad to avail themselves of the clear and succinct account of the recent discoveries in the temple of the Syrian god Zeus Heliopolitanus on the Janiculum, and of the excavation on the royal shooting farm at Castel Porziano. But the principal value of the book to the antiquarian lies in the large amount of material relating to the excavations which were carried on, in the Renaissance and modern times, on the various sites discussed by the author. On the Fundort and vicissitudes of Roman antiquities Lanciani is the acknowledged authority, and displays an acquaintance with obscure discoveries which would be simply amazing, did we not know that the archæologist's magnum opus, on which he has been engaged for over thirty years, is his "History of the Excavations of Rome." This tremendous undertaking aims to record the finds of antiquities in Rome and its neighborhood from the year 1000 down to 1870. The first volume was published in 1902. Two others have since appeared, and the work is still in progress. To gather the material for it Lanciani has ransacked the libraries of Europe and himself amassed an important collection of manuscripts and drawings bearing on the topography of ancient Rome. His work includes the Campagna, and it is largely from this great fund of material that he has drawn in describing the various finds in Hadrian's villa, tracing the history of the Præenestine Mosaic, bringing out new details in the story of the demolition of the Coliseum, and in many other topical discussions which astonish the reader with their minuteness of detail.

"Should the present volume prove acceptable," says the author, "the subject might be continued in another." This being the case, we may hope for another set of "Wanderings" soon, for there is no doubt as to the acceptability of the book. It is the best written, the best printed and the best illustrated of Lanciani's works, and one of the few archæological books of recent years which one peruses with unflagging interest from beginning to end. The illustrations are exceptional, and especial mention should be made of the superb view of the Alban range from the Villa Quintiliorum, which forms a double page plate, and another double page reproduction of the fish pond in the Villa Falconieri at Frascati.

The charm of "Wanderings in the Roman Campagna" is not all due to the writer's knowledge and skillful presentation of his subject. He writes under the spell which the Campagna casts on all who know it intimately, the spirit of a desolate landscape relieved by ruins more desolate still, yet more eloquent of Roman greatness, more readily repeopled with ancient life than the ruins in the city itself, dwarfed as they are by the garish background of modern Rome. The Campagna is "easier to dream in" than the city, and perhaps our author felt this when he interspersed his facts and dates and pictures with so many paragraphs of speculative reconstruction, which supplement and vivify the images rising in the reader's mind as he wanders in fancy through this ancient country.

*WANDERINGS IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA. By Rodolfo Lanciani. New York and Boston, 1909: Houghton Mifflin Company. Illustrated 8vo; $6 net.

"CORNELIUS HARNETT."

An admirable biography of "Cornelius Harnett," (Edwardes & Broughton Printing Company, Raleigh, N. C., $1.50,) which he calls "an essay in North Carolina history," is from the pen of R. D. W. Connor. Harnett took a very prominent part in the affairs of North Carolina for a quarter century before and during most of the Revolution, and the particularly commendable feature of this work is the largeness with which the author has treated his life, bringing out constantly the significance of his activities, although they were local, in the trend of events toward the achieving of nationality. Cornelius Harnett was the son of an Irishman of the same name, who had come to North Carolina in the early part of the eighteenth century. The father, and afterward the son, who was born in 1723, took an active part in the settlement and development of the Cape Fear region. The younger Harnett was a prime mover in the opposition to the Stamp act and a leader of the Sons of Liberty. Later he took a prominent part in the formation of the new Government. He was captured by the British in 1781, and, because of his zeal and influence in the Revolutionary cause, was subjected to the severest treatment, in consequence of which he soon died.

TALES OF INDIA.

The ten short stories which make up Otto Rothfeld's "Indian Dust" (John Lane Company, $1.50) are uneven in quality. In the main they deal with the native of India and with the ideas and sentiments that animate him, either in his separate life or in his mingling with the English, his conquerors and rulers. Sometimes the attempt to interpret and portray this utterly different mode of thinking and feeling seems to have been successful. At any rate, it carries conviction. And again the Anglo-Saxon mental habit shines so clearly through the speech and action of the other that the whole fabric falls to the ground. In the best of the stories there are many glimpses of Indian life and character that are clean-cut, vivid, and interesting. The author has long been connected with the Indian civil service, and seems to have studied the native life with understanding and sympathy. An appreciation of the poetry of Laurence Hope closes the volume.

ROMANCE IN WISCONSIN.

"Something about Singlefoot," (Cochrane Publishing Company, New York, $1.50,) by John Hicks, is a rather realistic story, which aims to recount the romance of pioneer and later life in the Northwest. Its scene is laid in Oshkosh, and its hero, John Singlefoot, is one of the early dwellers therein. The tale is especially concerned with his life and his various adventures, financial and matrimonial, through a period of some fifty years, down to the present time.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY PASSES IN REVIEW

The Grim, Hard Work of Entertainment and Relaxation in Upper Circles Described by Mr. Ralph Pulitzer.

MR. PULITZER has written an amusing and by no means unphilosophic skit in his little book* on New York society. His clever definition between New York and European society starts the volume in the right key in the first few pages, and there is no flatting in the subsequent ones. The point made by the author is to the effect that what with society abroad is play and relaxation is here grim work:

> Ever-present, all-pervading, gleaming in the glossy floor, pulsating in the rhythmic music, flavoring the subtle sauce, bubbling in the foaming glass, re-echoing through the banal conversation, is the spirit of desperate and dogged travail of those who, to the cause of "class" are devoting their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors.

It is in the three moments of its apogee that Mr. Pulitzer presents his hero—or victim—namely, the dinner, the opera, the dance. From the instant when the guests are welcomed by the hostess "with that indelible smile which hostesses share exclusively with coiffeurs' models and Christian martyrs," we follow the fortunes of the diners, talkers, and dancers of society at their Sisyphean task of getting themselves amused. Ay, even before, for we see them gathering from Wall Street and office, where they are made, to club, and those spots where

> the younger men keep themselves in fine physical condition by playing wholesome games of court tennis, "squash," or racquets, or by betting on the wholesome games played by other men;

or, where they are female, at the teas and masseuses where they make them ready for the night's labor.

It is Society "on the job" that occupies Mr. Pulitzer, not its different members at their other occupations, when, as the author remarks, "many of the women and most of the men are kindly, unaffected human beings performing normal functions from natural motives." Off service they may lead the happiest of lives in the simplest of fashions. Naturally, this does not interest any one, who is, or fancies himself, capable of the like. But while at their sacred functions they become objects of curious interest, "going through all the mummery of mimes, plodding or pirouetting through the rôles assigned them by the playwright Vanity, and becoming fair game for any philosopher or fool."

The dinner Mr. Pulitzer finds to be the best and sincerest expression of human pleasure in which Society engages. For eating and drinking are based on actual needs, and a dinner is possessed of real elements of enjoyment even to Society, at least in its early stages. As for the opera,

> Society in the main can only endure it; for as a whole its musical sense is quite atrophied. This being the case, if a set of men and women attended dinners with their palates saturated with cocaine, if a hospital of paralytics maintained and patronized a series of weekly hops, their action would be no more abnormal than that of Society, should it hear music at the opera. Yet Society does hear music at the opera every Monday night as methodically as it says prayers at church every Sunday morning.
>
> Why?
>
> Why, because exclusive Society, to have any reason for existence, must exclude. It must prove that it is select by showing itself in the midst of what it is rejecting. If it live perpetually in a complete and splendid state of isolation, the lower classes would have no ocular proof that they are being excluded, while Society itself would have no collective sense of excluding them. The opera gives Society a point of contact, and thus of contrast to the horde against whose incursions it is its mission to defend itself.

Moreover, the opera is the spot where can be witnessed to best advantage "the functioning of a curious sixth sense possessed by Society—the sense of exhibition."

Mr. Pulitzer includes some samples of the conversation most proper and most popular at the different affairs. Elimination is the safest and easiest process to observe in this selection, and when you have reached clothes and servants with the women and the "Street" with the men, you have got your vocal organs in the right working order. It is the Wall Street paean which sounds its rich harmonies through the smoke-hased library after dinner, while in the drawing room the women

> give one another addresses in Paris where they say they can get such pretty things ridiculously cheap; but they do not give one another the addresses where they actually do get such pretty things ridiculously cheap. Those they keep sacredly to themselves, for fear of spoiling the shop with too much custom.
>
> As for servants—
>
> Millions and housekeepers may stave off the doom, as millions and doctors may stave off death, but the servant will go and the undertaker will come, alike inexorable.

Hence the mutual, dreadful interest to kitchen and servants' hall is provocative of a steady stream of conversation.

At the opera—

> hostesses and their social clients are much more familiar with their friends' gems than with their children, and take a deep and affectionate interest in their families of precious stones from the first-born necklace to the new-born stomacher * * * she remarks to the elderly young man that she sees his grandmother is wearing her pearls to-night. He professes surprise, as he had understood that the Pearls were being cleaned at the jewelers, and had therefore taken for granted that she would wear the Sapphires.

The last great use performed by Society is the dance. The invitations to this, the summit of Society's strategic position,

> inform the prospective guests that the hostess will be "At Home" at half past ten on a certain night. In the lower left-hand corner of the card the single word "cotillion" indicates the reason for her domesticity.

We could go on quoting indefinitely: "Through the night the library remains crowded with men enjoying the dance"—"She belongs to a Society which has performed the feat of lifting itself from the ground with its purse strings"—"Occasionally the host makes a sortie into the ballroom, insures his presence there being seen by his wife, and then hastily retreats"—but a simpler method is to confess frankly that the book amused us hugely, and to pass on the advice to others to buy and read it; what more pleasant than to laugh at other persons' infirmities, and to find in the hollowness of their amusements a greater zest for our own?

*NEW YORK SOCIETY ON PARADE. By Ralph Pulitzer. Illustrated by Christy. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.20.

W. S. FOX.

SOME are born biographers, (Boswell;) some achieve biography, (Lockhart;) some have biography thrust upon 'em, as appears to be the case with Richard Garnett, author of "The Life of W. S. Fox," (John Lane Company, $5 net, postage, 15 cents,) and with Edward Garnett, who completed the work.

Mrs. Bridell Fox, the daughter of W. S. Fox, accumulated material for the memoir, but did not achieve it, and bequeathed the task to Dr. Garnett, who died, leaving twenty-two years of Fox's life to be narrated by another hand.

In his prefatory note, Edward Garnett frankly states that the documents should have been utilized in the sixties by a member of Fox's own circle, for his fame has shared the fate of "that vast army of talented orators and popular preachers—he lives as a blurred shadow, as a phantom lingering in the twilight of its past triumphs."

In spite of a full and intimate record conscientiously given, we must admit that the biography does little to clothe the phantom with flesh; the personality of Fox is evasive. Although for many years a Unitarian preacher he seems singularly destitute of spirituality. Although presumably familiar with the Scripture which commands that "all appearance of evil" be avoided, and which forbids any course of conduct that may cause another to offend, he was capable of domestic arrangements, not only more selfish than Swift's, but open to the gravest misconstruction.

One cannot but believe that there is truth in the description of Fox, from a stranger who saw him in his pulpit:

> There was a furtive look about the eyes and mouth, an appearance as if he were playing a part that did not become him. He seemed as if he had done something which made him feel unquietly, like a monk of La Trappe, addicted to eating beefsteak in the dark.

Yet in many ways Fox deserved well of posterity. He was not only an eloquent orator and "a delightful critic," but he was "a propagandist of social reform;" of "all forms of moral and mental progress the zealous and untiring advocate," the "first to introduce into the House of Commons a bill for National Secular Education;" a popular lecturer and an insistent champion of "the working classes, from which he sprang."

Although the record of his work deserved to be written, the pages which will enlist universal interest are those which tell of his friendships. In his circle were Macready, John Stuart Mill, the Brownings, John Forster, Harriet Martineau, Dickens, and many others of note, among them the Flower sisters, of whom charming portraits are given. Eliza was "the most distinguished hitherto among the English female composers; and Sarah not the least among English poetesses." Themselves were poems incarnate. It was Eliza's forte to have "Mary Shelley's and George Eliot's trials without their compensations." "But for her," Dr. Garnett says, "the fame of William Johnson Fox might have hardly passed the limits of his denomination." But this fame was bought with a price.

It has been Sarah's happier destiny to voice the aspiration of every religious soul in a hymn, which, like the drum beat of England, follows the sun around the globe:

> Nearer, my God, to Thee!

It was Fox who constrained Miss Martineau to try her hand at writing tales; and it was "his distinction to acclaim both the great poets who arose in the reign of William IV." Browning declares that Fox was his "literary father," and describes him as "a magnificent and poetical nature."

Although, as Edward Garnett frankly owns, it has been found impossible to reconstruct Fox's personality from his writings, and, although in consequence this memoir lacks spontaneity, and is at times a bit heavy, it is nevertheless an able and informing book, enriching the reader with the thoughts of men who lived upon a high plane, and whose view swept wide horizons.

WILD GAME IN AFRICA.

CAPT. F. A. DICKINSON of the British Army, who wrote a well-informed and entertaining book on "Big Game Shooting on the Equator," has done a similar service for another part of Africa in "Lake Victoria to Khartoum with Rifle and Camera," (John Lane Company, $4.) Capt. Dickinson was in command of the escort to Winston Churchill, then Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on that portion of the latter's African trip which extended from Lake Nyanza to Gondokoro. He has combined with his account of this journey a number of other chapters descriptive of the trip down the Nile to Khartoum, of life and scenery in Uganda, and of his shooting trek back to Uganda from Khartoum, while in a dozen or more chapters he relates his experiences with the big game of the region and describes the habitat, habits and peculiarities of the Uganda cob, bushbuck, hippopotamus, oribi, topi, tiang, roan antelope, waterbuck, white rhinoceros, elephant, and other animals. He writes with a constant naïve cheerfulness that cannot fail to make his pages entertaining even to the reader who has no particular interest in African wild game. One very interesting feature of the book is the great number, nearly 100, of excellent photographs taken by the author, showing camp scenes, native life, wild animals, dead and alive, and glimpses of scenery. A final chapter contains the game regulations of Uganda and the Sudan.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS CATALOGUED.

Librarians and others who are charged with the duty of making lists of books fit for the amusement and edification of young people will find the "Children's Catalogue," compiled by Marion E. Potter, with the assistance of Bertha Tannehill and Emma L. Tech, (T. H. Wilson Company, Minneapolis,) a very helpful work. The catalogue contains about 3,000 titles of books apt to be found in the children's departments of public libraries and is based upon twenty-four selected library lists of best books. The compiler is of the opinion that the selection he offers has a value considerably greater than any list can have that is based on the judgment of one person, no matter how wise that person may be. The work is in two parts, the first containing an author, subject, and title catalogue, and the second an author and subject index to St. Nicholas (Volume 28 to 36) and a large number of analytical subject references to about 500 books catalogued in Part I. The book is published as an addition to what is known as the "Standard Catalogue Series."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An excellent analysis and appreciation of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln is given by Isaac Newton Phillips, reporter of decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court, in a little volume containing a revised and somewhat enlarged version of an address delivered in Illinois about ten years ago. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.) Like all other Americans Mr. Phillips is fully sensible of Lincoln's greatness as a man and a statesman. He holds that in the constitutional development of the Nation Lincoln was in the "line of direct succession from those constructive statesmen who formed and set in operation the Government of the United States," and that he finished their great work, performing for the American Nation a service like that Washington performed for the American colonies.

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BRIEF REVIEWS OF LATELY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

CHESTERTON FICTION.

ALTHOUGH Gilbert K. Chesterton is not as well known for his devotion to the Roman Catholic faith as for his delight in the clever phrase and the suave paradox, his novel, "The Ball and the Cross," (the John Lane Company, $1.50,) is exactly such a novel as he might be expected to write. It is a religious novel, but it is religious fiction Chestertonized. Or, perhaps more accurately, it is Chesterton religious-fictionized. It opens with Lucifer and a monk flying through the heavens in an airship and discussing a number of things until they almost crash into the ball and cross surmounting the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

Lucifer pitches out the monk and he lands on the cross, whence he finally makes his way down into the interior of the edifice. When he reaches the street he is seized by the police and taken to a lunatic asylum. At the moment when this happens a young Scotchman, ardently Roman Catholic, attacks the office of an atheist paper published by another Scotchman, because of what he holds to be blasphemies upon the Virgin Mary displayed in the windows. He is prosaically arrested and fined, and thereupon announces his determination to fight to the death the editor who had libeled the Mother of God, as any man would fight for the honor of his mother or his wife.

The editor agrees to this settlement of their difference and the greater part of the tale is taken up with their endeavors to compass that duel. They travel through the city and over the country and upon the sea, constantly chased by the police and interfered with by individuals and society and fads and conventions of every sort. They meet with a hundred surprising adventures and become loving comrades. But still they are driven by inner imperatives to fight their duel. Their feud becomes famous and all the country is wrought up over the affair. And finally Lucifer swoops down and undertakes to settle the whole matter by declaring the two would-be duelists and everybody who has been concerned with them to be lunatics, sufferers from delusion, and shutting them all up in an insane asylum, the same in which has been celled the hapless monk. And there finally a miracle happens, and at the sight of it the two warring but loving Scots throw away their swords and join hands in belief.

Mr. Chesterton's combination of whimsical humor and practical sense has been thoroughly at home in the exploiting of this fantastical theme. The discussions of the two men and of the others are a succession of his characterstic causeries. There are brilliant phrasings, unexpected turns, vivid descriptions, amusing conceits, and all those who have the Chesterton taste will find it entertaining, though in varying degree. Of course he intends it to be serious and symbolical. But symbolism is a thing that every reader prefers to interpret for himself. As an example of the art of fiction the less said of it the better.

"PREDESTINED."

TRAGEDY unrelieved is the characteristic of "Predestined, a Novel of New York Life," by Stephen French Whitman, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.) Nor is it the tragedy which, wearing a mantle of dignity, commands no less reverence than sympathy; it is the sorry and sodden sort that comes from the ready response of a neurotic weakling to every temptation which presents itself.

"Sheridan Piers," a man early widowed, has been loyal to the memory of the one woman of his life, his whole existence finally merged in the thought of her, in the hope of meeting her in the land of spirits. At last, in his age, there comes into his hand an old, rusty tin box containing mementos of the wife so long dead, among them "a sheaf of yellow letters," and, as he reads these, he finds that she was unfaithful to him in thought and in deed; that the son he had cherished was not his own. Naturally "the foundations of his existence were struck from beneath him." Betrayed by "the woman who had been for him a divinity," he crumbled to pieces, living just long enough to contrive to accumulate his entire fortune in his house and to destroy it.

The hero of the novel, the son—as he and all the world suppose—of the distraught old man, is thus "predestined" by his birth, and by shattered fortunes following a rearing in luxury, to the career the author describes.

Each of the four divisions of the book bear a woman's name, and each woman for a while is dominant in the life of "Felix Piers." All fill the rôle assigned by Bernard Shaw to womankind; they are the seekers, not the sought. Three are of the type so graphically portrayed by that specialist in "strange women" who wrote the Seventh Chapter of Proverbs.

So, hand in hand, with licentiousness and drunkenness, the unhappy young man treads the old road to ruin. "And all for nothing!" Not pleasant reading, though profitable it should be to any like-minded youth, "void of understanding," bent upon his own destruction.

The book is written with power, the author's chief fault being that he describes too much and insists upon interpreting his dramatis personae instead of permitting them to reveal themselves.

It is, however, a book with no uplift. The impressions it leaves are all painful. Why did Mr. Whitman write it?

THROUGH PERSIA.

MR. F. B. BRADLEY-BIRT, in his entertaining book, "Through Persia, from the Gulf to the Caspian," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50,) speaks of Persia as "an Eastern country as yet practically untouched by European civilization," and as we read the story he tells of his 1,000-mile journey and study the excellent pictures with which it is illustrated we are quite convinced that the historic kingdom is as much Persian as ever it was.

Mr. Bradley-Birt, who is an English official of the Indian Government, passed through Persia on his way home from India, and one of the strongest impressions he received was that he had come from a country which had been overturned, reconstructed, and somewhat desecrated through its contact with the West into a country wherein the foreigner had exerted very little influence upon national life and customs. "Here," we are told, "is the last great stronghold of the East, across which the invading and compelling forces of the West have not swept. All that survives of the wonders of the past age still stands as the destroying hand of man or as the passing centuries have left them, unmarred by restoration and ungarnished for the tourist's eye."

The journey which is described for us began at Bushire and ended at Enzeli, a small port on the Caspian Sea, where one takes steamer passage for Baku. The conveyances used were rickety old carriages and coaches, which proceeded, for the most part, at snail's pace over rough and difficult roads. The route was by way of Shapur, Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran, so that it was easy to make stops at Persepolis, Pasargardae, and Naksh-i-Rustam, and examine the ancient ruins of the palaces and tombs of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes.

Mr. Bradley-Birt writes of his journey with a full knowledge of Persian history and a manifest interest in Persian antiquities, so that his book is entitled to be rated as a work of considerable value. To tourists in Persia it would be extremely helpful and instructive.

"PUBLIC MINDEDNESS."

IN a volume to which he has given the title "Public Mindedness," Dr. William Jewett Tucker, ex-President of Dartmouth College, has reproduced a number of addresses delivered during the period of his Presidency in New York, Boston, Chicago, Annapolis, and other cities. (The Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.)

In arranging the addresses for publication Dr. Tucker says he has placed first those which have to do with some of the present needs and requirements of citizenship, and incidentally discuss principles of good citizenship. Next come addresses dealing with men and events, illustrating in one way and another various aspects of citizenship. Finally addresses are presented which take account of educational agencies that are effective in the training of citizens.

Dr. Tucker holds that college men should be public-minded, and that they should avail themselves of every instrumentality that comes within their reach by which they may increase their usefulness to their communities and to the country. "The willing and intelligent fulfillment of the duties of citizenship," he remarks, "is the price which educated men may reasonably be asked to pay for the privileges of democracy."

This thought he repeatedly emphasizes, notably in the earnest and scholarly address on the "Sacredness of Citizenship," delivered in 1906 before the Religious Educational Association in Boston, and in the address entitled "Social Righteousness," which he made to the Faculty and students of Union Theological Seminary, New York, in January, 1907.

"SINS OF SOCIETY."

Cecil Raleigh has turned into novel form the Drury Lane drama by himself and Henry Hamilton, "Sins of Society," (the G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.) It is a lurid sort of tale, beginning with the loss by a sweet young girl on her first attempt to play bridge of far more money than she can pay at the time or has any hope she can pay at any other time, and going on to the revelation of more and more worthlessness and wickedness in the pursuits of the men and women of the highest society. It has its mystery, of course, a mysterious crime that has led nearly all the characters a bewildering chase. But finally all comes out well for the good people and bad for the wicked ones, in the approved style of melodrama.

"THE CROSSWAYS."

IN HER new novel, "The Crossways," (the Century Company, $1.50,) Mrs. Helen R. Martin writes a story of much interest, showing that nothing is more fatal in marriage than neglect of the axiom, "Like unto like."

Just as Carlyle's peasant blood was so often the precipitant of the unhappiness which clouded a union intellectually and ethically ideal, so does the "reversion to type" of the New York physician, by birth and rearing a Pennsylvania Dutchman, come near to wrecking the life of the Southern girl, fine of fibre and tenderly bred, to whom he is mated. In New York, where he wooed and won her, all begins well; but when he settles to practice among his own people their standards become his, and he demonstrates that "there is a kind of culture he never can attain—that culture of the nerves and tissues that begins long before we are born."

To hold money with a tight fist, especially to pay out none for woman's work; to mold his high-strung, cultured bride into the household drudge who is the Dutchman's ideal woman; to recognize no rights, to sympathize with no emotions of his wife; to bring her to the customs of his people—these are the aims of Dr. Kuntz.

Mrs. Martin indulges her readers with "the happy ending," but she hardly convinces them of its credibility. A revelation of denseness and meanness in one beloved is not forgotten; nor are scars of the soul obliterated. Wisely says that arch-philosopher, Uncle Remus: "Dar ain't no 'pologies gwine make de har grow whar de scaldin' water done been."

One is sometimes willing, however, to sacrifice the logic of events to the comfortable conclusion, so we are grateful to Mrs. Martin that she grants a cheerful outlook to the pair whom we follow through a novel of unusual merit.

TRANSPORTATION.

MR. GEORGE A. RANKIN is not one of those weaklings to whom railway problems present difficulties. In "An American Transportation System" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) he solves them all. It is only necessary "to consolidate all our important transportation facilities in one corporation." This would obviate the financial difficulties, according to details specified, but political difficulties remain. These may be disposed of with equal ease. It is only necessary to adopt a Constitutional amendment which shall be "self-executing"—Mr. Rankin would draw it up. Indeed, he supplies an outline without being requested. It would confer on the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to determine the value of all the assets of all the transportation undertakings, and their order of rank. Securities would be issued to the exact amount of this valuation, and would be distributed to present security holders so far as they would go around, a sponge being passed over any excess issues under the present capitalization. The ground being thus cleared, rates would be whatever was necessary to pay 5 per cent. on the new securities. A tax of 1 per cent. would be levied and distributed among the States according to population. Mr. Rankin possesses much information and unlimited facility of expression. He has no respect for the teachings of experience, and a fine contempt for precedent and authority. His book seems to us to possess the quality which he attributed to the Constitutional amendment which he proposes—it is self-executing, and therefore it is unnecessary to slay it. We see no reason why anybody should read it, and wonder how it found its way into print.

LIBERALISM.

THE Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill has put into a volume entitled "Liberalism and the Social Problem" (Hodder & Stoughton, $1.50) a number of political speeches delivered by him in the British House of Commons and elsewhere in the years that have elapsed since he became one of the recognized leaders of the Liberal Party. The speeches deal with practically all the important political matters that have interested the British public in the last four years—free trade, colonial preference, reorganization of South Africa, and the various social questions that have grown out of unemployment and other conditions distasteful to British workingmen and labor unions.

It would be too much to say that careful readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES's London dispatches might get new insight into British politics through perusing Mr. Churchill's speeches. We all know very well with what arguments Mr. Churchill and the others have urged upon Parliament and the country the policies and measures of the Liberal Governments directed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith.

But Mr. Churchill's collection of addresses has a certain value, even though they are not newsy, because they present what he calls "a consistent and simultaneous view of the general field of British politics in an hour of fateful decision." It may be said also that they have another certain value, in that they are typical of the political oratory of educated Englishmen, in respect to their literary quality and their style of argumentation.

A PIRATE ISLE.

THE thousands of trusting Summer sojourners on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket can feel delicious spinal shivers as they read E. Lawrence Dudley's "The Isle of Whispers" (Henry Holt & Co.) and see how narrow has been their escape. For it tells about a tiny island in that region, owned and run by the wickedest and cruelest sort of pirates. The things they did to Morton Renfrew, who tells all about them in his own person, would be almost beyond belief if he did not relate them in such straightforward, convincing style. One of their number shipped as a sailor aboard his yacht and ran it to destruction on the rocks of their island. And after that the things that happened while they tried to make Mr. Renfrew give up certain bonds which they believed he had with him left him but few unoccupied minutes either by day or night. The story moves along rapidly, and with a certain well-bred dash that disarms the resentment the sophisticated novel reader is apt to feel for the story that is all incident and excitement.

THE DIVINE SEAL.

Not so many years ago, before the open Polar Sea had been stricken from our creed, Northern adventure, in fact or in fiction, offered large possibilities of discovery. Now, alas! exploration has not left imagination a leg to stand on, and such a novel as "The Divine Seal," by Emma Louise Orcutt, (the C. M. Clark Publishing Company,) is a belated working of what is no longer a mine of mystery, the ice-locked North.

True, the author projects her narrative so far into the future that all manner of changes, geological and racial, are supposed to have occurred, and she is not in the least trammeled by "things as they are." Her story shows an amazing wealth of invention, and leaps from one crisis to another in the search for "the beautiful Zallallah," and the hidden meaning of an inscription upon an ancient stone. It holds a fiendish villain, or a villainous fiend, a maiden beautiful beyond compare, and, of course, a romance.

But it fails to grip a responsive imagination in the reader, and all its wonders fall to the ground with a dull thud.

SHELLFISH INDUSTRIES.

An interesting book entitled "Shellfish Industries" has been added to the American Nature Series, (Henry Holt & Co., $1.75.) The author, James L. Kellogg, Professor of Biology in Williams College, says it is aimed at three groups of persons—those who eat food, mollusks, those concerned in their culture, and those interested in the biological problems involved in their artificial control. He wonders if he was not a bit reckless in attempting to write for these three classes at one and the same time, and he seems to think his book is so constructed that whoever reads it will yawn more or less as he runs over the portions constructed for the edification of the groups to which he does not belong. We doubt there will be much yawning, for the book throughout is distinctly entertaining, full of instructive matter printed in a very pleasing fashion. One of the most important chapters is devoted to a discussion of shellfish as collectors and carriers of disease organisms.

OLD ENGLISH COLOR PRINTS.

The special Winter number of The Studio is given up to the subject of "Old English Color Prints," (the John Lane Company, $3.) The text, by Malcolm C. Salaman, author of "The Old Engravers of England," fills half the volume, and tells in very engaging style the story of color printing in England in the eighteenth century and discusses the qualities and the work of most of the color printers of that period. Forty examples in fac simile colors of stipple and mezzotint engravings fill the second half of the book. F. Bartolozzi, C. Knight, W. Ward, Thomas Cheesman, F. W. Tomkins, George Keating, W. W. Ryland, P. D. Soiron, and John Ogborne are among the engravers represented.

VIEWS OF READERS

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's Dream-Suggested Poems Bring Some Others to the Light of Day—"Loco-Foco" Matches—The Voyage of the "Dreadnought"—Various Other Timely Topics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN your review of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's recent volume, "The Comfort of the Hills," you quote two poems which came to him in sleep, and you add that "a collection of all the dream-suggested poems, tales, and novels would make exceedingly interesting reading." May I make a small contribution to the list of such compositions in the following lines which lingered in my brain when I woke one morning recently, and which I promptly put upon paper lest they escape me. Many fragments of verse have come to me in this way, but never before anything like a complete poem. Ebbilon is perhaps one of the countries of Dreamland; at any rate I find no such name in terrestrial geography. And what or who is Hera?

Upon the hills of Ebbilon
I wandered in the dew;
I looked me down on Hera's town
And the lights that glimmered through—
So beautiful to view,
And yet so cold to me—
O Ebbilon, fair Ebbilon,
Would I might stay with thee.

Upon the hills of Ebbilon
I sat me down and wept,
And lingered there in dumb despair
While all the city slept—
And still my watch I kept
Till dawn o'erspread the sea
Farewell, farewell to Ebbilon,
And, love, farewell to thee.

G. HEMBERT WESTLEY.

Boston, Mass., March 7.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE BOOK REVIEW you published two dream poems by Dr. Mitchell, supplemented by the observation that dream-suggested poems and stories would make very interesting reading.

I inclose herewith a rhyming version of a "Dream Vision" that came to me:

Dusk fell. And soon night, heavy like a pall
Wrapt silent death of day enfolding all.
Sudden the heavens oped, and larger grew
The golden circle! Dimmed my gaze still flew
Upward, 'till blinded by the dazzling sight
Awed and fearful, I prayed that darksome night
Might make the vision vanish of that grand
Celestial scene. Mortal eyes may not stand
The glories there revealed. Unready Soul
Recoiled in terror from its wished-for goal,
And prayed for strength and goodness that it might
Soar to the highest reaches of the Light.

NANNIE N. HART.

New York City, March 8.

Loco-foco Matches.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I would not again intrude upon your valuable space if I were not convinced that the subject is of interest to a very considerable number of your readers. Even in my limited acquaintance several have been attracted to the subject and have wondered how we ever got along without the friction match.

Just about forty-eight years ago I gave a lecture upon the subject for the benefit of a small Sabbath school in Rochester, N. Y., and even as long ago as that there were many present who had never seen a candle lighted as Shakespeare must have lighted his. And quite recently I showed the process to some girls, High School graduates, to whom it was a wonder.

The difficulty of getting accurate information in regard to this, or, indeed, any other historical subject, is well shown by the extract from Dr. F. C. Clark's article, "The Light of Other Days," quoted by Mr. Abbatt. The doctor derives the name of the match from the name of a political party, whereas, beyond all question, the name of the party was derived from that of the match!

Anxious to find out the facts in the case I sent last week to the United States Patent Office and obtained a copy of the first United States patent issued for a friction match. It was to A. Phillips, Oct. 24, 1836. In this the inventor describes the loco-foco matches as well known and made with phosphorus, chlorate of potash, glue, &c. They must, therefore, have been the same as the matches known as Congreves and named after the inventor of the Congreve rocket, though I believe Congreve had nothing to do with the invention of the match. The patent issued to Phillips was for a match in which chalk was substituted for the chlorate. This, I think, settles the matter and explains how such a composition might be applied to cigars. It was applied in England to wax tapers and other articles.

The facts about the bottle and the matches, given by "O. N.," are very interesting, but I suspect that his bottle did not contain phosphorus, but asbestos soaked with sulphuric acid. If a match tipped with chlorate of potash and sugar were "pushed into this vial it would flame up." If the vial had contained phosphorus and a sulphur match had been pushed into it, the match would not have ignited in the vial, but only after being drawn out, and perhaps not until it had been rubbed on the cork. A bottle filled with phosphorus for this purpose and also one with acid were in the market, and both kinds are fully described in old books on chemistry which I have, dating back to the beginning of the last century. But they were inconvenient; they soon spoiled and never could have superseded the flint and steel. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., March 4.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of Loco-foco, Lucifer, &c. matches, I submit the following from Pages 158-159 of "The Conquest," by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye:

When all the world depended on flint and steel, Paris and Dr. Saugrain made matches. He made matches for Lewis & Clark that were struck on the Columbia a generation before Boston or London made use of the secret. * * * With intense interest, Capt. Lewis stood by while the chemist-physician dipped sulphur tipped splints of wood into prosphorus, and lo! his little matches glowed like Lucifer's own. "You can make the sticks yourself," he said. "I will seal the phosphorus in these small tin boxes for safety." This occurred at St. Louis in 1803, when and where Lewis and Clark outfitted for their immortal exploration.

On the expedition's return, when passing the Multnomah, near where Portland, Ore., now is, Clark entered an Indian house to buy wapato. "Not, not!" With sullen looks they shook their heads. No gift of his could buy the precious wapato. Deliberately, then, the Captain took out one of Dr. Saugrain's phosphorus matches and tossed it in the fire. Instantly it spit and flamed. "Me-sah-chie! Me-sah-chie!" the Indians shrieked, and piled the cherished wapato at his feet. The screaming children fled behind the beds and hid behind the men. An old man began to speak with great vehemence, imploring his god for protection. The match burned out and quiet was restored. Clark paid for the wapato, smoked, and went on.

New York, March 8. H. A.

Voyage of the "Dreadnought."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 26 "Bill Bowline" seeks verification in regard to Ralph D. Paine's statement concerning a record passage of the clipper ship Dreadnought." There is a slight inaccuracy. The Dreadnought made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 9 days 17 hours in March, 1859. Following westerly gales made this time possible. The log book containing the record of this voyage is not in existence, but the accuracy of the figures is proved by contemporary ship news. H. E.

Princeton, N. J., March 7.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice in your issue of Feb. 26 a letter signed "Bill Bowline," in which the writer doubts the time of an astonishing run by the clipper ship Dreadnought from New York to Queenstown in 1800, and bases his doubt from the fact that it is not mentioned by her commander, the late Capt. Samuells, in his book, "From Forecastle to Cabin." An intimate acquaintance of Capt. Samuells of several years, permits me to state that modesty alone prevented him mentioning this run in his book, but he has left records to show that in February, 1859, the Dreadnought sailed from New York to Queenstown in 9 days and 17 hours, and which time, I believe, has never been excelled by any sailing vessel. In The New York Sun of Sept. 29, 1906, there appeared a letter from Ferdinand Kaegebehn of Hoboken, N. J., confirming the time of this remarkable passage, but stating that it occurred in 1853, and this error in the year may account for no trace of its appearing in the files of papers of that year. I trust this information will satisfy any doubt in the mind of your correspondent. JOHN H. TORRANCE.

Brooklyn, N. Y. March 7.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Feb. 26 Bill Bowline asks if any reader can set him right regarding the fast voyage of the clipper ship Dreadnought. In answer I would refer him to the "History of New York Shipyards," where he will find a very full record of the vessel, as well as the records of most off the prominent American clipper ships of the period.

J. H. MORRISON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5.

Suggestion Not Hypnotism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To correct a misconception that might arise from your paragraph of last week relating to my American Magazine article on William James Sidis, permit me to say that Dr. Sidis's system of education is in no sense hypnotic. I endeavored to make clear in my article that, so far as he has made use of suggestion for educational purposes, he has done so only in a way that all parents could do if only they appreciated the important rôle played by suggestion throughout life. I stated explicitly that "suggestion is no mysterious or uncanny force operable only under exceptional conditions," and that "everything about us * * * is of suggestive value. From our friends, our books, the very pictures on the walls, from everything in our environment, we constantly receive suggestions which influence us to a varying, but none the less unmistakable extent." Dr. Sidis, so far as the education of his son is concerned, has simply made use of his expert knowledge of this great psychological factor of normal, everyday suggestion. He most assuredly has not "hypnotized" his son, and I should exceedingly regret the drawing of any such inference from my article. H. ADDINGTON BRUCE.

Cambridge, Mass, March 6.

"The Inn" with Embellishments.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Many years ago, in a country tavern in Vermont, I saw Shenstone's verse on the inn, recently quoted in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS, cut in the face of the wooden framework surrounding a large fireplace in the common room. In the tavern register (apparently placed there by way of amusement) were many stray verses and comments of various sorts which had been written by guests. Among these were the verses which I inclose. They impressed me so strongly that I copied them.

GEORGE F. SIMPSON.

North Adams, Mass., March 3.

THE INN.

Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn.

***

Not so! 'tis thus a churl would write.
My faith, the fellow's blood runs thin!
Almost endowed with princely might
Is he whose station is an inn.

***

Come, landlord, set thy bounty forth
And wreathe thy face with genial grin;
For I would prove thy honest worth,
And test the metal of thine inn.

***

And, landlord, take this proffered gold
Which tricksters from me fain would win.
On them I turn a visage cold;
But gladly leave it at the inn.

***

Go, press the grape, and fill the bowl,
And spread a table there within;
For I would rest, and warm my soul,
And take my comfort at the inn.

***

And should sweet sleep enwrap me round,
And from the harsh world shut me in,
Let no untoward or boisterous sound
Break on the quiet of the inn.

***

May Time his muffled steps retard
When to this portal he doth win,
And may there never lack a bard
To sing the praises of the inn.

***

Earth never yet has known a wight,
What'er his station may have been,
But joyed to see the twinkling light
That bade him welcome to an inn.

Scott and the "Unities."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As to the "Englishman of Queen Elizabeth's Time," your Page 120, I am rereading after an interval of fifty years Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," and find it as absorbing now as I did then. It may be that people talked then as the book says, but we do not depend on that feature for our entertainment. I have the Abbotsford Edition of 1867, and note on Page 127 that the Privy Council considers the case of Mary Queen of Scots, then "in the seventh year of her captivity." This means 1575 as the date of the story; also, on Page 125, the Queen quotes Shakespeare, Oberon, and the Council considers whether Will Shakespeare is to be suppressed in favor of "bull baiting." Shakespeare was born in 1564, and was therefore 11 years old in 1575. His "plays" and "chronicles" are referred to, but "Venus and Adonis" was published in 1593 and the first play in 1594. The Earl of Leicester publicly married Amy Robsart in 1550, and she died in 1560; he married the widow of the Baron of Sheffield in 1571, but repudiated this, and in 1578 married the widowed Countess of Essex.

"Kenilworth," therefore, has the dramatic element, perfectly free from any "errors of history," and the "unities" may whistle; but it is a volume that your modern "best sellers" cannot cope with.

Covington, Ky., March 6. F. H. P.

Charles Wesley's Hymn.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read a letter by Edward G. Sherley of Albany, N. Y., in a recent issue of THE REVIEW regarding Charles Wesley's hymn, "Thou God of Glorious Majesty," and inclose a complete copy of the hymn, punctuation and all, as printed in:

Hymns and Sacred Poems,
in Two Volumes. By Charles Wesley, M. A.,
Student of Christ Church, Oxford.
Vol. I.
Bristol:
Printed and Sold by Felix Farley.
MDCCXLIX.

The hymn is No. 7, and there are only six stanzas. Mr. Sherley speaks of a Hymn Book of the Reformed Dutch Church, published in 1835, in which he says:

"In the fifth line of the twelfth stanza—'This is evidently an error, as the original hymn contains but six stanzas, and "Lo! on a narrow neck of land," is the second.

The Methodist Hymnal of 1905 prints the hymn, No. 579, commencing with the second stanza and omitting the first and fourth stanzas of the original inclosed, and with changes in their first, third, and fourth stanzas.

No doubt it would please many readers if you would print the hymn as originally written. I presume it would not be difficult to find out if Mr. Wesley was at Land's End as early as 1749. He was in America in 1735 and returned in 1736 and published a

Collection of Psalms and Hymns,
Charles-Town.
Printed by Lewis Timothy, 1737,

but Mr. Wesley says it was 1736. It contained seventy hymns and psalms in seventy-four pages. It was printed in fac simile from the only known copy extant in London in 1882.

HERBERT P. MAIN.

Roseville, N. J., March 7.

VII.—AN HYMN FOR SERIOUSNESS.

1.

Thou God of glorious majesty,
To Thee against myself, to Thee
A worm of earth I cry,
An half-awaken'd child of man,
An heir of endless bliss or pain,
A sinner born to die.

2

Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand
Secure, insensible:
A point of life, a moment's space
Removes me to that heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell.

3

O God, mine inmost soul convert,
And deeply on my thoughtful heart
Eternal things impress,
Give me to feel their solemn weight,
And tremble on the brink of fate,
And wake to righteousness

4

Before me place in dread array
The pomp of that tremendous day,
When Thou with clouds shalt come
To judge the nations at Thy bar:
And tell me, Lord, shall I be there
To meet a joyful doom?

5

Be this my one great business here,
With serious industry, and fear,
My future bliss to insure,
Thine utmost counsel to fulfill,
And suffer all Thy righteous will,
And to the end endure.

6

Then, Saviour, then my soul receive,
Transported from the vale, to live,
And reign with Thee above,
Where faith is sweetly lost in sight,
And hope in full supreme delight,
And everlasting love.

"The Climax."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the notice of my novel, "The Climax," based on Edward Locke's play of that name, in the REVIEW OF BOOKS, your reviewer takes exception to my ending of the story, asserting that "it is hardly so logical as that of the play." This, it seems to me, is a matter of opinion rather than of logic. My own opinion is shown in the book. Adelina, the heroine, was in love with the doctor, and I can hardly think that, when she found herself again in possession of the wonderful singing voice she had lost, and with her heart full of joy and good will to the whole world, she would be in the mood to drive him from her on the very day they were to be married, notwithstanding the unhappiness he had caused her. After the first burst of resentment she would appreciate his reasons for trying to keep her off the stage. Forgiveness would follow, naturally. If it would not, then I don't know the girl. The "artistic temperament" might be all powerful for a while, but in the end it would soften into a yielding to a much more common, if less picturesque, element in femininity, and she would hold out a hand to the man she loved. That would be true, I think, not only of Adelina, but of virtually every other high-strung girl who might find herself in the situation described in the last chapter of "The Climax." Even in the play the possibility of the two lovers being eventually reunited is admitted, so that there is not so much difference between the two endings, after all.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

Brooklyn, March 9.

First Appearance of The Raven.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am glad to be set right by Mr. J. H. Whitty of Richmond, Va., who, in a letter to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 26, calls attention to a fact that had escaped my notice, viz., that there was a daily as well as a weekly issue of The New York Mirror, and the actual first appearance of The Raven was in the daily edition of Jan. 29, 1845.

I hope this correction may be as widespread as the original statement made by myself, in the issue of Feb. 12.

FRED E. WOODWARD.

Washington, D. C., March 5.

"JOHN ARROWSMITH, PLANTER."

"John Arrowsmith, Planter," by Belle Bushnell, (The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids Iowa, $1.50,) is announced by its publishers as "The First Distinctively Confederate Romance Since the Civil War," which seems to mean that it is written in the spirit of the early sixties.

People and things of the South are idealized to the point of transfiguration, while, for a very different reason, the North is made equally unrecognizable, its speech and manners being so absurdly represented that they are not even caricatures. The negro dialect is not that which Southern writers have made familiar, and it is overspelled. Why "rite" for "right," for example?

In truth the book cannot be seriously considered as literature, nor has it any historical perspective. It consists of praise and denunciation, alike passionate and unreasoning.

The North has shown that it has nothing but admiration and sympathy for the devotion of Southerners to their own people; but, in face of such eulogy as Mrs. Bushnell's, we find ourselves murmuring a certain ancient precept:

Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

The Works of Theodore Parker—A New Type of Southern Hero—The Conquest of Consumption.

BOSTON, March 11.—The American Unitarian Association continues its work of publishing the fourteen volumes constituting the centenary edition of "The Works of Theodore Parker," and being undisturbed by rivals and assured of readers has leisure to make remarkable improvements on former editions. The set issued in England by the late Miss Frances Power Cobbe was marvelously well edited, all things considered, but errors are almost inevitable in such a work when conducted in a foreign country, and the critical find many changes in each new volume now publishing. In "Lessons from the World of Matter and of Man," which will soon appear, the preface is written by Rufus Leighton, Parker's stenographer, and a conspicuous member of that inner circle which revolved about him in his busiest years. It contains between one and two hundred passages, some brief, some long, not to be found elsewhere, and all, even after half a century, fresh and vivid in expression, although in some cases the thought is now incorporated with modern opinion. The distinguishing note of the collection is Parker's favorite idea that all religion should be omnipresent and always active, a thought not preached everywhere in his time—possibly not always everywhere practiced even now, in spite of a score or two of new religions.

In the series of German translations, which the American Unitarian Association is now publishing, the next volume will be "The Apostolic Age," by Prof. von Dobschutz, translated by F. L. Pogson. This work on primitive Christianity would be worth noting if for no other reason than because its author makes more use of the writings of the Apostolic fathers than most Protestant commentators, tracing the history and thought of the Christian communities as they are revealed in the Epistles of Sts. Clement, Barnabas, Ignatius, and Polycarp, but his comments on the Gospels and on the Acts of the Apostles are both lucid and instructive. The work is intended for the study, but it will be valuable in the Bible class.

The union of North and South was seen to be really cemented when the South ceased to confine its production of villains to "befo-de-wah" types, steamboat-gamblers, race-course outcasts, and duellists, and began to rear as fine a crop of defaulters, embezzlers, and political bosses as could be produced anywhere in the North or West. Naturally there was no public rejoicing over this sign of reconciliation, but the romancers quickly perceived the value of the new scoundrel, and he has appeared in the fiction of both the Atlantic and the Gulf Coast. Now, Miss Mary Imlay Taylor, in her "Caleb Trench," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., gives him a habitation in one of the States bordering on the Mississippi, and makes him a very capable villain, breaking nearly all the commandments and establishing himself political and financial controller of his State. He makes a striking contrast for Caleb, the hero, an old-fashioned early nineteenth century type, honest to the marrow, sturdy, capable of toiling upward in the night to a very respectable height, undaunted by pert young girls and rude old ladies. A group of Southern gentlemen of fine type, a wayward but lovely heroine, and a few amusing negroes, complete the list of personages, and make as well assorted a company as need be desired. The delicacy with which the question of changing opinions and manners is treated is uncommon at this moment, when most writers on the South seem to revel in the most brilliant lights and the most sombre shadows, conditions never long prevalent.

The chapter titles of Dr. Wood Hutchinson's "The Conquest of Consumption" indicate the lively manner in which the author treats his topic. Some of them are: "What Happens to the Bacillus in the Body," "Fresh Air and How to Get It," "The Real Golden Touch," and "Cash and Consumption." The illustrations show five styles of "sleeping porches for home use," a phrase suggesting, like the celebrated pins which "saved lives by not swallowing 'em," an army of traveling invalids, each one with his portable sleeping porch ready to be attached to a Summer hotel. The English bathtub of old jokes was a comparative trifle.

Dr. Hutchinson's book comes from Houghton Mifflin & Co., but being intended only for one class of readers it is really of less consequence than Hollis Godfrey's "The Health of the City," of which every page contains something important to every citizen. It is hoped that it will lead readers to pay attention to the occasional published counsels of men of science, instead of making them the subject of ancient jokes, newly edited.

Richard G. Badger announces a work which most readers will find astonishing, "With Mulai-Hafid at Fez: Behind the Scenes in Morocco," by Lawrence Harris, F. R. G. S. The author had uncommon opportunities to investigate Moorish life and customs, he was entirely free from sentiment, and his view of the country is anything but cheerful. The illustrations are from photographs and original drawings and exhibit a remarkable collection of figures and scenes.

"The Arch-Satirist," a novel by Miss Frances de Wolfe Fenwick of Montreal, is described as "tragedy masked in satire." A hasty glance over the novel, which bears the imprint of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, does not show the tragedy, but the satire is apparent in such remarks as: "The reward of virtue, dearest, is usually a whack over the head," and "It is easy to fascinate men. Just let a man talk about himself until he is black in the face, and he will never tire of your society, no matter what you look like." Time is the Arch-Satirist, and April 1 is the date for the appearance of this book.

Aaron Martin Crane's "A Search After Ultimate Truth," to be published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company April 1, has for its second title "The Divine Perfection Inherent in Man and in All Creation," and is perfectly described by the two phrases. Opinions will differ as to whether Mr. Crane's attempt can possibly be perfected, but his power of conveying enthusiasm remains unchanged, and the most unwilling student of new ideas will find him a refreshing writer. That sounds like nonsense, but it is true.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Latest Publications Received.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended March 10:

History and Biography.

DEAN SWIFT. By Sophie Shilleto Smith. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY: From 1775 to 1900. By Frederic Stanhope Hill. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Edited by John Bigelow. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF MARTIN BLAKE: 1563-1673. By John Frederick Chanter. 8vo. New York: The John Lane Company. $3.50.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM THOMSON: Baron Kelvin of Largs. By Silvanus P. Thompson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. $7.50.

Literature.

Including Essays and Poetry.

STORIES OF AUTHORS: British and American. By Edwin Watts Chubb. 12mo. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.25.

WHAT LIFE MEANS TO ME. By Wilfred T. Grenfell. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. 35 cents.

GREEN LEAVES FROM LIFE'S GARDEN. By Lilian Hinman. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

A STUDY OF THE DRAMA. By Brander Matthews. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

THE BOOK OF EASTER. Introduced by the Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane; drawings by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

POEMS. By Leonard Shoobridge. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

BEATRICE: A Legend of Our Lady. Translated by Harold De Wolf Fuller. 16mo. Cambridge: The Harvard Co-operative Society.

SIR ORFEO. Adapted from the middle English by Edward Eyre Hunt. 16mo. Cambridge: The Harvard Co-operative Society.

THE FAITH HEALER: A Play in Three Acts. By William Vaughn Moody. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

CONTEMPORARY GERMAN POETRY. Selected and translated by Jethro Bithell. 16mo. London: The Walter Scott Publishing Company.

PONTIAC: A Drama of Old Detroit, 1763. By A. C. Whitney. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE SACRIFICE. By Amarita B. Campbell. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

MANY GODS. By Cale Young Rice. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Religion.

THE GREAT ASSURANCE. By George A. Gordon. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. 35 cents.

MODERN BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY. By Newman Smyth. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Travel and Description.

THE LANDSCAPE BEAUTIFUL. By Frank W. Waugh. 12mo. New York: The Orange Judd Company.

IN CLOSED TERRITORY. By Edgar Beecher Bronson. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

AN ADMIRAL'S LOG. By Robley D. Evans. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THE ISLAND OF TITICACA AND KOATI. By Adolph F. Bandelier. 8vo. New York: The Hispanic Society of America.

Fiction.

A FOOL THERE WAS. By Porter Emerson Browne. 12mo. New York: The H. K. Fly Company.

THE CARDINAL'S PAWN. By K. L. Montgomery. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

THE GIRL FROM VERMONT. By Marahah Saunders. 12mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

LOST FACE. By Jack London. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE FIR AND THE PALM. By Olive M. Briggs. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE LIFTED BANDAGE. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE MESSAGE. By Katharine Holland Brown. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

THE DANGER TRAIL. By James Oliver Curwood. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE BEAUTY. By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

A DISCIPLE OF CHANCE. By Sarah Dean. 12mo. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

ROBERT EMMET'S WOOING. By Edgar C. Blum. 12mo. New York: The Cochrane Publishing Co.

GUILTY? By John W. Arctander. 12mo. New York: The Cochrane Publishing Company.

THE THIEF OF VIRTUE. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

THE AWAKENING OF ZOJAS. By Miriam Michelson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

THE FASCINATING MRS. HALTON. By E. F. Benson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Miscellaneous.

ORGANIZATION, CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSPORTATION. 8vo. New York, Alexander Hamilton Institute. Volume II., three parts. Part I.—"Business Organization," by Lee Galloway; Part II.—"Business Correspondence," by George Burton Hotchkiss; Part III.—"Transportation," by James Mayor.

THE STORY OF COAL AND IRON IN ALABAMA. By Ethel Armes. 8vo. Birmingham, Ala.: The Chamber of Commerce.

THE LAWYERS' SCRAPBOOK: A Monthly Magazine Containing Material of Permanent Interest and Value to Lawyers. Under the supervision of M. E. Peloubet. 8vo. New York: S. S. Peloubet. Volume I.

THE MYTH OF HERCULES AT ROME. By John Garrett Winter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (University of Michigan Studies. Humanistic Series, Volume IV.) Pamphlet.

THE USAGE OF IDEM, IPSE, AND WORDS OF RELATED MEANING. By Clarence L. Meader. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (University of Michigan Studies. Romanistic Series, Volume III., Part I.) Pamphlet.

A FATHER TO HIS SON. By John D. Swain. 16mo. New Haven: The Yale Publishing Company. 35 cents.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S COOK BOOK. By Ella M. Blackstone. 8vo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

THE UTILITY OF ALL KINDS OF HIGHER SCHOOLING. By R. T. Crane. 8vo. Chicago: The Henry Shepard Company.

PRIVILEGE AND DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA. By Frederic C. Howe. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

AS WE SEE IT. By Robert L. Waring. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: C. F. Sudwarth.

A HISTORY OF MEDIAEVAL POLITICAL THEORY IN THE WEST. By R. W. and A. J. Carlyle. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

FUNCTION, FEELING, AND CONDUCT. By Frederick Meakin. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann. 8vo. New York: The Robert Appleton Company. Fifteen volumes. Volume III.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PRAGMATISM. By H. Heath Bawden. 8vo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

THE CONQUEST OF CONSUMPTION. By Woods Hutchinson. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

HOW SHALL THE LITTLE ONES SEW? By Florence Kendrick Johnson. 10mo. New York: The People's University Extension Society.

THE PROFESSIONAL AUNT. By Mary C. E. Wemyss. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

LITTLE GARDENS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By Myrta Margaret Higgins. 12mo. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.10.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Sketch of Josiah Flynt Willard—Suppressed Edition of Swinburne's "Laus Veneris"—Poems by William Lloyd Garrison—Charter Granted by King William and Queen Mary—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

FRANK PELLETTIERI.—Will you be kind enough to inform me who Josiah Flynt Willard was? How many books has he written, by whom published, and prices?

Josiah Flynt Willard was born at Appleton, Wis., in 1869, and died in 1907. He was educated at the Berlin University. He was unmarried. He is the author of "Tramping with Tramps," published in 1899 by the Century Company at $1.50; "Powers That Prey," with Francis Walton, in 1900, published by the McClure-Phillips Company at $1.25; "Notes of an Itinerant Policeman," 1900, published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston, at $1.25; "The World of Graft," 1901, published by the McClure-Phillips Company at $1.25; "The Little Brother," 1902, published by the Century Company at $1.50, and "The Rise of Roderick Clowd," 1903, published by Mead & Co. at $1.50. Articles by him on the criminal classes in New York City and criminals in Chicago were published in McClure's Magazine and on police methods in the North American.

MARY J. LEWIS.—I have two books that I imagine are rare and valuable. One I believe to be a copy of the suppressed edition of Swinburne's "Laus Veneris," published in 1848 by Carleton of New York and Moxen, London, bound in red muslin and in excellent condition. What could I get for it and for thirteen volumes old cent "American Museum," 1799, published by W. & R. Dickson, Lancaster, for Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, and in excellent condition?

Our correspondent undoubtedly means the New York, 1866, edition of "Laus Veneris and Other Poems and Ballads," because the first London edition appeared that same year. The London publication is worth from $25 to $30. The New York edition brought $6.50 at the Brandon sale. "The American Museum," Volumes 1-13, 1787-99, fetched $38.85 at the Hurst sale; Volumes 1-10 realized $6 at Libbie's, in Boston in 1905; Volumes 1-12, 1787-98, brought $27.62 at the Hunt sale. Thirteen volumes in the McKee collection sold for $48.75.

OLIVER C. SEMPLE.—Can you tell me where a book entitled "Sonnets and Other Poems," by William Lloyd Garrison, published in Boston by Oliver Johnson in 1843, can now be obtained and at what price? I remember seeing the book a number of years ago and should like to obtain a copy.

The work is out of print. A copy of it, no doubt, can be found in a second-hand bookstore. The first edition was published in 1843. Two poems from it, "Liberty for All" and "Freedom for the Mind," are published in Edmund C. Stedman's American Anthology. William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist's son, lives at Lexington, Mass., and has an office at 8 Beacon Street, Boston. He probably can give our correspondent further information on the subject.

MARGARET GAINY.—Will you please give me the value of an old law book of 498 pages on the first page of which appears: "The Charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary." The first chapter reads: "Acts and Laws of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. Boston in New England. Printed by B. Green, Printer to the Honourable the Lieut. Governour and Council, for Benjamin Eliot and Sold at His Shop near the Town House in King's Street, 1726."

We find sales of this work as follows: Morocco binding, number of pages not given, Christie sale, $60; half morocco, 347 pages, Richmond sale, $5.25; calf, 501 pages, Bangs sale, $15; calf, 534 pages, Brinley sale, $11; morocco, 502 pages, in two volumes, Bangs sale, $25; original sheep, 644 pages, Harris sale, $150; calf, 664 pages, Crawford sale, $320; binding not given, 684 pages, Brinley sale, $17; sheep, one leaf torn and margins stained, Hazen sale, $10.75; sheep, 698 pages, lacking one page and other pages imperfect, Appleton sale, $80; sheep, 456 pages, lacking title and pages 1 and 6 of Charter, and five pages of the Laws, Shurtleff sale, $7.50; old calf, 373 pages, Searing sale, $12. We do not find a sale of a copy with 498 pages.

G. B. V.—Can you inform me where I can find the words of an old English poaching or hunting song mentioned by Kipling in one of his stories as being the regimental tune of a certain regiment from one of the Eastern counties. I think either Norfolk or Lincolnshire? The last words of the chorus are:

For it's my delight of a shiny night
In the season of the year.

One verse of the old song is given in "Tom Brown at Rugby" as follows:

As I and my companions
Were a-setting of a snare,
The gamekeeper was watching us
For him we did not care;
For we can wrestle, and fight, my boys,
And layout anywhere;
For it's my delight on a shiny night,
In the season of the year.

Perhaps some kind reader can furnish the rest of the old song.

M. C. FLEISHMAN.—We have a volume of poems at hand called "Ezekiel and Other Poems," by B. M., published in London, 1875, by T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row. We would be greatly obliged for the full name of B. M.

"B. M." is Mrs. Barbara Miller Macandrew, daughter of Hugh Miller. She is the author of "Religious Poems," (1871;) "Ezekiel, and Other Poems," (1873,) and "Elijah, and Other Poems," (1880.)

Mrs. L. L. PARKS.—Please tell me the value of the Bible, described as follows: The Book of Common Prayer, with the Psalter or Psalms of David; of the translation which is appointed to be used in churches, imprinted at London by Robert Baker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Anno 1615. Cum Privilagio. It is in the original binding and in perfect condition, not torn or defaced.

It is worth from $5 to $8.

F. H. W.—Will you kindly print in your SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW the name of the poem in which are lines to the effect that the writer never loved a flower but that it faded?

The lines our correspondent has in mind are from Thomas Moore's "The Fire Worshippers," and are as follows:

Oh, ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never loved a tree or flower
But 'twas the first to fade away.
I never nurs'd a dear gazelle,
To glad me with its soft black eye,
But when it came to know me well
And love me, it was sure to die.

A. G. HAVENS.—I should like very much to find the poem entitled "The Burial of Moses." This was a great school favorite some twenty years ago, but seems to have completely dropped out of sight.

The poem "The Burial of Moses" was written by Cecil Frances Humphreys Alexander, an English poetess. It is printed in full in "The World's Best Poetry," Volume IV.

Answers from Readers.

A. J. GRANNISS.—In reply to the request of Mrs. H. Douglas it gives me pleasure to say the poem has been found to be by Francis Quarles and is as follows:

ON THE LIFE OF MAN.

Our life is nothing but a Winter's day;
Some only break their fasts, and so away;
Others stay dinner and depart full fed;
The deepest age but sups and goes to bed.
He's most in debt that lingers out the day;
Who dies betimes has less, and less to pay.

Frederic A. de Camp of Succasunna, N. J., writes that the lines are inscribed on an old gravestone in the cemetery near Stirling Castle, Scotland. It stands in front of the "Virgin Martyrs" Monument, on the opposite side of the walk. The inscription reads as follows:

Our life is but a Winter's day;
Some only breakfast and away—
Others to dinner stay
And are full fed.
The oldest man but sups
And goes to bed.
Large is his debt
That lingers out the day;
He that goes soonest
Has the least to pay.

A. F. Beard gives similar information, while one of our correspondents, "F. W. S.," of New Brunswick, N. J., writes that she copied the lines from a gravestone in the churchyard at Morton Hampstead, England, and was dated 1817. Florence N. Pilgrim of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that the lines were written by Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough, and were printed in "Horae Succisivae" in 1631. C. A. Miller, New York, has also sent us a copy of the lines.

HELEN COLEMAN HERRON.—The poem "Twenty Years Ago," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS on Feb. 12, was written by Thomas Gould, son of Thomas R. Gould, who was the first Senator from Oneida County. He was born in Whitesboro, N. Y., at the beginning of the last century. "Twenty Years Ago" was written to his friend, Thomas Tilton. Both boys were schoolmates of my father in the old Whitesboro Academy, (not the Whitestown Seminary of later days.) This "old schoolhouse" still stands, though indeed it has been "altered some," as it has for many years been a private residence. The "hill" where the "master sleeps" is now the resting place of most of the "boys" referred to, though the poet himself was buried in Italy, where he had lived for many years, and not as he wrote: And when our time has come, dear Tom, and we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played some twenty years ago.

G. POMEROY KEESE.—Answering your correspondent, G. C. Hinchman, in your issue of the 19th inst., as to the poem by James T. Fields, entitled, "The Alarmed Skipper," I quote the same in full:

Many a long, long year ago,
Nantucket skippers had a plan
Of finding out, though "lying low,"
How near New York their schooners ran.

They greased the lead before it fell,
And then, by sounding through the night,
Knowing the soil that stuck, so well,
They always guessed their reckoning right.

A skipper gray, whose eyes were dim,
Could tell, by tasting, just the spot;
And so being "a-d——d" down the slim
After, of course, his "something hot."

Snug in his berth, at eight o'clock,
This ancient skipper might be found;
No matter how his craft would rock
He slept—for skippers' naps are sound.

The watch on deck would now and then
Run down and wake him, with the lead;
He'd up, and taste, and tell the men
How many miles they went ahead.

One night, 'twas Jotham Marden's watch,
A curious wag, the peddler's son,
And so he mused, (the wanton wretch,)
"To-night I'll have a grain of fun.

"We're all a set of stupid fools
To think the skipper knows by tasting
What ground he's on; Nantucket schools
Don't teach such stuff, with all their basting."

And so he took the well-greased lead
And rubbed it o'er a box of earth
That stood on deck—a parsnip bed—
And then he sought the skipper's berth.

"Where are we now, Sir? Please to taste."
The skipper yawned, put out his tongue,
Then oped his eyes in wondrous haste,
And then upon the floor he sprung!

The skipper stormed and tore his hair,
Thrust on his boots and roared to Marden,
"Nantucket's sunk, and here we are
Right over old Marm Hackett's garden!"

Information about this poem and copies of the verses have also been received from John W. Simmons, Philadelphia, Penn.; "W. K.," Brooklyn; Frederick W. Thompson, Brooklyn; William Klein, College Point, N. Y.; Dorothy B. Leonard, Kenwood, N. Y.; Walter U. Eddy, Providence, R. I.; Rossiter Johnson, New York; "H. C.," Saugerties, N. Y.; Robert L. Bracklow, New York, and "E. V. H.," New York.

AMELIA D. ALDEN.—The stanza, not quite correctly quoted, asked for by "W. G. C. in your issue of Feb. 19, is from Cincinnatia H. (Joaquin) Miller's poem, "The Ship in the Desert." The following is the part of the poem about which your correspondent inquires:

Ah! there be souls none understand;
Like clouds, they cannot touch the land.
Drive as they may, by field or town;
Then we look wise at this and frown,
And we cry, "Fool!" and cry, "Take hold
Of earth and fashion gods of gold!"

Unanchor'd ships, they blow and blow,
Sail to and fro, and then go down
In unknown seas that none shall know,
Without one ripple of renown.
Poor, drifting dreamers sailing by,
They seem to only live to die.

Call these not fools! the test of worth
Is not the hold you have on earth.
Lo! there be gentlest souls sea-blown
That know not any harbor known.
Now it may be the reason is
They touch on fairer shores than this.

E. S. G.—In reply to the query of "J. C. Y."

(Continued on Following Page.)

Book Exchange

The meeting place for seekers and sellers of rare books.
25 cents per line for **second hand** books wanted, for sale or exchange.
7 words to a line. No display allowed.

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Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

(Concluded.)

in your supplement of Feb. 19 would say the line "I have the greatest navy" is taken from a recent volume entitled "Omar Sonnets and the Lesra Lyrics," by Oliver Opp Dyke, published by Edwin S. Gorham, New York.

MORSE S. ALLEN.—On Jan. 22 "H. L. G." inquired for a poem by George Wither (1588-1667;) a couple of weeks later "J. W. B." gave three verses as being the whole song, calling it "The Shepherd's Resolution." Arber's "Shakespeare Anthology" gives it as "The Auther's Resolution," while in Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" it appears as "The Manly Heart." Arber, in a note, says it is in the privately printed edition of Fidella, 1615, in the Bodleian Library. There are five verses, which I give below; the three printed differ in many respects from what is probably the original version. I also add an anonymous addition or imitation which appeared in The London Magazine for August, 1734.

THE AUTHOR'S RESOLUTION.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flow'ry meads in May;
If she think not well of me,
What care I how fair she be!

Shall my silly heart be pined
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well-disposed nature
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle-dove or pelican;
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be!

Shall a woman's virtue move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deservings known
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest
Which may merit name of best;
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be!

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool, and die?
She that bears a noble mind,
If not outward helps she find,
Thinks what, with them, he would do,
That without them dares her woo,
And unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be!

Great, or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair!
If she love me, (this believe!)
I will die ere she shall grieve!
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn, and let her go!
For if she be not for me,
What care I for whom she be!

The later anonymous version runs:

Shall I (like a hermit) dwell
On a rock or in a cell;
Calling home the smallest part
That is missing of my heart,
To bestow it where I may,
Meet a rival every day?
If she undervalue me,
What care I how fair she be!

Were her tresses angel-gold;
If a stranger may be bold;
Unrebuked, unafraid,
To convert them to a braid;
And, with little more ado,
Work them into bracelets, too!
If the mine be grown so free,
What care I how rich it be!

Were her hands as rich a prize
As her hair or precious eyes;
If she lay them out to take
Kisses for good manners' sake!
And let every lover slip
From her hand unto her lip!
If she seem not chaste to me,
What care I how chaste she be!

No! She must be perfect anow
In effect as well as show!
Warming but as snowballs do;
Not like fire by burning, too!
But when she by change hath got
To her heart a second lot;
Then if others share with me,
Farewell her! Whate'er she be!

ELIZABETH MURRAY.—In answer to the request of the "Rev. Thomas Burke" in THE REVIEW of Feb. 12, I inclose a copy of the poem, "The De Profundis," by Mrs. D. Francis Murphy.

Toll softly, East, toll softly West,
In yonder old church tower
The De Profundis, low and sweet,
Rings out at twilight hour,
Reminding us to lift our hearts
In prayer for the souls departed,
That God in His mercy may grant them rest
In His Heavenly home in the realms of the blest.

Toll softly East, toll softly West,
As out of the depths they cry to us
For prayers—our dear ones departed—
We ask thee, O Mary, our Mother, to pray
With the Angels and Saints to hasten the day
That they may soon pay their meek tribute to God,
In the all-cleansing fire of His mighty love,
And be happy with Him forever above.

Toll softly East, toll softly West,
To the land of the dreamless sleeper
To the Sepulchre closed on Calvary's hill,
Ring forth, sweet bell, in tones that thrill,
For father, mother, sister, brother,
Dear loved ones gone before—
God rest their souls in Heaven,
Who meet on earth no more.

MARY L. D. WELLS.—Your correspondent "E. C. C." in your issue of Feb. 12, may like to know her verse as a part of a Canadian boat song, which is much sung by the boatmen passing over the rapids of the Saguenay River near Quebec. It may be that there are more verses than I have given here, but I have never heard them:

Ava Sanctissima! We give our souls to thee;
Ora pro nobis! 'tis nightfall on the sea.
Watch us while shadows lie
Far o'er the waters spread;
Hear the heart's lonely cry,
Thine, too, hath bled.

Thou who hast locked on death,
Saw us when death is near,
Whisper of Heaven to faith,
Sweet mother, sweet mother, hear.
Ora pro nobis! the waves shall rock our sleep
Ora mater, Ora, star of the deep.

E. ADELAIDE HAHN.—In the Feb. 19 issue I noticed a query from William C. Hart as to the poem concerning the line: "Their light canoes have vanished from the dusky wave." The quotation is not quite accurate, as shown by the copy which I inclose of "Indian Names," by Mrs. Sigourney. The author, Lydia Huntley Sigourney, was born at Norwich, Conn., 1791, and died at Hartford, Conn., 1865. She is said to have written over 2,000 articles in prose and verse, and to have contributed to nearly 300 periodicals.

The complete poem is as follows:

Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That, mid the forests where they roamed,
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters—
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow
Like Ocean's surge is curled;
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake
The echo of the world;
Where red Missouri bringeth
Rich tribute from the West;
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps
On Green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared, as withered leaves
Before the Autumn's gale;
But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it
Within her lordly crown,
And broad Ohio bears it
Amid his young renown;
Connecticut has wreathed it
Where her quiet foliage waves,
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice
Within its rocky heart,
And Allegheny graves its tone
Throughout his lofty chart.
Monadnock, on his forehead hoar,
Doth seal the sacred trust;
Your mountains build their monument,
Though ye destroy their dust.

Ye call these red-browed brethren
The insects of an hour,
Crushed like the noteless worm amid
The regions of their power;
Ye drive them from their father's lands,
Ye break of faith the seal,
But can ye from the court of Heaven
Exclude their last appeal?

Ye see their unresisting tribes,
With toilsome step and slow,
On through the trackless desert pass,
A caravan of woe;
Think ye the Eternal Ear is deaf?
His sleepless vision dim?
Think ye, the soul's blood may not cry
From that far land to him?

Answers to this appeal were also received from Arthur J. O'Hara, Savannah, Ga.; E. G. Moriarty, Salem, Mass.; K. E. Turner, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Elvenah J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; Bessiter Johnson, New York; J. D. Jackson, New York; Amelia D. Alden, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Louise C. Girvan, Glen Ridge, N. J., and "J. A. R.," Montclair, N. J.

Appeals to Readers.

C. L. S.—An old lady who is "shut in" would like to secure the words of an old poem called "A Starless Crown." In this old poem a woman dreams of dying and going to heaven, where, to her sorrow, she is given a crown without stars. She is told that in life she led so selfish and unfruitful an existence that no stars could be given for her crown. Upon awaking from her dream the woman determined to so change her habits of living that at last when death should come she would hope to find no starless crown awaiting her. Through your readers we hope to find the words of this poem.

A. W. R.—Can some one supply the remainder of the following poem:

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We shall not care at all,
It will not matter then a whit,
The honey or the gall;
The songs we sing together here,
The dreams we dream together, dear,
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a Summer rain.

Miss GERTRUDE LANSING.—Can you find out from any of your readers where it would be possible to find or even see copies of the magazine called The Nursery, that was published between 1878 and 1883? I have searched in two libraries, but with no success.

C. K. N.—Can any of your readers tell who is the author of the phrase "The virtues have no sex," and where it is to be found? I have looked in a collection of extracts from the works of George Eliot, but it did not appear.

W. B. CABLE.—Can any of your readers give me the poem beginning:

A farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay,
While his hale old wife, with busy care,
Was clearing the dishes away.

Mrs. W. D. BROOKS.—Will some one give me the name of the poem containing the following two stanzas, the rest of the verses, and the author's name?

I know the night is near at hand,
The mists lie low on hill and bay;
The Autumn sheaves are dowless, dry,
But I have had my day.

Yes! I have had, dear Lord, my day,
When at Thy call I have the night;
Brief be the twilight as I pass
From light to dark, from dark to light.

EDWIN L. SMITH.—Who can give the name of the author of the following lines or supply the gap in them, or tell where they are printed? They were used twenty years ago or so by an old lady in Pennsylvania to move her little granddaughter to "get up" in the morning.

The lamb is up to meet the sun,
The bee is on the wing,
The ant his labor has begun
* * * * *
* * * * *
Shall bird and ant and bee be wise
While I my moments waste?
Oh! let me with the sun arise
And to my labors haste.

A. G. RAVEN.—Can any of your readers help me find a poem beginning something like this:

'Tis midnight, on the mountains brown,
The cold round moon shines palely down.

I think it is called the "Muezzin's Call to Prayer," and was a favorite recitation. I shall appreciate any assistance in finding the above.

Mrs. McC.—Can you give me the lines of a poem? I think it was set to music as a song beginning "The long, long, weary day has passed in tears away."

Answers to Correspondents.

E. C. H.—The song is "Rock Me to Sleep," by Elizabeth Akers. You ought to be able to purchase words and music in any good music store.

LITERARY NEWS OF PHILADELPHIA

Sir Walter Raleigh in a Novel—The Mediterranean Described and Pictured—Forthcoming New Fiction.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The first of the Spring fiction output from the Philadelphia publishing houses will be ready about the middle of the month, and will include several books of more than average quality and interest. The Lippincotts, for example, are expecting great things of "Raleigh," a novel which has been produced by the collaboration of Stephen Lovell and William Devereaux and which is founded on the play "Sir Walter Raleigh," by Lewis Waller, which has had so great a success on the London stage. There is some added interest in the publication of the story at this time from the fact that Mr. Waller will be in this country in the early Fall.

Another of the Lippincott works of fiction that is on the eve of publication is Elisabeth Dejeans's new story, "The Heart of Desire," and still another is a tale by Will Levington Comfort, entitled "Routledge Rides Alone." Mrs. Dejeans has chosen a California setting for her second novel and it promises to repeat the success of her "The Winning Chance." Mr. Comfort's book is filled with stirring incidents, as he has transferred to its pages the spirit and color of his own varied experience as a war correspondent. The scene is laid in India and in Manchuria at the time of the Russo-Japanese war. It has the note of war loudly sounded, but it is softened and sweetened throughout by a romantic love story.

The coming week will see the issue by the Lippincotts of an interesting study of "The Mystery of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," by Robert Russell Benedict. It is an essay designed to set down plainly and briefly the enigmatical phase of Hamlet's character which has come to be recognized as his "mystery," and it offers some suggestions toward its solution.

Horace S. Ridings of the J. B. Lippincott Company left this week for London on his annual mission among the publishers of Great Britain. He expects to be absent about six weeks and will return with announcement of many American editions of important foreign publications.

One of the scientific publications of the week, by the Lippincott Company, was "The Plant Cell," a text book in plant physiology, by Harold Axel Haig, M. E. C. S.

George W. Jacobs & Co. announce for early issue a powerful story of the untamed forces on the borders of civilization, entitled "The Sheriff of Dyke Hole." It is the work of Ridgwell Cullum, author of "The Watchers of the Plains," one of last season's noteworthy successes. The story has to do with a legacy of many millions left to a young Englishman on the condition that he locate and secure a silver mine in Montana, and also find the wife and child of the testator. The Sheriff of the tale is an original character, his blunt honesty, deep fund of humor, and his many homely but inimitable observations forming a striking feature of the tale.

Congressman Joel Cook finds time from his duties at Washington to keep up his literary labors, and the latest fruit of this industry will be brought out this week by the John C. Winston Company, in the form of a striking addition to their Photogravure Series of illustrated descriptive books. The two new volumes, not the first which Mr. Cook has contributed to the series, deal with "The Mediterranean and Its Borderlands," and cover an entire cruise around the Mediterranean. The first volume treats of the western half, while the second takes the readers to Greece, the Levant, and to the Valley of the Nile.

The Winstons are also to bring out this month a reference book for which they have been making preparations for more than two years—Peloubet's "Bible Dictionary." This is nominally a revision of the well-known Smith-Peloubet reference book, but it is practically new, the editor having found it necessary to make extensive changes and improvements. It has been printed from entirely new plates, hundreds of new illustrations have been employed and many additions made.

"Uncle Wash Stories," by John Trotwood Moore, a treasury of humorous negro experiences; an autobiography of Allen Jay, a widely known Quaker; and the "International Book of Fairy Tales," with 48 color plates, are other features of the March list of the Winston Company.

HOYLE'S GAMES MODERNIZED.

The second edition of "Hoyle's Games Modernized," (E. P. Dutton & Co., 75 cents,) seems to be a thoroughly up-to-date publication. Its editor, Prof. Hoffmann, has carefully revised the work and made important additions to it. Included in the new matter are several chapters on Auction Bridge and three other new games which have become popular in England; these chapters have been contributed by Mr. Ernest Bergholt. There also are some new chapters, written by Capt. Browning, ("Slambo" of the Westminster Gazette,) relating to roulette and trente et quarante. The articles on whist and bridge have been completely rewritten, and those on billiards, pool, and snooker pool have been overhauled so that they are in strict accordance with all the recent changes in the rules governing those games.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

A New Book of Poems by Alfred Noyes—Rear Admiral Evans's "Log."—Nature Books —Spring Novels.

THE "news feature" interest may be said to lurk in the announcement made of a forthcoming novel by Hamlin Garland that the Harpers expect to publish by the end of this month. The book is to be called "Cavanagh—Forest Ranger," and we are told that the person who thus gives his name for the title of the romance, and who figures in its pages as the hero, is "the lonely ranger, whose vigilance has made every National forest a place of law and order in the midst of a land where violence is still all too common." This suggests that Mr. Garland has chosen for his theme a subject in which he is known to be deeply interested, forest conservation, and as Gifford Pinchot has written the introduction to the story, there would seem to be very little doubt in the matter. The substance of what Mr. Pinchot has written is still closely guarded, and hence it may turn out to be, after all, the former Chief Forester's latest contribution to National politics.

Some Practical Nature Books.

To the traditional increase of poetry in the Spring may be also added a strengthened demand at this season for what may be called practical nature books. If the young man's fancy turns at this particular time to love, with its resultant lyric outbreak, the inclination of his elders appears to be directed to the growing of vegetables and flowers: Thus, the Harpers are reprinting this week Caroline A. Creevey's "Flowers of Field and Swamp," and next week Cassell & Co. will bring out "Cassell's Dictionary of Gardening," edited by Walter P. Wright, in two quarto leather volumes, with 1,000 illustrations and 21 colored plates. The leading idea of this elaborate work is said to be to choose from the multitude of plants in cultivation all that are worthy of being grown, "and to explain everything about them that the cultivator is likely to want to know." Each plant is described, and information is given on propagation, soil, general culture, &c., with lists of species, height, time of bloom, hardiness, color, &c.

The new novel by Helen Wallace, entitled "Blind Hopes," which was to have been published last month by the Cassells, has been postponed until next week. A new edition is also announced of Sidney Warwick's "A House of Lies," the first edition having been exhausted two days after publication.

"East London Visions" is the title of a book by O'Dermid W. Lawler, that Longmans, Green & Co. expect shortly to publish. As stated in the preface, the book is neither a novel nor an autobiography, strictly speaking, but is described as "a statement and criticism of life on an unusual plan." Thus, the writer tells of his struggle, when a young man in the East End of London, for a living, and of his hopes and ideals, and of how they helped and hindered him in his early battles for the necessaries of life.

A biography of a somewhat different kind from this will be published by the Baker & Taylor Company next week—"A Stepson of Fortune," by Henry Murray. This book is said to contain matter that is calculated to be of special interest "for journalists, men of the world," &c. It gives portraits of various noted men, and covers a wide field of experience. It is interesting to note, in regard to another biography on the lists of this company, that John Bigelow's "Retrospections of an Active Life," in three volumes, appears this week in an English edition, under the imprint of T. Fisher Unwin.

A New Philpotts Novel.

For the admirers of Mr. Philpotts who regretted that there were none of the familiar Dartmoor types and scenes in his last novel, "The Haven," it will be of interest to learn that this writer has returned to the delineations upon which his popularity is undoubtedly founded. This week the John Lane Company brings out a new Philpotts novel called "The Thief of Virtue," in which the reader is reintroduced to that primitive portion of England whence so many good things have fallen into the mold of fiction. "Dartmoor," as Mr. Philpotts describes it in the opening chapter of this present chronicle, "beheld from a height above her central plains, sprang to a crown of tors, and rounded mightily on many a hog-backed hill."

Another novel whose interest is, in a way, what might be termed sectional, has been written by Mary S. Watts, and will be published some time next month by the Macmillan Company. "Nathan Burke" is the title of the story, and a unique feature of interest regarding it lies in the fact that the author has made it, in a particular sense, a story of Ohio. The scene is laid in Ohio, the hero is an Ohio man, and the author an Ohio woman. Ohio as food for fiction is quite antipodal to Dartmoor. It is a section of the United States, however, that has not often been attempted by the novelist, and its possibilities as the meeting ground of the East and the West—the new and the old American civilization—must be alluring to the weaver of modern romance. The action of Mrs. Watts's story begins at the period just preceding the civil war, and the growth of her hero offers an opportunity to describe and analyze the development of the country in which he plays an important part.

This week the Macmillans publish Prof. Bailey's "Manual of Gardening," a book containing much of the material used in the author's two works, "Garden Making," and "Practical Garden Book," with the addition of much new material derived from his long experience as Director of the Cornell School of Agriculture and editor of the Cyclopedias of Horticulture and Agriculture. There is also issued this week "The Story of the American Merchant Marine," by John R. Spears, the publication of which was announced for last week.

Some March Novels.

In the fiction of the week appear three novels from Dodd, Mead & Co., descriptions of which were recently given in these columns: "The Eleventh Hour," a story of the Mexican war, by David Potter; "Love, the Judge," by Wymond Carey, author of "For the White Rose," &c., and "Those Brewster Children," by Florence Morse Kingsley, author of "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," &c.

The rise of the multi-millionaire has taken place since the days of Monte Cristo, and there is little doubt that Dumas would have added a number of ciphers to the sum at which he estimated the wealth of his hero could he have foreseen the actual dimensions that have been attained by some of the great fortunes of the day. The twentieth century multi-millionaire, however, has been finding his way into recent fiction, and he appears again in a novel called "The Running Fight," by William Hamilton Osborne, author of "The Red Mouse," &c., which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this season. This story, although it deals with the ways and the resources of the multi-millionaire, is not at all a Monte Cristo novel. It concerns itself with pointing out what money cannot do, as well as what it can do, and is, in the problems and action involved, a story of a thoroughly modern flavor.

Another distinctly American novel that appears this week is the anonymous story, noticed some time ago in these columns, called "Skid Puffer: A Tale of the Kankakee Swamp." Indianapolis, the Kankakee Swamp, and the Far West furnish the setting for the story, which has been illustrated by F. T. Richards and Victor Perard, and is published by Henry Holt & Co.

A fantastic little yarn by Luigi Bertelli, an Italian writer, who uses the pen name of "Vamba," and whose sketches and books are generally intended for children, is another of the Holt books promised for this month. It is translated by Sarah F. Woodruff and is called "The Prince and His Ants." In the original the book is known as "Ciondolino," and tells the story of a boy who became an ant and had many thrilling adventures with other ants, and wasps and bees, and of his sister, who became a butterfly. Prof. Kellogg, author of "American Insects," says of it: "The impossible in this story is such delightful fancy, while the possible is so true and so fascinatingly told." The book is edited by V. L. Kellogg, and contains eight colored full-page plates, and numerous vignettes for illustrations.

This week a book that forms a contribution to the discussion of Socialism and Individualism is published by the Holts under the title "Men vs. the Man." It consists of a correspondence on the subject at issue that took place between Robert Rives La Monte, Socialist, and H. L. Mencken, individualist.

Poems by Alfred Noyes.

A new volume of verse by Alfred Noyes, whose epic poem, "Drake," was published last season, is among the books of the month that promises to arouse the interest of those who are watching for signs either of progress or decadence in the poetry of the day. Mr. Noyes has succeeded in winning the praise of a number of the foremost authorities in the poetic art, and of his forthcoming volume, a collection of lyrics, ballads, and odes, entitled "The Enchanted Island," Edmund Gosse writes: "The whole book is full of beauty and confirms me in my belief that you are the leader among the English poets of the last generation," while Theodore Watts-Dunton adds, "To me who believe that the singing quality is the first quality of poetry, it seems that you are right away (now that Swinburne is gone) the first of our living poets." "The Enchanted Island" will be published in this country by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, probably by the end of the month.

Two works of fiction dealing with two very different phases of life are published this week by Doubleday, Page & Co. One of them, by E. F. Benson, is a novel entitled "The Fascinating Mrs. Halton," and depicts the comedy of London society, forming a contrast in subject and treatment to Mr. Benson's "Sheaves" and "The Climber," in both of which the comedy element was not so much in evidence. The book contains four illustrations by C. Coles Phillips. The other volume is a collection of short stories called "The Awakening of Zojas," by Miriam Michelson, author of "Michael Thwaites's Wife," &c. The initial story is thus described: "Five hours before the time set for his execution Zojas, condemned to death for outlawry, drinks a powerful secret potion at the instance of the great scientist, Luigi Rossi, and straightway life is suspended and he becomes as one dead. He awakes in a new era 100 years later, and his forceful personality, misdirected in his former state but now thrust into a sphere of legitimate strife and action where his past cannot harm him, wins for him ultimate greatness."

Fighting Bob's Last Log.

"An Admiral's Log" is another book of the week, and is published by D. Appleton & Co. It is by Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and is written in continuation of the author's "A Sailor's Log"—that is, from the year 1899 up to Admiral Evans's retirement from active service at the age of 62 years. Thus there is an account of the author's sojourn in the Philippines, of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country, during which Admiral Evans acted as his personal escort at the special request of the German Emperor; of his visit to China at the time when the allied armies were encamped before Peking, and finally the detailed story of the cruise of the Atlantic fleet from Hampton Roads around the world. Besides this autobiographical material, the book contains a considerable amount of criticism directed against those who have recently attacked the Government's policy regarding the navy, and sets forth certain of the author's own opinions as to the handling and building of battleships, &c. The book is profusely illustrated, and, besides the regular edition, is issued in a special de luxe edition, each copy of which carries the signature of the author.

There is another book on the navy, which the Putnams expect to publish in the near future. It takes a more extended view, historically, of its subject than that contained in "An Admiral's Log," since it traces the development of the navy as embodied in the stories of certain of our public and private armed ships from 1775 to 1909. "The Romance of the American Navy" is the title of the volume, and in writing it the author, Frederick Stanhope Hill is said to have selected those events in the annals of our navy which have "an intrinsic interest as well as a historic significance," his aim being to write a book that will contain a sufficiency of dramatic incident to make it entertaining reading, at the same time that it will comprise a contribution of value to naval history.

A South African Novel.

A South African novel, entitled "Poppy," by Cynthia Stockley, is one of the books that will shortly be published by the Putnams. In its earlier chapters the story is said to be reminiscent of Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm," but the theme developed in it is of a different character from that famous romance.

A book called "The Unfathomable Sorrow," by Oliver Opp-Dyke, is published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is a collection of poems on the Passion, and contains besides a sonnet-sequence on the Beatitudes and the Ten Commandments. The book is, of course, especially appropriate to the Lenten season, and is therefore purposely brought out at this time.

Now Ready

An Admiral's Log

By Rear Admiral ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N. *(retired)*

This book begins where Admiral Evans's "A Sailor's Log" left off, and tells the story of his eventful career from the year 1899 up to the time of his retirement from active service at the age of sixty-two years. It is replete with incidents, told in his incisive, whimsical, picturesque manner, of the various important affairs in which he has been engaged since the Spanish War. There is the account of his sojourn in the Philippines; of his visit to China at the time when the allied armies were encamped before Pekin; of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country, during which Admiral Evans acted as his personal escort at the special request of the German Emperor; and, at the end, the detailed story of the famous cruise of the Atlantic Fleet from Hampton Roads around the world, with the description of the festivities and welcome accorded it in American and foreign ports.

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